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ERRATA

The following misprints were discovered after this book, *The Basye Family In The United States*, was printed.

Misprints are in *italics*.

- P.368.** Wallace Storts (*G.167*), should be G.166.
- P.368.** Mrs. *Nannie* Storts Wilson, should be Mrs. Fannie Storts Wilson.
- P.684.** G.21 (Their children: *H.25, H.26, H.27, H.28, H.29, H.30, H.31, H.32*, should be H.25, H.26, H.27, H.28, H.29, H.30, H.31, H.40.)
- P.684.** G.22 Their children: *H.33, H.34, H.35, H.36, H.37*, should be H.32, H.33, H.34, H.35, H.36.
- P.684.** G.23 Their children: *H.38, H.39, H.40*, should be H.37, H.38, H.39.
- P.813.** G.427 and G.428 (Daughter of Thomas Basye, *F.180*, should be F.181.)
- P.814.** G.429 (Daughter of Thomas Basye, *F.180*, should be F.181.)
- P.821.** G.34, Iva Dot Basye, should be H.34.
- P.822.** H.37 (Son of Mary Patience Basye Truitt, *F.23*, should be G.23.)
- P.822.** H.42 (Their children: *I.39, I.40, I.41*, should be I.42, I.43, I.44.)
- P.866.** William *Wythe* Basye, should be William Wyatt Basye.
- P.875.** I.31 and I.32 (Son of Iva Dot Basye Ede, *H.35*, should be H.34.)
- P.875.** I.33, I.34, and I.35 (Eva Lea Basye Long, *H.36*, should be H.35.)
- P.875.** I.36, I.37, and I.38 Lloyd Irvin Basye, *H.37*, should be H.36.
- P.875.** *I.39.* Ilene Appleby, should be I.42.
- P.875.** *I.40.* Rex Appleby, should be I.43.
- P.875.** *I.42.* Ethel Mae Hull, should be I.39.
- P.875.** *I.42, I.43, and I.44.* (Mary Etta Basye Hull, *H.42*, should be H.41.)
- P.875.** *I.43.* Lois Pearl Hull, should be I.40.
- P.875.** *I.44.* Zelma Louise Hull, should be I.41.
- P.876.** *I.41.* *Majorie* Applebee, should be Marjorie Applebee, I.44.
- P.952.** Aynes, Olen Van *Guren*, should be Aynes, Olen Van Buren.
- P.953.** Basye, Ada May, *H.33*, should be H.32.
- P.953.** Basye, Alfred E., *I.232*, should be I.233.
- P.954.** *Bayse*, Anna May, should be Basye.
- P.955.** Basye, Clinton Irvin, *H.34*, should be H.33.
- P.958.** Basye, Eva Lea, *H.36*, should be H.35.
- P.960.** *Basye, Harry Coleman, G.205*, should be stricken out.
- P.961.** Basye, Iva Dot, *H.35*, should be H.34.
- P.961.** Basye, James Dodson, *H.32*, should be H.40.
- P.964.** Basye, Lloyd Irvin, *H.37*, should be H.36.
- P.967.** Basye, Mildred Ruth, *I.123*, should be I.92.
- P.968.** Basye, Otto, *G.123*, should be H.123.
- P.973.** Bradbury, Ira, *H.33*, should be H.32.
- P.976.** Ede, Eugene S., *H.35*, should be H.34.
- P.986.** Truitt, Blain, *H.40*, should be H.39.
- P.986.** Truitt, Don Warren, *H.39*, should be H.38.
- P.986.** Truitt, Madison, *H.38*, should be H.37.
- P.987.** Wilson, *Nannie* Storts, *E.10, G.167*, should be Wilson, Fannie Storts, E.10.

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THE BASYE FAMILY

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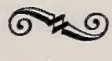
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FOREWORDS



DEDICATION.

The work of compiling a genealogy of the Basye family in the United States was begun by my father, Isaac Walter Basye, in about 1880. At first he was interested in his own ancestry. But the more he learned of his own ancestral line the more he found it was intertwined inseparably with other Basye lines, and that it was next to impossible to tell the family story of a very few without weaving into it the story of all the members of the family.

His plan grew. He wanted to know more about his interesting kinfolks a little more distantly related whom he had never seen. The more he studied and the more information he collected about the family at large, the more he was convinced that the family history should include all members of it. And so finding that no one else had undertaken the task of gathering the information covering a period of nearly three centuries, he began by writing letters to all persons at home and abroad whom he found bearing the name Basye, and also to many of those descended from a Basye. He thus got from many persons some information,—meager as it was,—that gave him the start. It was necessary to tie together these various bits of genealogical information, and then to verify them. There were some conflicting statements that were founded on oral reports passed out and on to others with variations. These must be corrected. He found many references to public records and began to search through the public libraries. He was diligent and persistent. He spent many years on the work, hoping to complete it. The task was a large one, covering a wide territory and requiring much research and a vast amount of time.

The Boston Evening Transcript, April 27, 1903, published the following letter from him:—

Basye—I am engaged in a most pleasant though difficult task of rounding up the American Basye—whence he came, whither he goeth, and how he fares. He is a capricious fellow, and I am led sometimes to think he is unwilling to be corralled, or to stand long enough to let measurements be taken. We find him darting into the unexplored wilderness, seeking new fields for his versatile talents in the cities—a bold, honest, venturesome, restless fellow, his dreamy eye cast far ahead, inspired by an ever impelling hope, he looks forward not backward. He is made of that sterner stuff that should not surprise the world if some evening he should come home bringing splinters from the North pole to kindle a fire. As a young man, his life blood runs quick and warm, and he chafes for unseen fields so that he little cares from whence he cometh and sometimes whither he goeth.

With a marked individuality he leaves the sturdy imprint of a heroic life upon his fellowman, then passes on to newer fields, ever buoyant, happy, smothering any wrongs inflicted, or the misfortunes of an unkind world. Possibly one day, some day, one or more of the lineage shall rise in the firmament of thought and action to be a star of the first magnitude, and then there will be a hustling to analyze the genealogical blood. It will not then be asked, "Is not this the carpenter's son," but whose son is he?

It may not be my privilege to push the genealogical investigation further than to the vessel that brought him—a Huguenot—from France, but I'd enjoy bearding him in his original home beyond old ocean's waves. Because of the intensely earnest life I lead, I may not, for want of time, accomplish in my humble way what I start to do, to learn him as he is and where he is in this western world. For years I have been gathering Basye lore, until now I have a safe full of documentary footprints, old and new, yet unclassified and unsystematized and am only waiting for time in this strenuous life when I can dismiss cares of a business nature, digest, collate and write a book and family chart combining as interestingly as I can the material I now have and the great abundance of material I hope to get from you and others in answer to this letter. Should death come before the work is done, I have a son, Otto, better fitted by nature, by university education, and more especially by that exact, thorough training received at a first-class military institution; withal he is interested along this line and it is fitting the mantle fall on him. Now that we have a self-established Basye Mecca, we ask you to turn all the light you have this way, send old documents, copies of history from the old Bible, extracts from papers, old letters, in fact, send anything that will help, and it will be sacredly guarded and filed in fire-proof safe. I ask your patience, for it is a puzzling task to affix the seal of identity upon each of you, to read and reread the hundreds of letters and to pigeonhole each class of information. You, too, will need your patience to decipher the hieroglyphics of my writing should you be so unfortunate as to receive autograph letters. (The writings of geniuses and ghosts are nearly always illegible.) At this headquarters I was born over half a century ago—and here I die, for the sheriff and good people have tried in vain to drive me out. Nearly a century ago my grandfather settled here and laid out this staid old town, and some of us will always hold the keys of the city. His father, Edmond, more than one hundred years ago built the first house at Louisville, Ky., and there the blood is to this day. Give me facts, dates, give name and address of all the blood covered up in other names by the marriage of daughters, and especially do I ask the names of the old Basyes. We want their ante-mortem testimony. I have no motive in undertaking this work except the pleasure it gives and the good it will do others.

Isaac Walter Basye

Bowling Green, Mo.

Born 1845, son of William Montgomery Basye, 1820, who had older brothers, Elizamond (Lisbon), James J., John C., Joseph J., Seth, Isaac Newton and Edmond, and sisters, Lucy, married Tombs; and Frances, married Wommack. Their father, was John Walter Basye, 1770, who had brothers, Elizamond, Taylor, Thomas and Isaac. Their father was Edmond.

His mortal end came in 1925 long before his work was finished. The materials he had gathered have fallen into the hands of his son, the compiler hereof, and much additional information has been found and added, and the whole systematized into the present form. But to

ISAAC WALTER BASYE

the credit is due, and we therefore respectfully dedicate this book to him.

OTTO BASYE

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY

This book has to do with the BASYE family in the United States, covering a period of nearly three centuries and includes eleven generations. It is one family and one story in many chapters, with the scenes shifting slightly as each member makes his appearance on life's stage to do his part among his fellow-players. The scenes change from time to time as each player-member makes an important contribution to his role as a citizen and then departs. The substantial citizen is the player who does his part well and does not fail his fellows.

Ancestor worship has had and still has to this day an important place in the daily lives of several oriental peoples. Even their graves are held sacred. And among all peoples everywhere the family background of anyone who is attracting attention is inquired into. Others want to know something about the existing stalk and the ancestral root that produced the good fruit. Such person and his ancestral background, his collateral kindred, and his birthplace then are inquired into and become a standard of measure for others to look upon. Such is the first inquiry of biography. The desire to know more of our ancestors is human and commendable. And if the ancestors have given us anything to be proud of, we take pleasure in pointing others to our ancestral kinsmen. But we cannot be proud of an ancestor who has brought shame and disgrace upon the name.

Pride in one's birth and ancestry and the love of perpetuating the monumental things worth remembering are in a sense hereditary. Such pride should not be boastful nor selfish nor too sentimental. It should be a part of our reserves. It was Daniel Webster who said: "There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart." And going back farther, we are constrained by one of the Ten Commandments, "Honor thy father and thy mother."

And in other places in the Book the Wise Men of that day who were astonished at the new philosophy of the young man who was attracting so much attention among those of his generation, asked about his pedigree: "Is not this the carpenter's son?", and "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" And again they asked: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joses, and of Juda, and Simon? and are not his sisters here with us?"

Throughout history all of the great religions of the world are full of the family life of the superhuman gods and goddesses as interpreted from the known standard of the similar family life of earthborn mortals. The next step is but to claim descent from the gods.

The great masterpieces of Homer and Vergil trace in some measure the ancestry of heroic mortal men back to the gods of Olympus, thus connecting supermen with human gods.

In the *Odes of Pindar, With Several Other Pieces in Prose and Verse, Translated from the Greek, to which is added a Dissertation on the Olympick Games; Together with Original Poems on Several Occasions*, Vol. III, at page 3, it is said:

The vanity of the Grecians in magnifying their Antiquities is remarkable in every part of their history. There was scarce a considerable town or family of any note that did not boast itself descended from some god, and show a pedigree deduced from the earliest ages of the world. This fabulous and extravagant Nobility served for a common topick of flattery among all their poets, not to add orators and historians: too many instances of which are to be met with in the Odes of Pindar.

There is the familiar story told by the Latin poet Ovid about Phaeton who boasted so much that he was the son of the well known Phoebus Apollo, the Sun

god, who was the son of Jupiter. Because of his frequent claims of ancestry superior to his fellows and because of his demands for special favors from them on that account, the playmates of Phaeton at first laughed at him, then became disgusted, and finally required him to prove his parentage before they would permit him to play with them further. His evidence was wholly oral up to that time and was not believed. His attempt thereafter to prove his parentage by driving the sun chariot drawn by the unruly horses of Apollo was disastrous to himself and brought grief to the rest of the world. You are familiar with the story. Too much boastful pride of ancestry soon brought him to his end.

The Kansas City Star, in its issue of March 2, 1932, says:

Virginia has never been merely a geographical expression: it is, as the trite saying goes, a state of mind. It is more than that, a flavor, the distillation of many generations into the essence of noblesse oblige. Those who know Virginia may not know the Virginians; and those who know not Virginians can never comprehend the history of two wars.

Many years ago a woman of Virginia, having prepared her young daughter for a visit "North," admonished her thus:

"Honey, don't you mention you're from Virginia—that would be like talking about money in front of folks that are po'. We mustn't parade our 'dvantages."

For this quotation, that brilliant and charming Virginian, Marietta Minnigerode Andrews, is responsible.

"—It is not pleasant to come in contact with those who claim superiority, especially superiority in birth and breeding; and I think it is fate has left us so little else to brag about, that we do often find ourselves guilty of this lack of taste. Who resents it? No one—people smile, agree with us, offer to our ancestors that incense which is so dear to our own nostrils, invite us to their beautiful parties, marry our poor sons to their rich daughters, buy our run-down colonial and Georgian houses and restore them gratefully and gleefully adopting our traditions.

"—It is largely due to the rest of the world that he (the Virginian) is so pleased with himself."

As we grow in years and experience, our minds look not only forward in business and social adventures, and as well in wonderment to the hereafter, inquiring "If a man die shall he live again?"; but also we look backward searching in bewilderment for an answer to "Whence came I?" "Who are my forefathers and foremothers?" "What did they do?" "Where did they live?" "What is there about them that will help me to understand myself?" "Why am I here?" "Am I like unto them?" "What was their environment?" "Is there a purpose in existence?"

As we slowly tread the trails through the past years looking for our ancestors, we may be surprised at the strange folks and unusual places and peculiar things we find. The more we learn the more we want to know. For information and explanations we read more history, look at maps, study psychology, medicine, law, religion, government, science, language, architecture—in fact, we find all branches of knowledge are worth while and will aid us in this study. The more knowledge we get and digest the more we lose that feeling of self-importance and egotistical superiority. We adjust ourselves better to the world about us. We are born again. Then we realize that official titles and degrees often pertain rather to the outward office than to the man within and that the mind is the measure of the man after all.

It cannot be said the Basyes differ from other good American citizens either in physical or mental equipment. I have found blonds and brunettes in the family. Some have outgrown the original "short stature" and have reached the "six feet two" or "six feet three" in height. Speaking in terms of the university, some are well-educated, have attained honors, and continue their studies throughout life. They never learn enough to satisfy them. Others attend the Big School of Experience and find it profitable. They are in business. Some have acquired a fair modicum of worldly goods, and others are working to reach that end. They are substantial. They have permanent homes. They stand well in their communities. They are law-abiding and take part in public affairs on the side of good government.

In that delightful book, "Luther Burbank, His Methods and Discoveries and Their Practical Application, Prepared From His Original Field Notes Covering More Than 100,000 Experiments Made During Forty Years Devoted to Plant Improvement," it is said the two main influences that enter into the make-up of plant life are environment and heredity; and that the sunshine and shadows, the rains and droughts, the heat and cold, the winds, the soils, the animal as well as plant neighbors and even human neighbors, all go to make up the sum total of environment. Each generation adds something to the sum of all the previous environments transmitted as a heritage to the next and the succeeding generations. And thus each following generation is richer than any previous generation because it has much of what its ancestors had, and it acquires in its lifetime something more for its descendants. If the environment has been good, the plant-children profit by it. If it has been bad, they suffer.

But I think there is another factor—that beginning spark of life within before there was environment, that something that lives and grows and thinks, that created thing that is different from a lifeless stone, that something that has power to do something, that something that scientists are trying to find in the hope of discovering life. This is the capital asset with which the plant—and animal—started in business as a living, growing, producing thing. The sum of all the environments may be called the profits or losses from the living-business. Profits are wealth. The assets together with the profits, or losses, constitute the heritage handed down to the plant-children and animal-children to make use of and to improve. "On and on we go," says Mr. Burbank, "one step backward, sometimes; then two steps forward; marking time awhile; then onward with a spurt." "Nature gets one success out of a million tries."

The same principles apply to people. It has been often pointed out that the blending of the characteristics of the parents always produces something different from either parent. Some one or more characteristics, both physical and mental, of one parent or ancestor predominate in each child, and no two children, though born of the same parents, are exactly alike. The brunette characteristic predominates over the blond. The mating of blonds and brunettes usually produces more brunette children than blond. Sometimes a predominant characteristic of one generation is skipped until the second or third succeeding generation. Elbert Hubbard said of Patrick Henry: "He came from a Virginia family. There were several ordinary barnyard fowls in that family, and one eagle."

It is well known that where any desirable or unusual characteristic appears in plants or domestic animals, it may be accentuated and further developed by cultivation, that is, by education, until it is a fixed predominant characteristic and becomes hereditary. This is illustrated in horses—racing, draft, and riding horses; and in cattle—milk cows and beef cattle. We cannot change our forefathers, but we can improve upon them.

But in the mating of human beings we do not give the same scientific forethought towards developing and producing the best bodies and the best minds for the next generation. We do selfishly for plants and domestic animals something that we do not do for ourselves. Socrates complained of this before the Christian era, so the fault observed is one of long standing. How can we expect to produce the best children with the best characteristics for the improvement of human beings where we have no plan for mating the best with the best? Perhaps the nearest we come to it is when we boast that one family intermarried with certain other well-known families—families well-known for political position or military prowess.

To make the best improvements and get the best results we must begin a thousand years beforehand by making the best marriages, conferring with the best people, reading and studying the best books, thinking the best thoughts, keeping ourselves in the best physical condition, making the best use of the best environment we have, doing the best things unselfishly,—these go to make up the sum total of the heritage for our children and children's children. We human folks must actually do the work of improving human kind, making use of the possibilities given us by the Creator.

Dr. Don R. Tullis, in a remarkably fine essay quoted in *A Rose Odyssey*, at pages 199-200, says in part:

“Man cannot do God's work. Only Divine fingers can drive the stars in their courses. Man cannot create life. Science has tried it in vain. Man can give meaning to life—he can mar or make it. God creates. Man co-operates. God sends the sunshine and the rain. Man plows the furrows and plants them. God gives life to the seed. Man hoes the corn.

God doesn't do man's work. He builds no bridges, makes no roads, erects no cities. He forms the coal, but does not mine it. He originates the oil, but digs no oil wells. He makes the lightning, but builds no motor to gear it down to human need. He generates electricity, but depends upon an Edison to form the incandescent bulb. He creates power, but looks to a Henry Ford to tie it to the drive wheels of progress.

God makes the wind, but no sails to catch it. He creates hunger, but no markets to supply it. He brings men into the world with no governments to rule them. He makes the brain, but endows no schools in which to train it. He breathes soul into humanity, but provides no churches for its cultivation.

It requires God and man working together to make a world. Both are essential. Man cannot do what God does. God does not do what man can do. God never shirks his part. Man does. It is he who determines the success of the firm.”

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The compiler has searched through the libraries and public records in some of the principal cities in the United States for information in compiling this book, and a bibliography of those books and papers and records which he has found wherein there is a reference to a Basye, is herein included. In order to save the reader's time and give more value to this book there is a cross reference between this bibliography and the sketches of the several Basyes herein particularly mentioned. Many of the books listed in this bibliography may of course be found in several libraries. But the library where the compiler first found it is named, so that those who desire may check up on what is here written and verify it. Besides the books listed in this bibliography, there have been many hundreds of books read or partly read for some aid—even the smallest—in preparing this book for publication, and from them much help has been received. We can learn something from even the most remote.

The names, dates and facts herein set forth are based on the information which the compiler has deemed the most authoritative after painstaking investigation. Public records, family Bible records, books, periodicals, tombstones, newspapers, and correspondence with members of the family and others, are the principal sources of information.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in getting this information. The first few generations did not have the time nor forethought to keep a record of their daily deeds, social affairs, and family records for the benefit of their posterity, except such meager public records as were under the circumstances then required. Through modesty or otherwise they did not consider themselves of such importance as to make the keeping of a diary or a family record desirable. This has necessitated the combing of many of the public records to find the valuable needles in the haystack. The compiler is very confident there are yet many books, newspapers, public records as well as private sources having valuable Basye information which he has not seen, and so the gleaners who follow after will yet find valuable sheaves, for the compiler has not been able to search through all the public records and all of the libraries in each state. To do that would be profitable. Many of the books and public records have no index, which takes as toll much loss of time.

In many cases letters of inquiry to some of the Basyes or their kin who ought to be interested in their own families, remain unanswered to this day. Perhaps they do not care. Some answers bring little or no definite information. Such things are much to be regretted because this needed information is not forthcoming.

In a few books and periodicals are found references to Basye ancestry and statements of facts and dates that are incorrect or misleading. The intentions, doubtless, of all these persons, authors and editors are good, but the mistakes are there and should be corrected. For a few examples to illustrate: Two books bearing on the history of Indianapolis, viz., "Greater Indianapolis, the History, the Industries, the Institutions and the People of a City of Homes," and the "History of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana," state that Elizamond Basye (E. 9) was a Swede. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Light complexion, if he had one, does not make one a Swede, nor does one swallow make a summer. The Basyes do not have Swedish blood in their veins, however honorable that might be. This Elizamond Basye was one of the early settlers of Indianapolis and was a great-grand-uncle of the compiler of this book. We trust that subsequent histories of Indianapolis will make correction.

Again "The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society" states that William Basye and Jane Logan were married *December 12, 1788*, but the old family Bible from which the copy was made states distinctly that they were married *March 12, 1788*.

Another example is found in "The Felt Genealogy," where it is said that Mary McClanahan Basye (F. 146) was born in Harvard County, Missouri. Of course there is no such county in the state of Missouri. She was born in Howard County, Missouri.

Again, the "Missouri Historical Review," "The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society," "William and Mary College Quarterly," and other publications have frequently misspelled the family name, which tends to mislead us.

Also, the "Inventory of the County Archives of Missouri, No. 82, Pike County," compiled under W.P.A. authority, beginning about 1936, says "Mrs. Laura E. Basye, widow of I. Walter Basye (G. 104), author of Pike County historical sketches, was especially helpful in supplying necessary historical data." That of course is impossible and misleading, because she had died about 54 years before

work was begun on that Inventory. She was the compiler's mother, and died before her husband, and was never a widow.

We know from experience that not everything we see in print is true, even though it be of long standing. It is so easy to make mistakes, which, when once made, often mislead others who read after us. And so we need to read thoughtfully, even critically, the things we are asked to believe. The principals and their agents who prepare documents for public records, and the copyists thereof, sometimes omit essential things or insert erroneous things and sometimes carelessly copy the writing. Newspaper items are usually written hurriedly, though with the best motives, but mistakes do creep in. Tombstones in the churchyard, pointing the way heavenward, occasionally commit errors in dates. For example, the tombstone of John Crane Basye (F. 20) states that he was born November 23, 1811, but he himself said it was August 23, 1811, and the old family Bible¹ verifies what he says about it. Then again family Bibles, on whose open pages the most sacred oaths are taken, now and then show the family records of births, deaths and marriages to have been written by the hand of human frailty, especially when written a long time after the events occur. To illustrate: the old family Bible of Elijah Basye (E. 10) states that Theophilus D. Basye (F. 39) was born December 5, 1825, and that Letitia (Lutila) Basye, his sister, (F. 46), was born March 25, 1826, which of course is impossible. The latter date should probably be 1827.

We are all so human and prone to err. Is it any wonder that we are admonished to pray daily for forgiveness of our other sins,—or three times daily if we are Mohammedans? All of which points to this, that try as hard as we will, we may yet make mistakes. The compiler of this book has worked diligently over a long period of years and compared many conflicting bits of information and has tried to correct some apparent errors found in his searches, and to sift the truth from the untruth, and to eliminate ill founded traditions, nevertheless he cannot say there are no mistakes to be found in this book. The Chinese have a proverb which runs something like this: Where you find only one inch of your firewood is rotten, you do not on that account throw away the whole log. Nor do we discard our friends for a slight defect. And so though we find a few mistakes among the best of authorities we should not condemn them wholly because of the few errors. All the rest of the information may be true and authoritative.

To the many persons who have taken an interest in these matters and have furnished valuable information concerning their own family lines, or otherwise have assisted in getting this information, even so much as the matter of correcting or verifying a single date, or a name, or a fact, much credit is due. Here and now this opportunity is taken to give our sincere thanks to them and to each of them. The many public officials to whom the compiler has applied for the privilege of searching through the public records in their custody, have rendered wonderful help in this work, and to each of them the compiler has expressed and here again expresses his gratitude for their unselfish, helpful services.

SCOPE OF THIS BOOK.

This compilation shows the names of all members of the Basye family in the United States, beginning with the earliest ones and following with their descendants, so far as known to the compiler.

It traces the descendants through the sons to the present time, and through the daughters to and including the first generation after their marriage, so far as known to the compiler. To pursue the daughters' lines farther would require search

¹This Bible of John Walter Basye (E. 5) is in the compiler's possession.

for the lineage of so many other families with different names as to be prohibited by the plan, the cost, and the space allotted to this book.

Since history is always being made, no book on history is ever complete. It is not claimed that this book is free from mistakes. But if any names or facts of historical value that should be in this book have been omitted, please be assured the omission is not intentional. It is intended to include every member of the family, both male and female, bearing the name, and to have every statement and date correct, founded on the best information that has come to the compiler. It is hoped that the next edition of this book, if one should ever be called for, will correct all errors that may be found here.

One of the meanings given of genealogy is a list of ancestors and their descendants in order of succession. That is merely a pedigree; it is only the skeleton; it has no flesh nor blood nor soul. And when applied to human beings, it does not rise above the pedigree of a horse. But a real genealogy should have some biography to give it life. If we read only names in such a book we know very little. We want to know something of that personality—we want to meet the man or the woman to whom we are tied with the bond of kinship. What did he do and what did others think of him?

Another meaning of genealogy sometimes given is the science of tracing pedigrees. That definition should be taken with caution. Sometimes it is merely the business of making up pedigrees or supplying missing parts. The genealogist is sometimes not able to produce the necessary positive evidence of identity, especially so after long periods of time have elapsed when some links are missing. Guessing or wishing evidence is then sometimes wrongfully used to supply the positive evidence.

Edward A. Freeman, author of *The History of the Norman Conquest of England, Its Causes and Its Results*, Volume 3, footnote on page 200, says:

I have read, in some peerage or book of genealogy, the pedigree of some one who professes to be descended from one of the English knights who went over to ask William to come and deliver them from the tyranny of Harold. Truly pedigree-makers will say anything.

Genealogy as a branch of study and investigation of family pedigrees and family history, requires long study and much investigation. The results should be recorded accurately, and the whole be correlated with the history of the people in the community.

Two or more persons writing about the same family may and often do reach different results and cause confusion. Our guide in other matters, the Bible, furnishes an example of this in giving the names and number of the children of Benjamin. I Chronicles, Chapter VII, v. 6, names three sons:—Bela, Becher and Jediahel. At Chapter VII, vv. 1, 2 of the same book, five sons are named:—Bela, Ashbel, Aharah, Nohah, and Rapha. In the book of Numbers, Chapter XXVI, vv. 38, 39, a variation in the names of the five sons appears:—Bela, Ashbel, Ahiram, Shupham, and Hupham. But in Genesis at Chapter XLVI, v. 21, the number has increased to ten sons:—Belah, Becher, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman, Ehi, Rosh, Muppim, Huppim, and Ard.

There is confusion in those lists. They will illustrate that with all the care and caution we may still make mistakes, or create more confusion that requires explanation.

THE FAMILY UNIT.

By using the words "Basye Family" in this book we mean of course to include all those persons, male and female, who have descended from our common ancestor in the United States, Edmond Basye (A. 1), though we have for the sake of information added some other persons bearing the same name who doubtless had a common origin with him at a more distant time prior to arrival in the United States. That is the use of the word "family" in the broad sense, and is followed in this book with the limitation hereinafter mentioned. There are other genealogical systems found in use, such as tracing through the male line alone as among the Hindus and some other peoples.

In the more restricted sense the family is the group of persons formed by the union of one man and one woman and the children born to them. This is the home, the standard unit of our society, an essential element of civilization and progress and government. These units are also set forth and made a part of the system adopted in this book so far as the compiler has learned them.

And in a loose or less restricted sense, the word "family" sometimes refers to the children alone; as, we say of a man at his death, he left a large family, meaning children.

Blackstone in his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, in Book 2, page 203, says:

Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other, as between John Stiles and his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and so on upwards in the direct ascending line; or between John Stiles and his son, grandson, great-grandson, and so downwards in the direct descending line. Every generation, in this lineal direct consanguinity, constitutes a different degree, reckoning either upwards or downwards: the father of John Stiles is related to him in the first degree, and so likewise is his son; his grandsire and grandson in the second; his great-grandsire and great-grandson in the third. This is the only natural way of reckoning the degrees in the direct line, and therefore universally obtains, as well in the civil, and canon, as in the common law.

The doctrine of lineal consanguinity is sufficiently plain and obvious; but it is at the first view astonishing to consider the number of lineal ancestors which every man has, within no very great number of degrees; and so many different bloods is a man said to contain in his veins, as he hath lineal ancestors. Of these he hath two in the first ascending degree, his own parents; he hath four in the second, the parents of his father and the parents of his mother; he hath eight in the third, the parents of his two grandfathers and two grandmothers; and by the same rule of progression, he hath an hundred and twenty-eight in the seventh; a thousand and twenty-four in the tenth; and at the twentieth degree, or the distance of twenty generations, every man hath above a million of ancestors, as common arithmetic will demonstrate lineal relations are such as descend one from the other, and both of course from the same common ancestor.

Collateral kindred answer to the same description: collateral relations agreeing with the lineal in this, that they descend from the same stock or ancestor; but differing in this, that they do not descend one from the other. Collateral kinsmen are such, then, as lineally spring from one and the same ancestor, who is the stirps, or root, the stipes, trunk, or common stock, from whence these relations are branched out.

Cognates.—In establishing our family lines we in the United States usually trace our ancestry back through both the male and the female lines to a certain named male ancestor. The relationship is called lineal consanguinity. All such descendants, both male and female, are kindred, that is, related by blood, and are sometimes called in a broad sense cognates. This system of tracing ancestry back to the male ancestor who founded the family name is followed also in most if not all European countries. This system is followed in this book, with this limitation that the descent through the daughters is not carried beyond the first generation after their marriage into other families bearing different names. But such other allied families can thus tie on to their Basye connection.

This use of the word "cognate" relates to the kinship by blood and treats the male and the female descendants as of equal importance. No property rights are here involved.

But it should be noted that the word 'cognate' is also used in law to trace ancestry back to the female ancestor in order to determine the right of those related by blood to inherit property descending from that female ancestor. For example, where a grandmother on the mother's side dies owning property in her own right and leaving only grandchildren who trace their right of inheritance through their deceased mother. In such case the rights to property are involved. The matter of inheritance of property has always been closely associated with direct descent of children from the known ancestor, both male and female. The idea has prevailed that blood relatives should be protected and materially aided and should be encouraged to carry on down through future generations. The thought has been to keep the property in the family of blood-kin. As has been said, blood is thicker than water.

In accordance with the system followed in this book a family line may be traced through both the male and the female lines to show descent from a Revolutionary soldier or other person of renown. The family name which the daughters inherited at birth is changed at time of marriage, which makes it more difficult, though not impossible, to trace ancestry through the female line. Vital statistics are now more generally kept in the United States as public records—births, marriages, and deaths—which makes it a little easier to trace ancestry during the past twenty-five to fifty years. But in our early history the church records and the family Bibles were the principal records of these events, and they were not public records, as we use those words today, nor were they complete.

Agnates.—Agnatic relationship should be mentioned in order to clarify cognatic relationship before spoken of. Agnates are the direct descendants of males, such descendants including both sons and daughters, but does not include descendants of the daughters. The genealogies given in the Bible will illustrate the agnatic relationship very well, where ancestry is traced through males only. See Genesis X and XLVI, and Matthew I for examples. That system harks back to the earliest days when the father as tribal chief had absolute power over his wives and children and servants and absolute ownership of all the property. The women and children were species of property. No wife and no child or servant could own any property in their own right. What was theirs belonged to the father as head of the tribe or gens. When a daughter married outside her own large family or tribe, her connection with her own family ended, and she ceased to be an agnate in that family. She became an adopted agnate in the family or tribe of her husband. And when a son left his father's household to establish a family or tribe of his own, he ceased to be an agnate in his father's family. Among early Aryan peoples of Asia and Europe where ancestor worship was prevalent, it was considered a great misfortune for a family to become extinct and thus leave no descendants to honor the

dead with sacred rites and sacrifices. Hence the establishment of families had an early encouragement. The *pater familias*, as the priest, conducted this worship in which only the blood kin could share.

In early days the patriarchal system prevailed in eastern Europe as well as in some countries farther east. *Russia*, by Alfred Rambaud, translated by Leonora B. Lang, Vol. I, page 41, says :

"The Slav family was founded on the patriarchal principle. The father was the absolute head, and after his death the power passed to the eldest of the members composing it: first to the brothers of the deceased, if he had any under his care, then successively to his sons, beginning with the eldest. The chief had the same rights over the women who entered his family by marriage, as over its natural members.

Ambrose Tighe, in his book *The Development of the Roman Constitution*, at pages 28 and 29, speaking concerning the Roman family, says :

This is the *patria potestas*, or the peculiar power which a Roman father had over the members of his family. In the last years of the empire traces of it are still to be found, and at the outset it is the most conspicuous feature of the city's social system. A man's family, in this sense, consisted of all his descendants to the remotest generations, provided their relationship with him could be traced through males. Marriage was a religious ceremony, and, when his sons took wives, they brought them by means of it under his control. All their children, then, to the farthest limit, were also included in the same body. His daughters, on the other hand, became free as to him by their marriage, because they passed into the membership of another family. The relatives they thus acquired, and their own children, were counted as no kin of their father's family, because, in general, there was no such thing as relationship through women. Persons thus connected were called cognates, and between them early Roman law recognized no tie of blood. Those who were related through males were called agnates, and over this agnatic family the father (*pater familias*) exercised unlimited sway. All its members were to him as his slaves or his property, and under a bondage which was life-long and quite complete. He could sell or kill them, and all which they had was his. There was no tribunal before which he had to account for his use of this authority, for within the limits of the family he was king and priest. As king, he administered justice, apportioned burdens, and distributed rewards. As priest, he offered sacrifices on the family's behalf at the family's altar to the family's gods.

Under the Roman law the male descendants who could trace through their male ancestors to the founder of the family were often called patricians, that is children of their fathers, and were citizens by right of birth. But illegitimate children were excluded from citizenship because of their not being descended from a male member of the family. They were not considered to be related by blood.

Among the patriarchs and the Mohammedans and others where polygamy prevailed or still prevails, and where the wives are greatly restricted in their appearances before other men, the husband is the head of the family and is considered certain to be the father of all the children in that family. The children trace their ancestry through the father, though the children are or may be only half-brothers and half-sisters to each other.

But to the contrary, among some less civilized tribes or peoples today and in the past, ancestry is wholly traced through the female line, as in the San Blas

Islands off the coast of Panama and in some of the East Indies. In such cases the mother is considered the head of the family, because ancestry can be traced with certainty through her, even though she may have more than one husband—polyandry.

With such custom in the past dissatisfaction arose—as might be expected—with this result, among others, that the system of monogamy has developed as a most satisfactory custom, until today it is our standard of the family unit. It is also established by law. The children are of equal consanguineous relationship or kinship. This tends toward equality in rights and duties, and, as we believe, favors a better citizenship in the larger group of many families comprising the state.

Heritage.—In earlier days some more favored one of the children expected to receive the birthright or heritage (that is, of property and family leadership), while the others took little or nothing. Witness the case of Jacob and Esau. In other cases the oldest son customarily inherited the rights and property. This was the system of primogeniture. Especially was this the case in feudal days in western Europe and in England where the fighting soldier was needed in the wars of the lords of the realm. Then the younger sons took little or nothing, and all of the daughters took nothing by way of inheritance.

In France, under the Salic law, no daughter could ever inherit the crown, and so France has never had a queen save only as she was the wife of the ruling king.

This custom was modified in England only when the male line became extinct and so only the daughter or nearest of female kin could inherit and lawfully become the queen in her own right. For example, Victoria, the niece of William IV, became queen of England since he left no child capable of inheriting. That principle was followed on the theory that the crown or other such public office was a species of property and was a heritage. But sometimes the king chose as his successor some other than his oldest son or the rightful heir. Witness the claim of William the Norman not long before the Norman Conquest of England as against the rightful heir, Harold, the last of the Saxon kings; and the childless Edward VI of England, (son of Henry VIII), by his last Will gave the Crown of England to his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, intending to cut out his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth from their rightful inheritance.

Marriage Customs.—The curious customs of various peoples throughout the world relating to the marital status is interesting as we compare them with our own—what persons could marry, and whom they could marry, and to what extent was the marital status binding? It seems that every variety of the union of the sexes has existed in some form somewhere in the world. In some places marriage is forbidden by custom between persons having the same family name; or persons belonging to the same tribe; or those worshipping the same spirit. In some of the states in this country marriage is forbidden by law between first cousins. In all of the states marriage between parent and child, and between brothers and sisters, is forbidden. In most of them marriage between white persons and negroes is prohibited. There is now no uniformity. Such prohibitions exist because it is believed that those marriages bring weakened children into the community and eventually they may become a charge or hindrance—a public welfare question. It is highly proper and is commendatory for public welfare reasons as well as for the good of the individual that physical and mental examinations and proper regulatory safeguards be required before marriage.

The marriage between a well developed member of one family with a well developed member of another family tends to break down class barriers and caste, and has helped to make our people more democratic and perhaps to improve the race—at least there is greater chance for improvement. The mixture by blending

the best physical and mental abilities of the same stock having similar environment offers good opportunities for higher development.

In large measure our wedding customs are inherited from the peoples long prior to our day. Marriage ceremonies have had from the earliest times a religious background. Religious, military, social and economic beliefs and practices of the past often enter into our wedding ceremonies today, without our thinking of their origin and significance. A study of them will bring its rewards to the curious student. (See "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," and authorities there cited).

NAMES.

Place Names.—The student of personal names is of course interested also in place names. Only a very brief mention can here be made of them. The study of the names given centuries ago to places helps us in some small measure to determine what race or group of people frequented those regions, and something of their characteristics,—their religion, manners, customs, philosophy and language. The early children of Nature, trying to understand the mystery of existence, worshipped the Great Unknown by naming places as monuments to give thanks for success, or to supplicate for favor, or to render other honor to the gods, or to express fear. Such are their religious monuments. The inanimate is given a soul and emotions and other human qualities,—a form of Pantheism; for were not the gods, though more powerful, like unto men, rather than men like unto the gods? Consider such place names as these: Scylla and Charybdis, sea monsters of death, greatly to be feared; Euxine (now Black) sea, a propitiatory name, means hospitable to strangers, though it is a rough sea; in like manner was the name Pacific given to that ocean, though it is not peaceful, but known to be stormy; the continent of Europe derives its name in honor of Europa who was forcibly carried off to Delhi by the all powerful Zeus when he appeared on the earth in the form of a white bull, as told in the Greek and Roman religious myths; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest, a place to fear; Manitou, the Great Spirit of the Mountain; Mississippi, the Father of Waters; Los Angeles, the city of the Angels, San Mateo, the city of Saint Matthew.

Thus primitive folks projected their imagined spirits—objects of worship—into the places round about and so personified or anthropomorphized them.

In Ireland a large number of the place names are associated with the older names of nearby hills and small lakes, near which were the meeting places for worship out-of-doors. There the earliest inhabitants, the Celts, may thus have shown the religious influence of Druidism; as, Kiltullagh, church of the hill; Knocknasheega, the hill of the fairies; Killeennagalline little church of the phantoms or ghosts.

Also, place names are often given in honor of some family group of persons, or of some individual. For example, Kansas, from the Kansas Indians; Indianapolis, combined from a Greek word and the name of a people, meaning the city of the Indians; Montreal, the King's mountain; Lincoln Park, for Abraham Lincoln; Jefferson City, for Thomas Jefferson; Pike's Peak, for Zebulon Pike; both Brittany (in France) and Great Britain, the island country, from the name of a Celtic tribe.

One branch of the ancient Celts then living in Old Wurtemberg, east of Alsace and Lorraine, and along the Rhine river, in the time of Julius Caesar and afterwards, gave many family or tribal names to their settlements that exist to this day, as may be seen on the map. The endings "-ing" and "-ingens" mean "descendants of" or "family of;" as, Bas-ing, Bais-ing. The nearby Angles and Saxons adopted those names and sometimes added the terminations "-ham,"

meaning "home of," or "-ton," meaning "town of;" as, Bess-ing-ham, Bas-ing-ton. The Anglo-Saxons, in about the fourth century, took these names with them to England where we again find some of the same place names. Later some of them were brought over to America by the colonists.

For Basye place names, see page 117, post.

Group Names.—Along with the names of individual persons it is interesting to consider the names given to certain *groups* of people. Such names were not chosen by the people themselves, but given to them by others as epithets descriptive of their habitats or customs or origin, or other peculiarity; as, cave men (troglo-dytes), hill men (highlanders), plainsmen, river men (ripariauis); Jebeliyeh (men of the Mountains); English, those who inhabit Angleland; Mohammedans, those who follow Mohammed, or Mahomet; Eskimos, those who eat raw flesh; Picts, those who paint or tattoo their bodies; Barbarians, those of untrimmed beards; Negroes, those of black skin; Incas, kings or lords; Ichthyophagi, eaters of fish; Roundheads, those who cut their hair close; Havasupai, people of the blue-green waters; Onondagas, people of the hills; Puritans, Quakers, Huguenots, Methodists, names given in derision to groups.

Name and Reputation.—Let us not be confused when the word 'name' is used for 'reputation.' In the sense of reputation our name is good or bad, not according to our own estimate of our own worth, but according to the standard of measure of worth made by others. That becomes our reputation, or the worth in terms of quality at which others are willing to accept us as members of a group. That is our rating. If, for example, we do not tell the truth, others say they cannot believe us, and they fix our reputation accordingly.

We become important when people use us as the subject of their reputation-fixing conversations. What we think of ourselves is of little value unless we can gracefully persuade others to agree with us. The egotistical fellow's self-made standard itself weighs heavily against him in lowering the reputation fixed by others for him. Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters (No. 44) to his son says: "We cannot like a man who is always commending and speaking well of himself, and who is the hero of his own story."

One's name is often said to be good or bad if others merely say so after a calm, quiet, careful investigation. One's name or reputation may be severely wounded by gossip when that gossip is false; and it may be killed when gossip tells the truth. And it sometimes takes a century of investigation afterwards to correct and bring back to light an injured reputation so wrongfully given by the unscrupulous or the ignorant or the jealous in one's lifetime. Witness the case of Thomas Paine. "People will talk" is an old saying. We can't stop them. But we should be the last to contribute towards injuring the name (reputation) of another, for we might be in error. Our easily-made mistakes of that character bound back as a boomerang against us and induce others to fix our own reputations low because of such mistakes. We have a big task to keep our own name unsullied so that our children and others of our blood may be proud to claim kinship with us and to bear our family name. The family name suffers along with a bad reputation affixed to anyone in the family. No difference what the family name may be, its honor must be defended vigilantly at all times by every individual in the family so that the black sheep may not be mistaken for white sheep and claim shelter in the fold.

It was written in the Good Book long ago that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Lindlay Murray's *The English Reader or Pieces in Prose and Poetry*, at page 9, quotes this: "Title and ancestry render a good man

more illustrious; but an ill one more contemptible." A good name is a capital asset.

And the great poet-philosopher, Shakespeare, values a good name thus:

But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

In like manner the same principle holds among groups of people—nations. Our own great Declaration of Independence correctly states the rule that for the continued existence in good standing of a newborn nation among the then existing nations of the world, heed must be given to "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," i.e., other nations.

HOW FAMILY NAMES ORIGINATED.—SURNAME.

Surnames, origin.—The study of family names is fascinating,—their origins, meanings, spellings, and the humor in them, pointing to the tangled threads of human interest. There are many books on the subject. Such a study has both a historical and a scientific value. Space forbids more than a short outline here before considering the origin of the name Basye.

Family names began as descriptive terms of the person, and in that respect were what we today would call epithets or nicknames. They were at first the only names, and later became the permanent family names. For example, heroic leadership is seen in such a name as Ethelwulf (meaning noble wolf); wise leadership or noble counsel in Ethelred, and the shortened form Eldred; and a personal characteristic is seen in such a name as Rufus (meaning red).

Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters (No. 39) to his son, written more than two hundred years ago said: "Most of the great men of antiquity had some epithet added to their names describing some particular merit they had."

But our nicknames today are often given by others in sport or derision, and are in addition to the family names. Usually our modern nicknames die with the person, that is, they are not handed down from father to son as the family name is. Other more appropriate nicknames may be found for our children, depending in turn upon their personal characteristics. Such names as Shorty, Red, Curly, Lefty, Fatty, Skinny, indicating some personal characteristic differentiating that person from others, but not necessarily applying to all others in the family, will illustrate. Among all peoples nicknames have been customarily given to individuals. For example, among the ancient Greeks the nickname of Demosthenes was 'Battulus,' one who stutters; Epicrates was called 'Sakesphoros,' one who wears a large beard. And among the Romans such nicknames as these are found: 'Naso,' big-nose; 'Flaccus,' flop-ear; 'Varus,' bandy-legs; 'Scaurus,' knock-kneed.

Since the beginning when persons were permanently distinguished in this manner, names have gone through so many changes in spelling and pronunciation that in many cases it is very difficult if not impossible to discover the original form, meaning or application of names. Often we find names that have a poetic flavor and are colored with figures of speech. The philologist and the historian are called in and they help very much, but they cannot infallibly go all the way back to the origin. But language is the best guide we have for classifying racial groups. Phonetic changes in proper names under the principles set out in Grimm's law have only a limited application. Differences in races, nations, religions, languages, and environment reaching back into the dim and misty past often bring about variations that are not explained and make the tracing of the foot prints difficult or impossible.

But where the descriptive names were given to designate some enduring or continuing characteristic, those names have been often handed down to succeeding generations. Such names founded on places of residence and occupation may apply alike to father and son and succeeding generations; as, for example, Woods, Lake, Ford, Smith, Miller, Shepherd, Carpenter, Barber.

Generally speaking, the ancient Greeks had only one name for each person, which was the given name. They had no family names corresponding to our surnames. When the first son in the family was born he usually was given the name of his grandfather, but sometimes he was given the name of his father or some variation from it. In like manner the first daughter was given the name of her grandmother. Sometimes when the grandfather's and the father's names were passed by, names compounded with the names of the gods were given in honor or as a sort of dedication; as, Herodotus (gift of Hera), Apollonius (like Apollo), Diogenes (born of Dios or Zeus), Heraclitus (descended from Hera), Artemidorus (gift of Artemis). And in a few cases, as the youth grew into manhood, the original name was laid aside and a new name was substituted; as, Plato was originally named Aristocles, and Theophrastus was originally called Tyrtamus.

In the earliest days in England and in the western part of the European continent one name was sufficient to designate the person addressed or referred to. There were then enough different names in any given community so that duplication seldom brought confusion.

Following that custom, it may be interesting to note that on many of the early international treaties the official signatures consist of one name only. Examples: to the treaty dated June 26, 1871, between the United States of America and Austria-Hungary, the name of the plenipotentiary representing the latter country is signed "Lederer."

And to the treaty of Ghent dated December 24, 1814, ratified later, between the United States of America and Great Britain, the name of one of the plenipotentiaries representing Great Britain is signed "Gambier."

As the population rapidly increased new names were not so easily found, and duplication was resorted to, which naturally caused more or less confusion when two or more persons were tagged with the same epithet, so that other descriptive words became necessary to distinguish the person. Accordingly, in a more practical way descriptive names such as of the *place of residence*, or of *birth or nobility*, or of *occupation*, or of some *noteworthy deeds* done, or of *skill* in some special line, or of *kinship*, or of some *physical or mental peculiarity*, were resorted to as distinguishing or identification marks to be added to the first or given name. For example: JAMES who lives on the HILL; THOMAS, the FISHER; EDWARD, the SMITH, JOHN, the WEAVER; HENRY, who is related to the KING; WILLIAM, the HUNTER; RICHARD, the LION Hearted; CHARLES, the candle-maker (CHANDLER); Longfellow; Longneck; Coldwell (Coldwater, Coldsnow); Judge; Clerk (Clark); Church; Chesterfield (the field where the military camp was. These descriptive names later became the surnames (supernames) or family names and eventually became the more important of the two names, as they are today.

In 45 *Corpus Juris*, page 368, it is said:

The surname or family name of a person is that which is derived from the common name of his parents, or is borne by him in common with other members of his family.

The use of surnames as family names in western Europe began, it is said, in Normandy, now a part of France.² And about 1000 to 1050 A.D., that is, about

²And see Hallam's "View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages," chapter on the Feudal System.

the time of William the Norman, the custom was introduced into England, but did not come into general use there until about the middle of the fourteenth century. Even down to the time of Queen Elizabeth surnames were not considered of greater importance than what we now call the given or christian names.

And in Germany family names did not come into general use until late in the Middle Ages.

Surnames have not been selected haphazard nor picked out by choice from a long list in some dictionary of names. Names existed before dictionaries. We in the Western World are born with a family name fastened to us. It follows us as our shadow through life even though we may adopt an alias or two for a good or a bad reason. Nor when we in America arrive at manhood or womanhood do we throw away our family birth name and take on one of our own choosing, as is done at a few places in the world. Styles and customs may change with the seasons, but our name remains the same long after we answer to the roll call of Captain Death, and we are known by it even from generation unto generation if we are worth remembering.

Place names and trade names account for the larger number of family names. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 30, 1896, in a very interesting article on "Family Names," says:

It is stated by a philological authority that there is not a city in Europe which was of any importance 500 years ago which has not contained families whose name was borrowed from that of their *place of residence*.

The *History of the Norman Conquest of England, Its Causes And Its Results*, Volume II, page 119, says:

Many a name famous in English history, many a name whose sound is as familiar to us as any word of our own Teutonic speech, many a name which has long ceased to suggest any thought of foreign origin, is but the name of some Norman village, whose lord, or perhaps some lowlier inhabitant, followed his Duke to the Conquest of England and shared in the plunder of the conquered. But the names which are most familiar to us as names of English lords and gentlemen of Norman descent belong, for the most part, to a sort of second crop, which first grew into importance on English soil.

An interesting story of surnames is mentioned in Missouri histories. A certain John Smith came from Tennessee to Missouri soon after the Louisiana Purchase. He settled at St. Louis. It happened that there were at the same place others bearing the name John Smith, each of whom was getting mail and business intended for some other John Smith, and in conversations and in other ways the identity of each of them was constantly being mistaken. So all of the John Smiths in that community were provoked about the matter. This certain John Smith above referred to, in order to avoid further confusion as to him, added the capital letter T after his name as a distinguishing mark, so that he wrote his name "John Smith T," and requested that he be thus known and addressed, meaning "the John Smith who came from Tennessee." He was the only John Smith then in that community who had come from Tennessee.

There are other cases where a single letter constitutes the family name or the given name, for example, Y, as a family name; G, as a given name. It is very hard for us in this day to think of ourselves living among others without wearing any name at all. It seems it would be impossible. Business and social affairs and government would be at a standstill. Names of persons, of places and of groups have an important place in our civilization. Without them progress would not be made.

The law does not recognize abbreviations of the family name. But for some purposes it does recognize abbreviations of the given name or names. Such abbreviations are not always the same for any one given name. For example, J., Jo., and Jno. are found as abbreviations for John; T., Tho., and Thos. for Thomas; E., Ed., and Edw. for Edward or Edwin. But such abbreviations tend to cause uncertainty, for J. may stand for James, Joseph, or some other name beginning with J. Girls' names are less frequently found abbreviated.

We soon become accustomed to our own names and wear them as comfortably and nonchalantly as we do our peculiar noses and strange looking ears, or our old clothes and slippers, notwithstanding the word may be ridiculous or disagreeable if used alone as a common word in everyday speech. Consider such family names as Damm, Swindle, Crook, Slaughter, Mudd, Buttermilk, Goatleg, Huggs, Sapp, Hogg, Worm. But all these are today names of very worthy and highly respected people.

In America, the melting pot of the earth, there is to be found the greatest variety of names in the world. These foreign names have been brought by the prospective citizens from every nation and tossed into the melting pot along with personalities and racial characteristics to be made over and put through American molds. And the cauldron is still boiling. The outcome in many cases has been so different as to make the original unrecognizable, while in many other cases the process is still going on slowly and we are unable to foretell the form and other qualities it may take. Some foreigners, for example, who came bearing the foreign name Rue, or La Rue (meaning street) have taken the translated name Street; Blanco or LeBlanc (meaning 'white') now have the translated name White; Schwarz, or Swartz (meaning 'black') have taken the translated name Black; Peter (Peder, Pieter, Petras, Petros, Pedro, Pierre) have taken the translated name Rock, or Stone; Goetz occasionally now is spelled Gates because of the similarity of sound, not the meaning; sometimes entirely new names are chosen, or long names are shortened, or unhappy and ridiculous names are buried and other names substituted. The father of our American patriot, Paul Revere, came to our shores bringing his French name Apollos Rivoire, which was Americanized into Paul Revere.

Patronymics.—Today we often find names that were originally used to describe the person spoken of as the son of the better known father,—patronymics. Such names in English are easily recognized when the *suffix* -son is added; as, Johnson, Thompson.

The ancient Greeks used the suffixes -ades and -ides for this purpose; as, Boreades, son of Boreas, Priamides, son of Priam, Peleides, son of Peleus.

The Romans adopted the same suffixes as were used by the Greeks; as, Scipiades, son of Scipio, Thesides, son of Theseus, Tyndarides, son of Tyndareus.

The Bulgarians have -off for men; and -ova for women; as, Dimitroff, Angelova.

The Russians have Abramowitz, Ivanovich.

The Polish have Paderewski, Pulaski.

But also patronymic designations are frequently found in the form of a *prefix*, which sometimes has later become a part of the name; as the Irish O'Blenis, O'Neill, Orear.

And the Gaelic MacMillen, McLeod, Mackay.

Occasionally a separate word—a *proclitic*—precedes the name, and in course of time and usage has sometimes become a part of the name itself; as, the German von Moltke, von Bismarck, VonDorn, Vonderkamp.

And the Dutch form; as, *Van Dyck*, *Van der Meer*, *Vandeventer*. Sometimes the proclitic has been dropped; as, *Van Schoonover* is sometimes now found *Schoonover*.

Likewise the French form; as, *de Clercq*, *de Beaumont*, *De Sault*, *Delaroche*.

And from the French form (*fil*) of the Latin *filius*, there is derived the old English form *Fitz*, meaning "son of;" as, *Fitz Hugh*, *Fitz Morris*, and now found often as a part of the surname; as, *Fitzsimmons*, *Fitzmaurice*, *Fitzpatrick*.

Sometimes the fatherland's racial custom has slowed down the Americanization of some names. Many early Swedish immigrants had no surnames, but later adopted them. Then when John Peterson married and had a son whose given name was Karl, his full patronymic name would be Karl the son of John, or Karl Johnson. And when Karl had a son Lars, his name would be Lars the son of Karl, or Lars Karlson. But this custom is passing as the American melting pot boils.

For cases of the reverse of patronymics, it is said that some of the peoples living on the island of Borneo have adopted the custom of prefixing to a father's name the title "Tama" to identify him as the father of his son.

Titles of Respect.—Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters (No. 66) to his son says: "Don is a title which is given in Spain to every gentleman; as Monsieur in France, and Signor in Italy."

In Spain the form 'Don' (feminine, *Dona*) was given as a title of respect; as, *Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrete*. In progress of time we occasionally find it now used as a part of the surname; as, *Don Carlos*.

Likewise in Italy, the form *De* was used as a title of honor; as, *De Bonaparte*, given to the father of Napoleon Bonaparte. And later the form has sometimes been adopted as a part of the surname; as, *DeMaria*. Variations of this Italian *De* are to be found in such forms as *di*, *da*, *delle* and *della*.

Choosing New Names.—In 1934, under the new regime, the Turks were ordered to take new family names.

The Jews who long ago had settled in Austria usually had only a given name. They were required by the Government in the latter part of the eighteenth century to add a surname, but were forbidden to adopt a name then in use by the Christians. Being thus limited they often chose or were given names of the precious metals and stones, sometimes in combination with other words; as, *Goldstein*, *Goldberg*, *Silverstein*, *Silverberg*, *Rubenstein*, *Einstein*, *Steinberg* (*berg* meaning "hill" and sometimes town or city and *stein* meaning "stone;" and the names of the twelve tribes were made use of. Sometimes they chose names appertaining to some phase of their religious offices, such as *Levi*, *Katz*.

Arrangement of Names.—The Chinese among themselves put their surname first. In America they sometimes have a Chinese name and an American name.

A curious custom that has come to the compiler's attention is that of a family which added one or more letters to the then family name when the oldest ancestor died. In time the family name, because of these additions, came to be of great length when written out in full, but only the original name of two or three syllables was spoken.

Names of Former Slaves.—After the Civil War, when the negro slaves were freed, they usually adopted the family name of their last master. An illustration of this may be found in the estate of Elizamond Basye (E. 63) who emancipated his slaves effective at his death and by his will gave them Five Thousand Dollars in money. On file in his estate at St. Louis, Missouri, are receipts signed by them

in their own handwriting using their given names set out in the will and adopting his family name as their own. And this, too, was before the Civil War.

Diversity of Names.—A examination of recent city directories from several cities leads us to believe that today surnames are almost unlimited in form and number, some being fanciful, some translated, some old names dressed up in new spellings, and others unexplainable. They are derived from every source. Common nouns have become proper names. In addition to those sources before mentioned there are found names of trees and flowers (Oaks, Maple, Mahogany, Rose, Aster, Weed, Coffee); animals (Fox, Wolf, Hawk, Bird, Fish, Bear); colors (Black, Green, Blue, White); days of the week (Monday, Friday, Sunday); months of the year (January, March, May); products of the soil (Wheat, Cotton, Corn, Oats, Bean, Rice, Onions); land formations (Hill, Land, Mountain, Peak, Isle, Plain, Vale, Shore); bodies of water (Sea, Bay, Rivers, Creek, Brook, Stream, Spring); fruits (Apple, Peach, Cherry, Dewberry); sweetening (Sweet, Honey, Sugar); mentality (Dull, Smart, Wise); architecture (House, Roof, Porch, Kitchen, Hall, Stair, Stepp); size (Small, Little, Large, Tall, Bigger); quality (Good, Best, Poor, Worst); church officials (Pope, Priest, Bishop, Abbot, Pastor, Parson, Friar, Monk, Divine, Clerk, Steward); parts of the body (Head, Hand, Finger, Hart, Lipp, Legg, Foote, Arms, Hair, Beard, Eye, Brain); directions of the compass (North, South, East, West); weather conditions (Rains, Cloud, Breeze, Storm, Winds, Snow, Ice); and so on indefinitely.

Combinations.—And then we find combinations of names (Fairweather, Featherstone, Blackstone, Eastwood, Goldsmith, Rosenbloom, Rothschilds, Winegarden, Smallwood).

Indian Names.—In this respect we are not much in advance of the American Indian names, such as those meaning Rain-in-the-Face, Sitting Bull, Black Hawk, Spotted Frog, Spotted Tail, Young Buffalo Bull, Red Jacket, Hollow-horn Bear, Porcupine, Lamé Dog, Bowlegs, Dirteater, Mudeater, Hole in the Day, Little Turtle. Family names were not known to our western Indians. Some older person in the family or tribe usually selected the names for the children. Boys' names were, as a general thing, kept until manhood was reached, and then new names were given. But Indian girls' names were not changed, even at the time of marriage. Sometimes Indians have been given the names of white men.

A humorous incident among the American Indians is reported. A certain Indian tribesman had been given the ludicrous name of "Johnny Belches When He Eats." Now this Johnny was often thrown in the company of white men who always laughed at him when they saw him and heard his name. It was very embarrassing to Johnny, and so he wanted to have a different name. Thereupon, in accordance with tribal customs he applied to the Council of the Chiefs to give him another name that would not embarrass him. The Chiefs then ordered that Johnny should at his own cost provide the customary feast for such occasions. Johnny then purchased an underfed steer, at small cost, and had it served for the Council. The meat when served proved to be very tough and unpalatable, as the members of the Council carefully noted. After two or three days of secret deliberations, Johnny was called in and told that his petition for a change of name was, under the existing conditions, very reasonable, and that a new name for him had been decided upon, which was: "Johnny Does *Not* Belch When He Eats."

Matriarchal Names.—In some isolated cases in the world, under a sort of matriarchal system, a woman, though married, has retained her own family name and has transmitted it to her children.

Hyphenated Names.—In a few other cases, where the intended wife, by agreement before marriage, refused to give up entirely her own family name after marriage a hyphenated family name has been adopted consisting of the family names of both husband and wife.

Under an old Spanish custom found in South America, a daughter bears the family name of her father and immediately after it sometimes, but not always, writes the family name of her mother.

Names for Honor.—When Napoleon Bonaparte's son was born, March 20, 1811, the title of King of Rome was conferred upon him. In his son's honor, Napoleon ordered that all French boys born on that same day should be privileged to add the name 'Rome' to their family name, making it a hyphenated name; as, Gaujard-Rome.

It frequently occurs that one or more branches of a family leave no males to perpetuate the name. And so it has often happened that a family name is entirely in disuse—except in memory—because no male descendants have been left to carry the name forward. For such examples see John Basye (A. 3) who had three daughters but no sons; and Elizamond Basye (E. 63) who never married.

Given Names.—Given names were chosen by the parents and announced at the ceremony of baptism by the officiating churchman, and hence are often called christian baptismal names. Given, or christian names, because they are selected by parents, usually suggest happy and amiable thoughts, value, beauty, honor, success, religious obligation, and are like metaphors and similes in figures of speech. All of the older forms of given names used in our present day, both for boys and for girls, have had a meaning. Many of them now in use were long ago used as family names when there was but one name, and so have been doing double duty. But some of the modern christian names have been chosen for musical sound or made up for the special occasion. And some names have no translatable meaning.

Consider such girls' names as Caroline, or Carrie (noble spirited), Catherine (pure), Rose, Flora, Pansy, Pearl, Opal, Ruby (flowers and jewels); and the diminutive or endearing forms ending with the sound of -ie or something similar; as, Jennie, Annie, Fannie, Goldie, Mary, Laura, Dora, Hannah. And such boys' names as Basil (king), Stephen (crown), Frederick (peaceful ruler), Charles, or Carol (noble spirited), Philip (lover of horses), Edmond (valuable protection), Edwin (valuable friend), Edward (valuable guard), Harold (warrior strength), Walter (powerful warrior), Eugene (well born), Francis, or Frank (free), Henry (home ruler), Richard (stern ruler).

The Puritans often gave to their daughters the names of the virtues; such as, Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence. They show the religious influence, as do also Elizabeth, or Eliza (worshipper in the house of God), Theodora (gift from God).

After the translation of the Bible was made available to the common people, especially after the Genevan Bible was published in 1570, biblical names were more frequently given to English children, and we find the practice was kept up until long after the colonists came to America; as, Karenhappuck (B. 2), Sarah (A. 7), Mary, Martha, Achsah (E. 11); and several bearing the names of Isaac, Elijah, Elias, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Jeremiah, David.

By the early common law of England a person could lawfully have but one given name. That was his baptismal name, often called his "christian name" or "given name."

Speaking generally, certain christian names are by custom given to boys and certain others to girls, thus by the name indicating sex. Many such names are very

similar, but have a masculine and a feminine form; as, Henry, Henrietta; Francis, Frances; Victor, Victoria; Joseph, Josephine; Jesse, Jessie; Paul, Paula. But at variance with this custom in the United States there are more than a hundred christian names that are given without such distinction both to boys and to girls. In such cases they may be said to be common gender names. Far the greater number of boys' names are given to girls than girls' names are given to boys. For example, boys names given to girls: Willie, Billie; Bennie, Sammie; and girls' names given to boys: Pearl, Ruby, Vivian. Ignorance and wilfulness are largely responsible for this indiscriminate naming. The compiler has learned of parents who had chosen a boy's name for the expected son, but lo and behold it was a daughter who came forth to the disappointment of the parents who determinedly and relentlessly fastened the boy's burdensome name, so previously selected, upon the unexpected daughter who must now wear it and smile. And, too, it should be noted that surnames or family names, when used as christian names, account for many of these common gender names. Also the influence of foreign elements has helped to bring about this condition, particularly where the foreigner after coming to America retains his name as spelled or pronounced in this native land; as, Jean, Valentine, Marie.

Historical events have suggested names for children; as, Louisiana Basye (F. 17) who was born in the year 1804 when the actual transfer of upper Louisiana Territory took place. Her father (E. 5) took some part in hauling down the French flag and raising the United States flag, and he desired to commemorate the event.

Geographical divisions have been used for names, such as counties and states. There is a prominent man in Kansas City who was born in Clay County, Missouri, and in commemoration thereof his first and middle names are Clay County. Names of some of the states are frequently used as the first names of persons; as, Montana, Missouri, Louisiana, Arizona.

Another case brought to the compiler's attention is where a man settled in Oklahoma when the Cherokee Strip was opened and raised a family of four children whom he named thus in order of their birth: Okla, Homa, Terri, and Tory.

There are a few instances where American parents have chosen an Indian name for their child; as, William Tecumseh Sherman. Powhattan is also a given name for some American boys.

In order to avoid in some degree the growing confusion of names due largely to duplications, the custom of adding a middle name, or two or three of them, has arisen. But for a long time the courts of law did not recognize these middle names as such distinguishing marks, just as they formerly did not recognize the surname or family name as of more importance than the christian name given at the official church christening. However, that holding is not so rigidly followed by the courts today. The custom of using middle names in addition to the old family names has become common and is in general use.

Of late years more fanciful names and often two names have been given to children, especially to the girls. Such names are often chosen because of the pretty sound and ease of speaking them; such as, Emma Lou, Mary Bess, Sarah Jane, Laura May. But when a father stubbornly determines to name the children, he has other things in mind. For example, the compiler has heard of a son whose given name was Kansas Nebraska Bill, and his sister had to carry the heavy political name of Missouri Compromise Bill. And another case is reported where both parents were stubborn and the mother wanted to name their only daughter for one of the two grandmothers instead of both. They compromised by calling the baby Eldarema, using the first two letters of each of the four grandparents' names which were: Elkanah, Daniel, Rebecca, and Mary.

In the genealogy of the Dewey family there is found a young lady whose first and middle names were Encyclopedia Britannica.

Also it often happens that the middle name is given for some such reason as to commemorate an ancestor or a near relative, or some other family with which there has been intermarriage, or in honor of a close friend, or of one who is at the time attracting public attention, or of one who has previously attained high honors in literature, science or art, or because of religious influence; as, Marshall McClanahan Basye, George Washington Basye, Isaac Newton Basye, John Milton Basye, John Wesley Basye, Coleman Basye.

It is said that Count Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, included the name Marie in the lengthy name of each of his seventeen children. And consider the long name of the Marquis Lafayette: Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert du Motier Lafayette.

In the United States some of the older families have adopted a custom of transposing the first and the middle names of the boys in alternately succeeding generations; as, in the first generation, Alexander William; and in the next generation his son would bear the name William Alexander, the surname of course always remaining the same. The following generation would again use Alexander William. In this way certain given names would be preserved in the family, but in such a way as to distinguish the father from the son, and to avoid using the distinguishing word "Junior" after the son's name.

Occasionally we find a fad is adopted of having the first names of all the children in one family begin with the same letter; as, Marcus, Melville, Michael, Matthew, Mary, May, Maurine, Minnie.

The compiler has learned of a man and his wife who had thirteen children, giving each of them a christian name and a middle name. The christian name of the first child began with the letter A, and the middle name began with the letter B; as, Audie Bryant. The christian name and the middle name of the second child were Curtis Drue; the names of the third child were Era Faye. And in like manner down to the names of the last two children which were, respectively, Wilson Xava and Yon Zircle. These names were of course followed in each case by the family name. So the parents say jovially that they have children from A to Z.

Rarely do we find the first name and the family name alike or having a close resemblance to each other; as, Bernard Barnard, Mark Marks.

It may be of interest here to note that among the Romans in the time of Cicero and Caesar there are found only about fifty names corresponding to our christian or given names. They had additional names to represent the gens, or house, and the family and other distinguishing marks; as, MARCUS (the given name) TULLIUS (i.e. of the gens or house founded long before by Tullus) CICERO (i.e. of the more recent family traced back to an ancestor Cicero); likewise, Caius Julius Caesar; Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (the last name, Africanus, being given more as a title of honor because of his military exploits in Africa).

Roman women had no personal given names, but were known by the name of their gens or house; as, Terentia, the wife of Cicero, was of the gens or house of Terentus. And Cicero's daughter was called Tullia, the feminine form of the name of her father's gens or house (Tullus). A second daughter would have been called Tullia Secunda, and a third Tullia Tertia, and so on.

It is said that King Fuad of Egypt believed in the good luck of the letter F, and accordingly named his four daughters Fawzia, Faiza, Faika, and Faithia, and his son, who succeeded him as king was named Farouk. King Farouk continued this practice and by his first wife had three daughters whom he named Ferial, Fawzia, and Fadia.

Origin and Meaning.—The name Basye is Norman-French with a Latin origin. In some form of spelling the name is found in England nearly as far back as the time of the Conquest by William the Norman; but it is not claimed here that the Basyes in the United States are descended directly from those earliest Basyes in England. Also the name is found in NORMANDY (whence came William the Norman), a former province of FRANCE, on the English Channel. For many years after the Conquest Normandy was a part of the English Monarchy. Its capital was Rouen, a very ancient city famous for the sieges it underwent. That city may be remembered, if for no other reason, because Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen in 1431. It is a city having a number of Ecclesiastical monuments.

An index pointing towards the Norman-French origin of the family name Basye is found in the spelling of the given name *Edmond* of the first Edmond Basye told of in this book, and retained as a given name or a middle name in every generation of the Basyes since his time, except the last, or eleventh. The spelling of that first name—Edmond—is the same as that found in other names of early French men,—not *Edmund*, which is Teutonic in origin. Occasionally today, however, when the origin is lost sight of, the name is found in our family spelled Edmund instead of Edmond.

Meaning.—The name “Basye” means “of short stature.” It is a diminutive form of the French word *bas*, meaning low. It is equivalent to the modern nickname “Shorty.”

The French word is derived from the Latin word “basis,” which now is a good English word meaning foundation or supporting structure. Thus at this late day is shown the far-reaching influence of Julius Caesar in taking the Latin language to the people of ancient Gaul, now France, about 2000 years ago, and its mixture subsequently with other languages in Western Europe and the British Isles. At the time of the Norman Conquest the language spoken by the Normans was a debased Latin, that is, Latin seasoned well with the language of the Celts (French) and garnished with the tongue of the Northmen (Normans).

It is well known that from the earliest times tall men in preference to short men have been selected as soldiers. Napoleon thus chose his army.

The Scottish Gael, or Celtic Manners, As Preserved Among The Highlanders, in describing the physical appearance of the Celts, i.e., the Gauls, in France from the time of the Gallic wars conducted by Julius Caesar until long afterwards, at page 78, says :

Both Celts and Germans were remarkably tall. They surpassed all other men in stature; and the largest, who were called Barenenses, inhabited the extreme and most cold parts. The lowest of the Germans were taller than the tallest Romans. Hieronymus says, Gaul always abounded in great and strong men, who were wont to ridicule other people on their diminutive size.

And so that man having a shorter stature than his neighbors would thereby be conspicuous, and the name describing his personal appearance would very fittingly be used to identify him—the man of short stature—“Shorty.” As stated before, such designation was at first the nickname, and later about the time of the Normans in France, became the surname or family name.

Some other proper names, though spelled differently now, have the same origin as Basye: as, Basse, Base, Baise, Basset, Bassett, Besse, Bessey, Bisset, all pronounced originally by the French Bas-say, accenting the last syllable. Environment, different locations and other conditions account for the variation in spelling. All of the variations in spelling these names are found today, and point to a common Norman-French origin.

"Genealogy and Surnames With Some Heraldic and Biographical Notices," at page 31 states: "The English name, Basset, low of stature, is the diminutive of the Anglo-Norman, Bas, short."

"A History of Surnames of the British Isles. A Concise Account of Their Origin, Evolution, Etymology and Legal Status," at page 224 shows that the name Base, Bass is from the French le bas, meaning "the low," i.e., small, and that Basset, a diminutive form, means dwarf.

"The Romance of Names," at page 212, states: "A large proportion of our adjectival nicknames are of French origin,"... "Examples are..... Bass (bas) and its derivative Basset."

The book entitled "British Family Names, Their Origin and Meaning, With Lists of Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Names," shows that the name Basye (spelled variously, Basey, Baisy, Bassey, Bessey, Basset, Bisi, Bysey, Besi, Bisez, Beazer) though of French origin became a recognized British name. At page 68, under the head of "*Norman Names*," it gives "*Basset or Bassey*," which appears in the Domesday Book "*Basset*," in 1086. This was pronounced as if spelled Bassay, accenting the last syllable. And at page 90, under the head of "*British Surnames*," it gives: Bassett, a Norman-French name (diminutive of Bass, meaning a dwarf), an undertenant named in the Domesday Book. Also, a Huguenot name found in Sandwich, Kent County, England, in 1622. Also, "*Basey*, see Beazer." At page 91, we find: "Beazer. From *Baisy*; a loc[al] n[ame in] France. Or Fr[ench] Bisez; a p[ersonal] n[ame.] Bisi is Bysey in the Roll of Battell Abbey. See Bessey." At page 94, we find: "Bessey. A[nglo] S[axon,] Besi; a p[ersonal] n[ame.]"

Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary, page 23, says:

Bass (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Low, Short; Fat. [M. E. bas (s, bas(e, Fr. bas-se, low; L. Lat. bass-us.) Robert le bas.—Rot. Norm.

Alice la Bas(se.—Hund. Rolls.

Teut.) the O.Teut. pers. name Bass, Bassa, Bas(s)o, Basi. [Cp. O.E. baso, red]

Basset, Bassett = Bass (q.v.)- the Fr. dim. suff.-et.

"Filson Club Publication No. 22. The Quest For a Lost Race," is a very interesting article on the Normans, or their previous name, Northmen, showing their great influence not only upon the people of France (so that they are known as Norman-French) but as well upon the people of England (for which they are often called Anglo-Normans) and giving a list of surnames of Norman origin, page 147:—"Bass. Richard le Bas, 1180. John Basse, England, 1272."

We find the word in other forms; such as, *Basse* or *Bassee*, a city in France. *Chambre Basse*, meaning the lower House or House of Commons.

Another form is found in part of the word *Basseterre*, meaning "lowland" or "at the foot of," which is the name of two cities, both in the West Indies and both founded by the French, one on the Island of St. Christopher, and the other on the Guadeloupe Islands.

Basses-Alpes and Basses-Pyranees are names of Departments or districts in France, at the foot or low part of the mountains.

Baise (also spelled Bayse in the "Century Dictionary" and in the French "Grand Dictionnaire Universal") is the name of a river in Southern France.

There are some common nouns in good use in the English language that have the same origin. For example, in Sculpture, the word "bas-relief" is from the French and means "of low relief." In Music, the word "bass" is from the French and means "of low tone." In mathematics, the word "base" is used to refer to the lowest part of a geometrical figure, as the base of a triangle.

SPELLING OF NAMES.

Variations in Spelling Common and Proper Nouns.—It was not until about the time of Chaucer that literary English began to take on a standard form. Since that time changes in the spelling of English words (as well as changes in the meaning and pronunciation) have been countless. A living language grows, and these changes are inevitable. New words and forms are added to it and many of the old pass out of use. It was not, however, until 1755, when Samuel Johnson, on the other side of the Atlantic, compiled his English dictionary, that the spellings and uses of English words began to have a more or less authoritative standard. It was a beginning. But later when Noah Webster, on this side of the Atlantic, published his first English dictionary in 1806, the variations from Johnson's dictionary were many; and the latest editions of the several dictionaries of the language, on both sides of the Atlantic, still show great variations. Organizations have been formed to bring about unification and spelling reforms, but there is not yet a fixed and unvarying standard for spelling and pronouncing all common words in the English language. Dictionaries are presumed to be the last written authorities for these things, but the dictionaries do not always agree.

Dialects, localisms, and personalities account for some variations. Sometimes those in a given locality acquire a peculiar manner of pronouncing certain words—both common words and proper names—as by trilling the r's, or by putting in an extra letter or sound, or by using a broad sound instead of a long or a short one, or by giving certain letters the sound of their foreign equivalent, or by translating a combination of foreign letters into local sounds, or by running together the sounds of two or more syllables, or by any of several other phonetic changes. There are many provincialisms. To illustrate some of these: We have all often heard the word 'starter' pronounced 'stahtah,' and the name 'Carter' pronounced 'Kahtah.' The word 'children' is frequently pronounced 'childern' by transposing a sound. The common nouns 'chimney' and 'family' are in some places pronounced 'chimbly' and 'fambly,' respectively, by inserting a sound, and our present good English words 'number' (numerus) and 'slumber' (sluma) will further illustrate the addition of the letter b to the original form. The word 'tomato' is in some sections pronounced 'tomahto,' while in others it is still just 'tomato.' There are persons of Germanic birth who cannot pronounce the letter v as we do in English, but pronounce it as if it were w, thus pronouncing our English word 'vine' as if spelled 'wine.' In some sections the letter 'r' is added to some words ending in a vowel sound, as 'tobacco,' 'tobaccer;' 'hollow,' 'holler;' 'potato,' 'potater.' Sometimes we hear the word 'join' pronounced 'jine.' The name 'Vasco' was originally used to designate the people situated in the Pyrenees Mountains between Spain and France. In the Late or Low Latin of the Middle Ages the spelling and pronunciation of this word was changed to, 'Basque,' which form of spelling is still retained, thus showing a change of the letter V to B, following Grimm's law. A change of pronunciation in the opposite direction, that is, from B to V, is found in pronouncing the second letter of the modern Greek alphabet, 'Veta' instead of 'Beta,' although the letter still retains its ancient form. The old words 'fourteen nights' and 'seven nights' have been shortened to 'fortnight' and 'sennight.' The place names in England ending in -chester, such as Manchester, Gloucester, Leicester, show the softened form of the old Latin word 'castra,' meaning military camp. The suffixes '-ton' or '-ham' found with some other English names of places mean -town or -home; as, Hampton, Birmingham. There is a multitude of illustrations of these and other variations where the spelling is based upon the sound.

To the untutored, the sound being often the only guide for spelling proper names as well as common words, the rule of *idem sonans* in early days was followed, as it is too often today. Careful spellers were not abundant then, and the supply is not too plentiful now. A great lack of ability to spell is found among us in this our most enlightened age, and so any criticism of the ancestors for their shortcomings in that respect carries little weight. Our own sins in spelling should first be forgiven. Those who did the writing of documents for their neighbors, and the clerks and other keepers of the records, both public and private, did the best they could under the circumstances. We find many common words along with proper names in the old public records misspelled, according to our present day standards. That is to be expected. It is the common people who finally determine whether a word is in good literary use or bad, what it shall mean, and how it shall be spelled. Benjamin Franklin said those persons "spell best who do not know how to spell," meaning those who spell according to sound.

In the early colonial days there were few schools here beyond the one big school of experience. Not all persons were educated sufficiently to be able to read and write. Some of the early colonist leaders fortunately had received a liberal education in England, before their arrival here. As a rule, such were the ministers who were grounded in Latin and Greek. But with their new outlook upon the new world the colonists generally yearned for more educational advantages than the home and daily experience could furnish. The old hornbooks performed a great service in their day. Webster's dictionary was then undreamed of, and Webster's old blue back spelling book—do you remember it?—did not come for generations. Then came another great education standard, McGuffey's Readers. A Methodist Bishop said, jocularly, he did not understand how anyone could call himself educated who had not studied the McGuffey Readers.

And so under such circumstances where great variations do practically exist in the spelling and pronunciation of common words, we may expect to find similar variations in spelling and pronouncing proper names.

Variations in Spelling Proper Names.—Many proper names have two or more spellings. The rule of *idem sonans* was adopted, which is, "if the attentive ear finds difficulty in distinguishing the two names when pronounced, they are *idem sonans*, although spelled differently," that is to say, the names are presumed to refer to one person. The law books have many instances of this. But the presumption is not always well founded, as we very well know. Confusion existed and still exists where two or more persons in a community bear exactly the same name.

Long continued use of a form of spelling proper names is a force to be reckoned with in determining the correct spelling.

Ignorance and carelessness are reasons why many names are found misspelled in print and elsewhere.

Local influences or environment are decided factors in bringing about changes or variations in spelling proper names as well as in spelling other words, but these factors are not always explainable. It often happens that a name is spelled in one way in one community and in other ways in other communities. Sometimes the spelling and pronunciation of proper names and other words which began in a humorous way and continued for a while, eventually adopt that form. But the spelling often varies from the pronunciation. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 30, 1896, in an article on "Family names," says:

The typical and most frequently cited case of mispronunciation is the English Cholmondeley, which in the ordinary English mouth becomes Chumley; but there is a worse instance—that of a Virginia family whose members spelled their names Enroughty and pronounced it Darby.

It is reported that a certain Mr. Enroughty wanted to punish his daughter by not leaving a goodly share of his property to her who had, without his approval, married one Darby and had not been forgiven. The will provided that no share of his estate should ever go to anyone whose name was *spelled* D-a-r-b-y. The Darbys, in order to come within the provisions of the will, immediately changed the *spelling* to E-n-r-o-u-g-h-t-y, so as to be identical with the testator's, but positively refused to change the *pronunciation*. So it is still pronounced Darby.

The original number of syllables in names, as in common words, is sometimes telescoped into fewer syllables having a resultant new pronunciation; as, Leicester, pronounced Lester; and Sawbridgeworth, pronounced Sapsworth.

Another instance of change of spelling and pronunciation resulting from the modifying influences of new neighbors in new communities is found in the old French name Picquette (pronounced Pee-kay'), which became in England and in the United States Pickette, Pickett, Picket, Picot, Pico, Picketts, Piggotte, Piggott, Piggot, Pigot, Piggue, Pigg, and other forms.

The compiler knows a man who spells his name Kliwer and pronounces it Cleaver. Another spells his name Taliaferro and pronounces it Toliver. "Filson Club Publication No. 22, The Quest for a Lost Race," page 213, has a list of names pronounced different from the way we would ordinarily expect. Generally as a result of such pronunciations new spellings arise when names are written according to the rule of *idem sonans*.

For some examples of different spelling:—the name *Shakespeare* as found on records have these variations: Shakespeare, Shakspere, Shakspear, Shakspeare, Shakspeere, Shaksper, Shakspire, Shakespear, Shakespere, Shakespeire, Shakespeare, Shaxper, Shaxpere, Shaxsper, Shaxspere, Shaxpeare, Shaxespeare, Shaxpur, Shackspeare, Shackespeare, Shackaspear, Shackspeyr, Shagspere, Schaksper, Schakespeyr, Schakesper, and other ways.

The family name of the compiler of this book, on his mother's side, is *Butler*, which in the time of William the Norman was spelled *Boteler*. Today both forms are found, but the form Butler is more common.

Again the name *Washington* was spelled in "Merrie Old England," first, Wessyngton, then Wassyngton, Wassington, and now Washington.

And the name now generally spelled *Taylor* is found spelled Taylour, Tayleur, Tayler, Taillor, Taler, Tyler, and other ways.

The name *Montgomery* is found spelled more than forty ways.

The name *Reynolds* is found spelled in more than thirty ways.

Rare is the name that has come down through the years to us without having suffered the vicissitudes of spelling.

The spelling of a name today is not the sole criterion for determining its origin or our relationship.

Sixteenth Century Marriages, 1538-1600, at page IV of the Preface, the editor says:

Do not consult this work only under the modern spelling of your surname, but under every conceivable combination of letters which may reasonably be considered as expressing its modern sound, e.g., if you are in search of the marriage of an Adams, look for it under Adams, Adames, Adamps, Addams, Addames, Addamys and even under Edams and Hadams.

Spelling of the Name Basye.—The name only points out and identifies the person whom we seek to know. That is the purpose of our being named. It is a distinguishing characteristic.

Since there are many examples of changes and variations in spelling other family names, it should not be surprising, therefore, that the name B A S Y E is found here and there on the public records and in the books, magazines, newspapers, correspondence and elsewhere, spelled in more than fifty ways. The founder of the family in the United States spelled the name B-A-S-Y-E and the name is most often spelled B-A-S-Y-E; next, B-A-S-E-Y and B-A-Y-S-E; these are followed by many other variations. One document sometimes has the name spelled in two or more ways. For example, the will of John Walter Basye (E. 5) and the will of John Basye (A. 3) have the name spelled in three ways. And the wills of Isaac Basye (B. 1) and Elismond Basye (B. 5) spell the name in two ways. Some of the deeds and other documents herein shown have the name spelled in two ways (See B. 2). Due to carelessness of clerks, the name is often found misspelled on the public records. Ignorance accounts for some other misspellings.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the matter of spelling, the following tabulation, though by no means complete, may be helpful.

Basye.—A.1, A.2, A.4, A.5, B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.8, C.1, C.2, C.3, C.5, C.7, C.14, C.15, C.16, C.17, C.18, D.1, D.3, D.6, D.8, D.12, D.14, D.15, D.17, D.23, D.24, D.25, D.26, D.27, D.29, D.30, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.5, E.7, E.8, E.9, E.10, E.11, E.12, E.13, E.16, E.17, E.18, E.19, E.20, E.21, E.22, E.23, E.42, E.49, E.50, E.51, E.52, E.53, E.54, E.55, E.56, E.57, E.58, E.59, E.60, E.61, E.62, E.63, E.64, E.65, E.66, E.67, E.68, E.69, E.70, E.71, E.72, E.73, E.74, E.75, E.76, E.77, E.78, E.79, E.80, E.81, E.82, E.83, E.84, E.86, E.87, E.93, E.94, E.95, E.96, E.97, E.98, E.99, E.100, F.1, F.4, F.9, F.12, F.13, F.14, F.17, F.18, F.19, F.20, F.21, F.22, F.23, F.24, F.25, F.26, F.27, F.28, F.29, F.32, F.37, F.38, F.39, F.40, F.41, F.42, F.43, F.44, F.45, F.47, F.50, F.53, F.54, F.55, F.56, F.57, F.60, F.61, F.65, F.66, F.68, F.69, F.70, F.71, F.72, F.73, F.74, F.75, F.76, F.77, F.79, F.80, F.81, F.82, F.83, F.84, F.85, F.87, F.95, F.96, F.97, F.104, F.105, F.106, F.107, F.108, F.109, F.110, F.112, F.114, F.115, F.118, F.119, F.121, F.122, F.123, F.124, F.125, F.126, F.127, F.132, F.133, F.135, F.138, F.139, F.140, F.141, F.142, F.145, F.146, F.148, F.149, F.150, F.151, F.155, F.174, F.175, F.176, F.177, F.178, F.179, F.181, F.197, F.198, F.199, F.200, F.201, F.202, F.203, F.208, F.209, F.210, F.211, F.212, F.213, G. 3, G.5, G.6, G.7, G.8, G.10, G.12, G.25, G.31, G.49, G.50, G.51, G.53, G.55, G.58, G.59, G.60, G.74, G.75, G.76, G.77, G.78, G.79, G.81, G.82, G.83, G.84, G.85, G.86, G.90, G.91, G.95, G.104, G.109, G.110, G.113, G.114, G.115, G.116, G.117, G.118, G.119, G.120, G.121, G.127, G.128, G.130, G.131, G.132, G.133, G.136, G.137, G.138, G.139, G.141, G.142, G.143, G.144, G.148, G.149, G.150, G.151, G.152, G.153, G.154, G.155, G.156, G.157, G.158, G.159, G.160, G.163, G.164, G.174, G.175, G.177, G.178, G.179, G.180, G.181, G.189, G.190, G.191, G.192, G.197, G.203, G.204, G.205, G.206, G.207, G.208, G.209, G.210, G.211, G.212, G.213, G.214, G.215, G.221, G.235, G.236, G.237, G.239, G.241, G.252, G.253, G.256, G.257, G.258, G.259, G.260, G.261, G.262, G.272, G.273, G.275, G.276, G.279, G.280, G.281, G.282, G.283, G.284, G.285, G.286, G.287, G.288, G.289, G.296, G.298, G.300, G.317, G.318, G.322, G.324, G.325, G.326, G.328, G.329, G.336, G.363, G.364, G.365, G.367, G.368, G.369, G.370, G.371, G.372, G.373, G.374, G.375, G.412, G.413, G.414, G.426, G.427, G.428, G.445, G.447, G.448, G.449, G.450, G.451, H.43, H.45, H.50, H.72, H.73, H.74, H.82, H.83, H.84, H.85, H.86, H.87, H.88, H.89, H.90, H.91, H.92, H.93, H.95, H.96, H.97, H.99, H.106, H.110, H.123, H.124, H.138, H.143, H.144, H.145, H.146, H.147, H.148, H.149, H.161, H.168, G.169, H.177, H.178, H.179, H.180, H.182, H.183, H.185, H.186, H.190, H.199, H.219, H.222, H.223, H.224, H.234, H.238, H.241, H.243, H.246, H.249, H.251, H.253, H.254, H.256, H.257, H.259, H.263, H.264, H.265, H.266, H.272, H.275, H.277, H.278,

H.301, H.302, H.330, H.355, H.356, H.357, H.358, H.360, H.361, H.393, H.394, H.397, H.447, H.448, H.453, H.454, H.455, H.456, H.457, and elsewhere.

Basey.—A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, B.1, B.2, B.3, B.10, B.11, B.17, C.1, C.7, C.13, C.15, C.17, C.26, D.1, D.6, D.8, D.14, D.23, D.24, D.25, D.27, D.29, D.30, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.5, E.9, E.10, E.11, E.12, E.18, E.49, E.56, E.63, E.65, E.68, E.69, E.83, E.92, E.99, E.108, E.109, F.1, F.2, F.4, F.6, F.9, F.12, F.14, F.19, F.22, F.24, F.26, F.27, F.28, F.29, F.32, F.35, F.38, F.39, F.45, F.47, F.53, F.54, F.55, F.56, F.57, F.60, F.63, F.64, F.69, F.83, F.87, F.95, F.104, F.105, F.107, F.108, F.115, F.130, F.132, F.133, F.136, F.139, F.140, F.204, F.205, F.206, F.207, F.208, F.209, F.210, G.1, G.2, G.3, G.4, G.5, G.7, G.8, G.9, G.10, G.11, G.12, G.14, G.16, G.19, G.20, G.21, G.22, G.25, G.27, G.28, G.29, G.37, G.48, G.77, G.124, G.129, G.235, G.237, G.239, G.242, G.256, G.258, G.268, G.270, G.290, G.292, G.294, G.319, G.372, G.431, G.432, G.433, G.434, H.5, H.6, H.9, H.10, H.11, H.12, H.15, H.16, H.19, H.20, H.21, H.23, H.25, H.26, H.27, H.31, H.72, and elsewhere.

Bayse.—A.3, A.7, A.8, B.5, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.13, C.17, D.8, D.12, D.13, D.14, D.23, D.24, D.25, D.30, E.5, E.16, E.19, E.49, E.56, E.65, E.66, E.68, E.69, E.72, E.73, E.99, F.17, F.19, F.37, F.39, F.47, F.56, F.57, F.60, F.66, F.68, F.72, F.81, F.83, F.105, F.107, F.109, F.115, F.119, F.126, F.133, F.136, F.139, F.140, F.148, F.150, F.151, F.204, F.211, F.212, G.26, G.58, G.69, G.77, G.83, G.85, G.104, G.132, G.149, G.150, G.219, G.239, G.288, G.289, G.293, G.317, G.321, G.323, G.326, G.368, G.369, G.372, G.374, G.427, G.429, G.449, H.107, H.180, H.356, I.76, J.28, and elsewhere.

Basie.—A.1, A.3, A.10, B.1, B.2, B.5, B.15, B.16, B.17, B.18, C.7, D.8, D.14, D.24, D.25, E.18, E.19, E.20, E.41, E.49, E.69, E.76.

Baisey.—A.3, A.5, A.9, B.4, B.5, C.2, C.7, C.13, C.15, D.6, D.8, D.14, D.18, D.24, E.2, E.42, E.49, E.57, E.58, E.81, F.14.

Baysie.—A.1, A.3, B.3, B.5, B.8, C.1, C.2, C.3, C.5, D.1, D.8, D.11, D.12, D.14, D.23, D.24, D.25, D.26, E.9, E.83, F.110, F.199.

Basy.—A.1, A.2, B.2, B.3, D.23, D.25, E.16, E.49, E.108, F.18, F.24, F.66, F.68, F.83, F.115, F.132, F.143, F.198, F.143, F.209, G.291, G.317, G.372, G.420.

Baysey.—A.1, A.3, A.4, B.10, B.11, B.12, C.1, C.26, D.2, D.6, D.26, E.56, E.75.

Bassey.—A.4, A.5, A.12, B.13, D.1, E.2, E.5, E.9, E.81, E.108, F.115.

Basseye.—E.5.

Basay.—A.10, C.1, E.109, F.214, F.215.

Baisie.—A.1, A.3, A.4, B.11, C.7.

Bacy.—D.6, D.24, E.11, E.63, E.108, F.47, F.107, F.109, F.208.

Baysee.—A.3, B.10, D.30, E.65, E.83, F.111.

Bacey.—D.24, E.73, F.205, F.206.

Baccey.—E.3.

Basaye.—C.7.

Bassie.—A.3, A.4, G.97.

Basa.—F.4, F.28.

Basaye.—F.32.

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Base.—A.2, A.5.
Basee.—E.76, E.79.
Bassye.—A.6, E.5, E.19, F.18, H.359.
Bassyes.—E.82.
Baysy.—A.1, A.3, B.11, D.27.
Baysay.—E.49.
Baysa.—A.3, B.12.
Bayc.—A.4.
Baisy.—A.3, A.9, B.10, B.11.
Baise.—A.11, D.23.
Baisey.—A.9, D.24, E.2.
Baisse.—A.11.
Bassay.—A.12.
Baseye.—E.56.
Basley.—D.27, F.4.
Basly.—E.76, E.81.
Baseley.—E.18.
Bayzy.—C.19.
Bayes.—E.99.
Baiseye.—E.56.
Baisy.—D.27, E.2.
Baizy.—B.10.
Baizey.—A.9, B.14.
Bazie.—A.1.
Besse.—E.5.
Bazy.—A.2, A.3, E.16.
Baze.—F.85.
Bazey.—A.1, A.2, B.10.
Bazy.—E.5.
Baize.—A.11.
Baisley.—C.7, C.15, D.6.
Beacy.—E.2.
Beasy.—A.3, E.5.
Beassye.—E.5.
Beasey.—E.2.
Beassy.—E.5.
Bassy.—D.25, E.5, F.209.
Bason.—A.10, B.18.
Besye.—D.8.

Barry.—D.14.

Barsey.—D.24.

Bosye.—D.23.

Bosey.—E.11.

Bose.—A.2.

Busey.—F.39.

Baseys.—E.5.

Basyse.—G.149.

Basyes.—E.82.

Vasey.—One newspaper item spells the name Vasey. (Conforming to the rule of Grimm's law, interchanging the labial letters B,V,P,Ph,F. See page 31).

There are very few members of the Basye family in the United States who have knowingly permitted the spelling of the name to be changed, either to Basey or Bayse, or some other form, but there are some. For example, the compiler personally knew Capt. DeWitt C. Basye, (G. 16), or as he spelled it, Basey, who was a merchant at Brunswick, Missouri, and later a steamboat captain on the Missouri and the Yukon rivers. But principally because others associated with him in the business almost invariably but carelessly spelled his name *Basey* on papers prepared by them, many of which required his signature with the name spelled exactly as written, he came to acquiesce in and finally to adopt the spelling Basey for business reasons. This explanation is the one he gave personally to the compiler of this book. He said he knew he spelled his name wrong, and that it is spelled correctly, Basye. His father, John Basye (F. 4) correctly spelled his name, Basye, when he was married, as appears in the public record of his marriage. But almost invariably thereafter John Basye adopted the spelling Basey at is was written by others.

The descendants of William and Jane Logan Basye (E. 108), of Mercer county, Kentucky, have generally adopted the spelling of the name Basey, although William Basye, their ancestor, consistently spelled his name Basye. See his family Bible, and his application for bounty land for military service where he signed his own name, Basye. But when others wrote his name, it is spelled variously.

Also William Basye (F. 1) and his descendants have generally adopted the spelling of the name Basey, although his brother Isaac Basye (F. 9) retained the spelling Basye consistently.

A correspondent writes the compiler: "My grandmother says she changed our name and we spell it Basey. She got it wrong when they crossed the plains." The compiler knows of a few other similar cases in the family at large.

The compiler has a letter from one not a member of the family stating "father spelled his name Bacy, but since his death, I do not know how, we took up another spelling, Basey." No relationship in that case has been traced to the original Edmond Basye.

Again a letter which the compiler has from another party states that her father, Augustus Basey, "came to this country forty-five years ago from Germany." There is no relationship here to the original Edmond.

The compiler has met some other persons who came to the United States from Austria, spelling their name Basey, and others from Russia who spelled their name in Russia, Bassei, but changed it in the United States to Basey. They are not related to the Basyes told of in this book.

There are others who have assumed the name of Basye as an alias, for no good reason.

But with all this, we must carefully observe this caution, that not every person spelling his name in any of the various forms above mentioned is necessarily on that account a member of the Basye family with which this book is concerned.

The pronunciation of the name Basye is likely to lead, as it has often led, newspaper editors, business and social correspondents and others outside the family into misspelling the name, especially where the writing is prepared hastily and where little thought is given to accuracy. For example, the Missouri Historical Review, when referring to the many articles which the compiler's father, Isaac Walter Basye (G. 104), had written, in numerous places has spelled his name *Bayse* in that magazine. The original articles which were referred to had the name Basye spelled correctly, and so that error in spelling should not have occurred in copying. The name can easily be spelled in several ways each of which will meet the requirements of the pronunciation under the rule of *idem sonans*. But there is only one correct way to spell the name of our family in America, *B-a-s-y-e*. We should all of us try to preserve the correct spelling.

Elizamond Basye (E. 9) said that the descendants of the first Edmond Basye (A-1) spell their name B-a-s-y-e.

But in spite of the variations in spelling the name as it is found in the public records and elsewhere, we must not lose sight of the *individual* to whom the name refers. It is the particular person we seek to identify in our search for family history. We must know something more about him than his name and the way he spells it, for identification.

If we can trace our relationship back to the original Edmond Basye (A. 1), we can be sure we are members of the family, notwithstanding a variation in the spelling. Taylor Basye (E. 56) in a letter dated May 1st, 1857, written to William Basye (F. 24) concerning the Basye family correctly says: "There is but the one family in America." Let us be proud to bear the name, and live so as to be a credit to the family, and to our country where we are citizens and where our folks have lived since the early days of American colonization.

The first Edmond Basye (A. 1) in the United States definitely spells his name *Basye*. Wherever it is spelled differently, it is due to negligence or to ignorance of the correct spelling of the name.

Wherever reference is made herein to the name Basye found on the public records and in books and elsewhere, when quoting from them, that spelling as it is found is retained in this book for accuracy in quoting.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAME BASYE.

The name Basye is pronounced in the United States as if it spelled Bay-see, accenting the first syllable.

Some Centuries ago in France the name was doubtless pronounced Bas-say, accenting the last syllable. There are some persons of recent French descent whom the compiler has met in the United States who persist even now in giving the name Basye this old French pronunciation. But the influence of the English speaking people in England and America with whom the Basyes have been associated for centuries has had the effect of Anglicizing the pronunciation by throwing the accent back to the first syllable and giving the vowels *a* and *e* long sounds. It is characteristic of the English to throw the accent back one or two syllable from the end, while the French characteristic is to throw the stress or accent to the last syllable. This applies not only to proper names, but as well to other words. And it should be observed that in French the final consonant is usually silent.

There is the German name Boese, which in the United States is pronounced Bay-see, accenting the first syllable, as we pronounce Basye. There is no known kinship between them and the American Basye. The origin and meaning of the two names are different.

THE BASYES ORIGINALLY OF NORMAN-FRENCH STOCK

While this book has to do with the Basye family in the United States, it is of more than passing interest to take a glimpse of its European origin. It has been handed down for generations from father to son in the family that the Basyes are originally of Norman-French racial descent. The spelling and the pronunciation of the name and the subsequent historical events tend to sustain that tradition. Indeed some of the books have gone out of the way in saying that Edmond Basye (A. 1), the founder of the family in the United States, was *born* in France. But I am very doubtful of the correctness of the statement that he was *born* in France. But his *ancestors* were born in France and were driven out by the persecution of them as Huguenots. He was a young man between twenty and twenty-five years old when he came to America. Let us look at the books and public records. The *History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri*, at page 342, says:

The name Basye is of French origin. It is claimed that the Basye family came to France in the thirteenth century from northern Spain,³ which was inhabited by the Basques. Edward de Basye was a personal friend of Henry of Navarre, and people by the name of Basye still reside in Alsace-Lorraine. The Basyes were French Protestants and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685,⁴ many of the French fled to Holland, England, and later came to America.

And the "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists," Vol. I, pages 287-288, states that Edmond Basye (A. 1) was *born* in France.

Also, the "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, page 338, states that Edmond Basye (A. 1) came to America directly from France whence he was driven out by religious persecution. But I am very confident that he did not come directly from France to America. To the contrary, the public records in the United States show positively that others of the Basyes came directly from England. For example:

Sarah Basye (A. 7) came to Virginia from Gloucester County, England, in 1654.

Joane Cove Basye (A. 5) who became the wife of Michael Basye, came to Virginia from Hull, England, in the "good ship" Adventure, prior to 1653.

John Basye (A. 3) came from Essex County, England.

Elias Edmonds was allowed bounty land for transporting Eliza[mond] Basye (A. 6), and others, in 1650.

Samuel Tracy was allowed two hundred acres of land for transporting himself, Hugh Miller, John Tucker, and our own first Edmond Basye (A. 1) as colonists.

I myself have often heard my father, Isaac Walter Basye (G. 104), and my grandfather, William M. Basye (F. 24), and my granduncle, John C. Basye (F. 20), speak of this French ancestry, their Huguenot relations, and their coming to America from England, to which place they had fled from France to avoid the

³Error. The Basyes resided in France long before that date and are not Basques. The Basques and the French are not related.

⁴That date was long after Edmond Basye is found in America.

terrible punishment inflicted upon the Huguenots. They said their father so informed them.

And from other sources in the family residing at distant places come the same reports. For example: A letter⁵ from Mary ("Mollie") Frances Basye Miller (G. 258) to Isaac Walter Basye (G. 104), dated January 29, 1906, says:

"Aunt Bettie (F. 95) says we did not come from France;" that her father, John Basye (E. 49) "told her his ancestors came from England."

And a letter⁶ from Taylor C. Basye (G. 326) to I. Walter Basye (G. 104), dated March 20, 1903, says:

"After the interview with your son, Otto, about 10 years ago I realized the importance of writing what my father knew of the family, and this is what he told me: The Basye family were French Huguenots. They fled to England and from there came to America."

It cannot be truly said today that the blood of any person is wholly of any one race. Intermarriages during the intervening centuries will disprove any claims of racial purity, although the name and physical characteristics retained may and do point to the race-origin or place-origin of the father whose name is carried down through the generations. Wars and travel tend to destroy pure racial stock.

American Marriage Records Before 1699, page 6 of the Introduction says:

Ninety per cent of the population of the American colonies in 1699 were persons of English birth or parentage. Counting the Swedes of the Delaware, the Dutch of New York, the handful of Germans in Pennsylvania, and the small group of French Huguenots in New Rochelle [New York] there was still a vast percentage of English, New England and Virginia being populated almost entirely by them. One hundred years later, when the Government took its first census, in 1790, we find that out of a total population of two million eight hundred thousand, some one million three hundred thousand were of English birth and parentage. The Scots were next with one hundred and eighty thousand, the Germans with one hundred and fifty-six thousand, the Dutch with fifty-four thousand, the Irish with forty-four thousand and the French with but a scant thirteen thousand. No doubt historians will agree that this has been an English country from its inception down to recent years.

MINGLING OF OTHER RACIAL STOCKS WITH THE FRENCH (Celts).

Beginning long before the Christian era and continuing for many centuries, there were on the European continent a great many groups of people often designated as tribes. They frequently waged war among themselves, as well as upon others, and their loosely fixed community boundary lines were continually changing as the conquering tribes, some of them nomadic, took possession of part or all of a neighbor's territory. And frequent migrations in peace times occurred from one community to another. Hunger and greed and love of fighting were among the causes for such changes of locations. These various racial groups thus mingled by intermarriages, so that the original stocks cannot now be said to have retained their ancient stock purity. And it is very difficult today to distinguish the many tribes except by using very general terms referring to their former locations and their very old names given by ancient historians and others to the tribes. The histories of France, of Germany and of Italy have many illustrations of this. Today we find it interesting to read of them, but very confusing because of the

⁵The compiler has this letter.

⁶The compiler has this letter.

mingling of legends with facts and the lack of definiteness. The tendency has been and is now to break down the differences among the various and varied racial groups.

Among these tribes in western Europe was one called, in general terms, the Celts, which was made up of several tribal communities. They were originally of Indo-European stock, and dwelt principally in ancient Gaul, or what is now called France, and in the British Isles. They were called Celts by Julius Caesar and others. They were of medium height and of light complexion. Their early history and religion were orally handed down by the Druid priests and from father to son. In course of time their separate communities adopted different manners and customs and thus naturally paved the way for the development of other distinct off-shoot tribes or clans or divisions. In these separate communities variations from the original language began to take place, and dialects naturally arose.

In the British Isles the Irish, the Scotch and some of the early Britons were branches of the same original Celtic stock. Subsequently the Angles, Saxons, Danes, and Norwegians of Teutonic stock, migrated from the continent to the British Isles and effected a profound influence upon the Celts there with whom they dwelt and intermarried. There the early settlers are now more generally referred to as the predominating Anglo-Saxons.

In a general way it may be said that the French people have as their basic racial element the ancient Celt, to which later the Teutonic Franks and the Normans and other racial groups contributed. But all Frenchmen throughout France do not speak the same language, because of the mixture with these and other racial groups in the past. The language spoken in northern France is what we know now as French.

The Franks.—Near the close of the fifth century the Teutonic Franks obtained control of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other lands. Their dominance was not as great in France as it was in the other countries named, as may be observed in their several languages. The French language was least modified by the Franks. They brought with them the rudiments of the Teutonic feudal system, which was, some centuries later, adopted and further developed by the Normans, and was by the latter taken to England. The name France is derived from the name Franks. Those Franks who remained in France were absorbed and gradually lost their identity. Until after the Norman invasion of France the territory of what is now France was made up of numerous principalities, as was the adjoining territory of what is now Germany. France did not become a nation until near the close of the fifteenth century. Not long after the Norman invasion of France, Celtic blood began to be mingled with the Norman.

The Normans.—The roving military Northmen in the first half of the tenth century forcibly took away from France that section of it called Normandy, on the English Channel, and made it a duchy. The Northmen were gifted in many ways. They were enterprising, vivacious, restless, militaristic, adaptable, methodical, formal, and deeply religious. They found in northern France a mixture of Teutonic (Frankish) and Roman and Canon laws existing along with the local customary laws. Such a combination of laws appealed to them, and they undertook to systematize them. The Normans were fond of legal forms and lawsuits, and have been called the "lawyers of France." Lord Chesterfield in one of the letters (No. 82) written in 1741 to his son says: "The Normans are reckoned litigious, and fond of lawsuits. If they are asked a question, they never return a direct answer; so that when a man gives an evasive answer, it is become a proverb to say, he answers like a Norman." They adopted whatever they found to be useful, modifying and strengthening it when possible. After settling in Normandy they found

Christianity there and adopted it. They made Normandy "the best ruled state in Europe." They greatly improved the architecture which they found around them. Both Normandy and England are rich in Norman architecture. They were not creators of new forms, national feelings and institutions, but their influence was effective in silently modifying and strengthening those that already existed among the peoples where they settled. Being so adaptable they gradually lost themselves by merging with the peoples of the lands where they took up their abode. The language they brought with them was gradually supplanted by the French speech of Rouen, which was a modified Latin. The very word Northmen was softened into the word Normans. The Northmen in France were by close association and intermarriage for more than a century becoming merged with the French, and are often spoken of as the Norman-French. Then in 1066 the Conquest of England took place, when an army, variously estimated to be as high as 60,000 men, and as low as 5,000, was transported across the English Channel. The latter figure is more probably correct. Many of the feudal lords in what is now France refused to follow William the Norman in attempting the hazardous Conquest of England. And so William had to collect his army from many places, not only in France but even as far away as Italy. Some Italian ecclesiastics were in it. And of course there were many Normans.

The strong Catholic rule of the church was established by William the Conqueror in England and continued until the time of Henry VIII.

The History Of The Norman Conquest of England, Its Causes and Its Results, Volume 3, page 204, in speaking of William the Conqueror, says:

He invited soldiers from every quarter; the spoils of England were promised as their reward, and that promise brought abundance of volunteers from all parts of Gaul, from the royal domains, from Brittany, from Poitou and Aquitaine, and from the more distant land of Burgundy. Some accounts even bring men to William's muster from the Norman colonies in Southern Italy. The presence of large bodies of these mercenaries or volunteers from all parts of Romance-speaking Europe is an undoubted fact, and it is one which it is most important to bear in mind. There can be no greater mistake than to look on William's invasion as a national Norman undertaking, or on his army as consisting wholly of native Normans.

In England the conquering Normans, or Norman-French, again went through the process of merging with the conquered and became English, so much so that by the end of the twelfth century they had largely adopted the English (Anglo-Saxon) language and had become Englishmen. As such, they are often referred to as Anglo-Normans. From England they spread out over Scotland, Wales and Ireland. They lost their identity as Normans. That was the last conquest by them as Normans, and their language has not been spoken for centuries except in greatly modified forms. They have of course left the indelible imprints of their language upon both the French and the English languages. The Normans as a people have not existed for hundreds of years. They did not die out; they just merged with and became a part of the conquered peoples around them.

After the Normans invaded England, the duchy of Normandy was claimed by England for many years, and was looked upon as an ecclesiastical center where religious forms of the Catholic church were strictly observed and enforced. The church forms and practices became exceedingly burdensome to the people, and eventually decadent. Falsehood and pretense were worn through. And this over-zealous religious dominance had its effect subsequently in bringing about the revolt of the Protestant-Huguenots from it after the Reformation began. Here

is an example that too much strictness of church-made law as well as of secular law after a while defeats itself. Another illustration is to be found in the later strict Puritan laws (Blue laws) of New England, and the reaction against them.

Since time and historical events are often fixed in mind by reference to the ruler of a given country, it may help in fixing the time of the Norman influence upon France and England by observing that the Norman Dukes from the time of their complete ascendancy over Normandy to the Conquest of England were :

Rollo, lived about 860-932; he became established in Normandy about 912; abdicated 927.

William, called Longsword, ruled 927-943.

Richard, called the Fearless, ruled 943-996.

Richard II, called the Good, ruled 996-1026.

Richard III, ruled 1026-1028.

Robert, called the Devil, ruled, 1028-1035.

William, called "the Bastard" and "the Conqueror," born 1027; ruled 1035-1087; Conquest of England in 1066, when Battle of Hastings occurred.

Other records show that some of the Basyes have resided in England from very early times. For examples :

THE BASYES IN ENGLAND.

In the books are found the names of Basyes who lived in England long prior to the year 1669, when Edmond Basye's name appears on the public records in America, and prior to 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked, and as late as the eighteenth century. Many of the Basyes had been making their home in England for centuries before the Revocation in 1685. Some of the Basyes, however, had remained in France and as Huguenots had suffered persecution, because of which some of them had sought refuge in England, more particularly the eastern part of England nearest the coast of France. Consider these references to Basyes in England :

York County—1275 A.D. "Rotuli Hundredorum, Temp. Hen. III & Edw. I. In Turr' Lond. et in Curia Receptae Scaccarij Westm. Asservati," Vol. II, pp. 472 and 473, tells of Roger Bayse. This relates to the year 1275 when in the time of Edward I there were enacted the statutes of Westminster which reformed some of the abuses of the feudal system.

1279 A.D. "Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office," for the years 1272-1281. At page 334 shows that in 1279 there was "Confirmation of a grant by Eleanor, the King's consort, to John Sampson and Roger Basy, citizens of York, of the whole land, with buildings and appurtenances, and with a school built thereon, and with steps to the entrance of the said land, situated in breadth between the land of William de Clervaus toward the south, land late of Jocus le Joevene, Jew, nephew of Aaron, towards the north, and in length from the high road of Coningestrete towards the east, to the river called Use towards the west, to hold of the said Queen, in fee simple. Grant, at the instance of the said Queen to the said John and Roger that they be quit to the present date of all debts and exactions to the Jewry by reason of the above premises."

1311 A.D. "Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office," for the years 1307-1313. At page 343, shows that in 1311 there was the following entry: "Licence for the alienation in mortmain, by Roger Basy of a rent of 6 marks in York to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of St. Mary, Old York, for the souls of the grantor, of Alice, his wife, Roger Basy his father and Margaret, his wife, and of Master William de Skeldergate."

1350, 1360, and 1361 A.D. "Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office," Vol. X, at page 446, shows: "Roger, Son of Hamo Basy. Writ to the Escheator to enquire as to the lands and heir of Roger, son of Hamo Basy, and who has had possession of his lands since his death and received the issues. 16 May 33 Edward III [i.e. 1360 A.D.] York. Inq. taken at York on Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent, 34 Edward III. [i.e. 1361 A.D.]

Bilburgh and Sandwath. Tenements worth 40 s. held of John Pouger, surviving, and Margery, his wife, deceased, at the time of Roger's death, by the law of England of the inheritance of the said Margery, and of Richard de Gascrik, then deceased, and Elizabeth his wife, still surviving, in right of the latter, by knight's service, the said Margery and Elizabeth being daughters and heirs of John Paynel of Drax, deceased.

The said Roger died 19 July, 23 Edward III [i.e. 1350 A.D.], in the pestilence. Richard his brother, aged 11 years and more at the time [of the death] of the said Roger, is his heir."

[Memo.—The epidemic of the Black Death occurred 1348-1350.]

1393 A.D. "Testamenta Eboracensia, or Wills Registered at York, Illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c. of the Province of York from the Year MCCC Downwards," Vol. II, pages 192-193, shows the will in full, in Latin, of Richard Basy de Bylburgh, dated 1393. Probated June 19, 1394.

1411 A.D. "Calendar of the Close Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office." Vol. IV, page 55, shows: "John Bertrem, son of Robert de Ogle knight the elder, to Richard de Norton, who with others has the reversion to the said John's Use after the death of Elizabeth who was the wife of Richard Basy of a moiety of the manor of Bilburgh, Co. York, and of divers lands in Sandwath by Bilburgh, his heirs and assigns. Quit claim with warranty, for a sum of money beforehand paid of the reversion of the said manor and lands. Dated 22 October 11 Henry IV [i.e. 1411 A.D.]. Memorandum of acknowledgment in chancery at Westminster, 24 October."

Huntingdon County—1327 A.D. "A History of Surnames, of the British Isles, a Concise Account of their Origin, Evolution, Etymology and Legal Status," at page 164, shows that Basse is found on the taxpayers' list of Huntingdonshire names in 1327. And at page 201 shows that this is a Huguenot name found in England in the 16th century.

Essex County—1326 and 1660 A.D. "The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex, Compiled From the Best and Most Ancient Historians: From Domesday-Book, Inquisitiones Post Mortem, and Other the Most Valuable Records and MSS. &c. The Whole Digested, Improved, Perfected and Brought Down to the Present Time." Vol. II, at page 566, in telling about the owners of the Maner [Manor] of Widington-Hall, their deaths and heirs, says: ". Under them it was holden by a family surnamed Lenveise, Lenvois, Le Vasey or Veyse; from which last, by an easy transposition, it derived the name of Basey. In the reign of King Henry II, Robert Lenveise held three fees here under William de Montfitchet a descendant of Robert Gernon. Robert le Veyse held four fees in Wichington and Alvemyele under Richard de Plaiz, who dyed in 1327. This Robert is written Lennesey in the Registry of London Diocese, having presented to this living in 1326, 1327 and 1328. The next presentation was by Gilbert Lenvois, lord of Widdington in 1361. He is called Veysy in the inquisitions post mortem, and at the time of his decease, in 1364, held jointly with his wife Catherine, this maner of Widiton of the King *in ca.* by the service of 7 s. per ann. and *fuit* at the Hundred

of Huddlesford from 3 weeks to 3 weeks and *fuit* twice a year at the Sheriff's turn. He left only two daughters, Catherine and Maud."

Also in Vol. II, at pages 392-393, in telling about the Maner' [Manor] of Jenkins, its owners, their deaths and heirs, says: "Thomas [Wilson] his 2d son he constituted his heirs. He was baptized at Gosfield 8 Decemb. 1608, and dyed at Jenkins 5 Octob. 1676, having had two wives: 1. Jane, daughter of Arthur Johnson of Bocking; 2. Jane, daughter of James Chaplyn of Cornishall in Finch-
ingfield. By this last he had no issue, but by the first he had William; Thomas; Jane, wife of Robert Grinder, M.D.; and Helena, wife of William Mayhew. She died 13 Febr. 1696, and her husband Mayhew in March, 1714,—William the eldest son died in his father's lifetime. He had married Mary, daughter of John Draper of Felsted, Gent., remarried afterwards to Basey of Gosfield, where she was buried 10 May, 1690. By her he had: Thomas, baptized 27 July, 1660; and William of Gosfield. Thomas, the eldest son, of Jenkins, married Elizabeth, daughter of Byatt of Felsted, Gent., and had by her: Thomas, William, Philip, Charles. He departed this life 25 Septemb. 1716, without issue surviving; whereupon this estate came to William Basey."

1541 A.D. "The Visitations of Essex," England, "The Publications of the Harleian Society," Vol. XIV, page 565, shows that Thomasine, daughter of Christopher Coots and his wife Lady Ann Knevett, was the wife of Jo[hn] Basy, in 1541.

1588 A.D. "English Goodwin Family Papers, Being Material Collected in the Search for the ancestry of William and Ozias Goodwin," Vol. I, at pages 451-452, says: "Nicholas Wall of Feeringe, Yeoman, Will, 21 October, 1588, no proof. I give £ 20 to some godlie preacher or preachers to preach three score sermons in the said town where I now dwell, or within four miles thereof. I give to my wife the messuages, etc. I bought of Reynold Hight, esq., in Byrch, till my son John be 24, when he shall have all, except the little house by the church wherein one Basey now inhabiteth, etc., which I give to my son Moyses"

There were three codicils to this will. Then follows this recital as to the third codicil: "Another [codicil], 29 October, Elizabeth recording the sale of the cottage in Much Byrch to Francis Baisie. Witness: Thomas Cutter."

The above record is found in the Archdeaconry of Colchester, Wynge, No. 32.

1622 A.D. Also, in the same book, at page 468, there is this reference to the Will of John Goodwin: "John Goodwin of Birch Magna (without date) proved at Colchester, 19 March, 1622, mentions grandchild Elizabeth Goodwine, son John Goodwin, grandchild John Baysey the younger, daughter Mary wife of John Scot the younger."

1670 A.D. "Abstracts of English Records, Gathered Principally in Devonshire and Essex, In A Search For The Ancestry Of Roger Dearing, 1624-1676, and Matthew Whipple, 1560-1618," shows that Daniel Basey lived in Devonshire or Essex Counties long prior to 1670.

Suffolk County—1554-1557, 1559-1560, 1584-1585, and 1588-1589 A.D., "Calendar of Wills at Ipswich, 1444-1600," shows that between the years 1554 and 1557, in Book XVII, page 252 of the original records, the Will of "Margarete Baasie de Oxford" was probated.

Also that during the years 1559 and 1560, in Book XIX, page 276, the Will of "Agnetis Basie, vid., de Newborne," was probated.

Also that during the years 1584 and 1585, in Book XXX, page 52, the Will of "Robti Baase de Clopton" was probated.

¹It may be interesting to note here that the word 'manor' in the feudal system is of French-Latin origin and was taken to England by the Normans who took along with them also the more highly developed feudal system prevalent in Normandy.

Also that during the years 1588 and 1589, in Book XXXII, page 190, the Will of "Johnis Basie de Burstall" was probated.

There are others spelled Basse.

Norfolk County—1552 A.D. "Visitacion of Norfolk, Made and Taken by William Hervey, Clarencieux King of Arms, Anno 1563, Enlarged With Another Visitacion Made by Clarenceux Cooke, With Many Other Descents, And Also the Vissitation Made by John Raven, Richmond, Anno 1613," being Vol. XXXII of "The Publications of the Harleian Society," at page 83, shows that Thomazin, daughter of Christopher Coote and his wife Lady Ann Knevitt, was the wife of John Basy in 1552.

London—1578 A.D. "Genealogical Gleanings in England," at pages 641-642, shows an abstract of the Will of Richard Rogers, a goldsmith of London, England, dated July 5, 1578, proved May 21, 1579. Among other provisions for persons and charities is the following: 'Six and thirty shillings and eight pence to be distributed among the poor people of Basse church'

1638 A.D. "Able Men of Suffolk, 1638, Transcribed from the Original in the Public Record Office, London, England. In the State Papers Domestic, Charles I, Vol. 411," shows that Jo: Basey is one of the "able men" for army service in England, in 1638.

Kent County—1622 A.D. "British Family Names, Their Origin and Meaning, With Lists of Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Names," shows that Huguenots spelling the name variously Basey, Bassey, Basset, Baisy, Bessey, were found in Sandwich, Kent County, England, in 1622.

Not dated. "The Registers of St. Benedict and St. Peter," shows the name of William Basey.

1657 A.D. "Genealogical Abstracts of Wills, Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Register 'Wootton' 1658," Vol. I, at page 42 says: "Richard Swaine of East Brent, Co. Somst., husbandman (Dat. 30 Dec. 1657)—my brother's dau—Joyce Swaine—brother's son, Stephen Swaine—Sist Welthens 5 child'n—John Dorsan's son John Dorsan—Godson John Volles—Wife Mary, Extrix—(Mark)—Wits: Richard Bayse, Stephen Swaine, John Durstow, James Crossman—(Pr. 11 Feb. 1657-8)."

Gloucester County—1619 A.D. "The Visitation of the County of Gloucester, Taken in the Year 1623," "The Publications of the Harleian Society," Vol. XXI, page 16, shows: "Bond dated 29 May, 16 James [1619], whereby Daniel Baynham, Senior of le Grange of Wallmoore within the parish of Wesbury, Co. Glouc., gent., and Samuel Baynham, gent., son and heir-apparent of the said Daniel, hold themselves bound to William Bayse of Chayhile in p'ish of Wesbury in £200 to observe the conditions of certain indentures for the purchase of an orchard in Wesbury. Crest: a bull's head coupé."

1677, 1679, 1682, 1685, 1715, 1721, and 1726 A.D. "A Calendar of Wills Proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Gloucester, 1660 to 1800," Vol. II, page 32, mentions the Will or estate of James Bayse, of Gatwicke, in 1679. And at page 47, mentions the Will or estate of Joseph Bayce of Westbury, in 1685. And at page 132, mentions the Will or estate of Joseph Bayse of Broad Oak, Westbury, in 1715. And at page 147, mentions the Will or estate of Joseph Bayse of Westbury, in 1721. And at page 163, mentions the Will or estate of John Bayse, of Holder, Westbury, in 1726. And at page 30, mentions the Will or estate of Thomas Bayse, of Westbury, in 1677. And at page 38, mentions the Will or estate of Parnell Bayse, of Westbury, in 1682.

Middlesex County—1736-1754 A.D. "The Register of Marriages of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, 1668-1754, And of Oxford Chapel, Vere Street, St. Mary le Bone, 1736-1754," shows the marriage of William Bayse in Middlesex, England.

England and Ireland—1692 A.D. "Protestant Exiles From France in the Reign of Louis XIV, or, The Huguenot Refugees and Their Descendants in Great Britain and Ireland," at page 151 gives the name of Lieutenant Baise in the list of infantry officers to whom settlements were granted in Ireland, with half-pay, commencing January 1, 1692. These officers were in the service of King William (Prince of Orange) who favored the Protestants in the conflict with the Catholic party headed by James II of England.

General References—1536 A.D. "The Northern Genealogist for 1895," at page 2, shows that John Baysse was fined 20 shillings in the 27th year of Henry VIII [1536].

1649 A.D. "American Colonists in English Records." Second Series. Compiled by George Sherwood, London, England, 1933. At page 128 shows the name of Robert Bazy, 1649, in the Principal Probate Registry, London.

After the merging of the Normans with the French and after the Norman Conquest of England, the French people slowly gained the ascendancy in influence over the Normans until eventually the word French generally supplanted the hyphenated word 'Norman-French' when referring to the people. Today we say France is occupied by the French people instead of by the Norman-French, and it is in this sense when we say the Basye family is of French origin.

There are persons bearing the name Basye to be found today in what was old Normandy—northern France—and in eastern France. See the letter of Elijah Basye (F. 38), dated May 9, 1903; and the letter of Alfred J. Basye (G. 298), dated November 17, 1939. And see under G. 298.

I am very confident that our first Edmond Basye, of Norman-French ancestry, came directly from England to America, and not directly from France to America. He must have lived long enough in England to study English law and learn the English language and English customs and become familiar with the ritual of the Church of England. He was but a young man where he arrived in America.

He was a lawyer and practiced in the Colonial courts. He could not have learned English law in France. And he would have used the French language instead of the English language if he had come directly from France to America. I think his immediate ancestors and relatives had some time previously fled from France to England where they thereafter lived long enough to be identified as English citizens before Edmond Basye (A. 1) came to America in 1669 or before. See the discussion about him under A. 1. We should keep that last date in mind. William Berkeley was Governor of Virginia. It was sixty-two years after the landing at Jamestown, and one hundred and seven years before the Revolutionary War.

Heraldry in England and France.—Getting back to Normandy, we find that in about the year 1000 a revolt of the subject people against the Norman feudal lords began in Normandy and continued for several years. In suppressing this revolt the Norman lords for the first time began to establish themselves as the heads of families honored for loyalty, kinship to the sovereign, favoritism, or meritorious service. And so they were distinguished by chosen marks or designs to be worn on or with their armor. Thus the feudal lords created a new Order. After the Norman Invasion of England, there was a second establishment of families honored in like manner and connected now with the feudal system brought over

to England from Normandy by William the Norman. The conquering Norman lords became by far the greater part of the nobility. Many if not most family histories begin their authentic account long after that time, but only a very few of them are traceable back to or shortly before the Norman Conquest. The coats of the nobles and knights were adorned with the designs of the arms carried or used in battle, whence comes the name "coat of arms." Subsequently the devices on banners and other standard symbols used in the crusades were adopted as the heraldic forms by families in England and France. Heraldry was brought to England by the Norman invaders and settlers, although heraldry was known in some form long before that in other places in the world. Even as far back as the time of Hannibal and Julius Caesar the ranks of army officers were shown by chevrons. Similar customs are found among the tribes in Germany.

No claim is here made positively that any Basyes were with William the Norman at the time of the Conquest of England in 1066. But it is very probable that they were, because we find Basyes in England not long after that time (see pages 43-47) and we know their origin was in France, not in England. We find Roger Bayse on the public records in York County, England, in 1275. We find in "Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office" that Roger and Richard *Basy*, sons of Hamo *Basy*, resided in York County, England, and that Richard, aged 11, inherited the property of his brother Roger who died July 19, 1350, during the epidemic of the Black Death. And we find that John *Basy* is mentioned in "The Visitations of Essex," in 1541, and again in "The *Visitacion* of Norfolk," in 1542. A further and more careful examination of The Role of Battle Abbey, the Domesday Book and other records is left to the student who is in search of Basye family history prior to the American colonization.

The compiler makes no claim here that the family had a coat of arms. He has made no investigation along that line.

The Reformation and the Huguenots—Some of the Basye family were to be found in Normandy which, after the Conquest of England, was for some years under English rule, but later became a part of France again. In course of time the Basyes gradually took up abodes in other parts of France, as well as in England. Then throughout France the voice of the organizing Protestants began to be heard with increasing volume after Luther's and Calvin's protests were first made about four hundred and fifty years after the Norman Conquest, that is, in 1517. At that time begins the story of the Huguenots which we very briefly shall mention next: As said before, we do not attempt in this book to trace the family line back prior to the year 1669, the year when Edmond Basye's name appears on the public records in America, although others of the Basyes who left no male descendants are found here as far back as about 1635 (A. 3). These latter, so far as they are known to the compiler, are mentioned herein.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Who Were The Huguenots?—About the same time that Martin Luther of Germany protested so vigorously in 1517 against some of the forms and practices of the Catholic church, there arose a number of other leaders having somewhat similar views. This was at the time when a great change was demanded for individual liberty and for freedom of religious worship. It was the period of the transition from the dark Middle Ages to our Modern Age. It was the culmination of a long continued and wide spread protest. Then the Reformation began, demanding Liberty to worship and to live, as well as demanding more political

liberty, and protesting against insincerity and untruth. These other leaders included Zwingli in Switzerland, and Calvin in France and later in Switzerland. Their influence was greatly extended throughout Europe. The Protestant movement spread rapidly. It is said that by 1558 there were about 400,000 Protestants or Huguenots in France. The Protestants in France who had come under the influence of some one or more of the leaders, and more particularly Calvin, held a National Synod in Paris, in May, 1559, and effected an organization of the separate churches. The Protestants were held in derision, and the nickname "Huguenots" was first applied to them in about 1562. Many writers on the subject say that the origin of the word is unknown. *A Theological Dictionary*, edited by Charles Buck, printed in 1818, at page 191, says :

Huguenots, an appellation given by way of contempt to the reformed, or protestant Calvinists of France. The name had its rise in 1560, but authors are not agreed as to the origin and occasion thereof. Some derive it from the following circumstance: One of the gates of the city of Tours is called the gate of FOURGON, by corruption from SEU HEUGON, i.e., the late HUGON. This Hugon was once Count of Tours, according to Eginhardus in his life of Charles the Great, and to some other historians. He was, it seems, a very wicked man, who by his fierce and cruel temper made himself dreadful; so that after his death he was supposed to walk about in the night time, beating all those he met with. This tradition the judicious Thuanus has not scrupled to mention in his history. Davila and other historians pretend that the nickname of Huguenots was first given to the French Protestants because they used to meet in the night time in subterraneous vaults near this gate of Hugon. And what seems to countenance this opinion is that they were first called by the name of Huguenots at this city of Tours.

Others assign a more illustrious origin to this name, and say that the leaguers gave it to the reformed because they were for keeping the crown upon the head of the present line descended from HUGH CAPET; whereas they were for giving it to the house of Guise as descended from Charles the Great.

Others again derive it from a French and faulty pronunciation of the German word "EIDGNOSSEN," signifying confederates; and originally applied to that valiant part of the city of Geneva, which entered into an alliance with the Swiss cantons in order to maintain their liberties against the tyrannical attempts of Charles III, duke of Savoy. These confederates were called EIGNOTS, whence HUGUENOTS.

After they became accustomed to it they adopted the name Huguenots and took pride in it. In like manner, subsequently, the followers of John Wesley were nicknamed 'Methodists,' and thereupon they adopted the name now so well known. So also the 'Puritans' and the 'Quakers' received their names.

Huguenots Driven Out of France by Religious Persecution—Religious persecution in France began soon after the Reformation and continued for about two hundred years. At times the persecutions grew violent and acute. The bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred August 24, 1572, when great numbers of the Huguenots were murdered,—estimates varying from 20,000 to 100,000,—and many thousands of the survivors were forcibly driven from France to other countries on the continent of Europe and elsewhere.

These conflicts between the Huguenots and the Catholics continued with unabated zeal and much bloodshed until the Edict of Nantes, which was issued in 1598 by Henry IV of France (Henry of Navarre), a presumed but vacillating

friend of the Huguenots, nominally granting freedom of conscience to the Huguenots to worship as they pleased, and permitting to them certain political privileges and property rights. These natural rights and privileges were recognized theoretically though not practically during all the time the Edict of Nantes was in force, that, is nearly one hundred years. But the Edict was modified and weakened from time to time until its revocation. Selfish political aims were added to religious zeal as causes for these persecutions. The rigors of the Spanish Inquisition were invoked in France. Cardinal Richelieu was instrumental in continuing these awful persecutions and in inflicting terrible punishments upon the Huguenots, who always were in the minority. The city of La Rochelle, a Huguenot stronghold, was captured in 1628 by the Catholic government army after a siege of fourteen months. And again large numbers of Huguenots were forced to seek shelter in other lands, especially in Holland, but many managed to reach English shores. The Edict of Nantes was finally revoked in 1685, by Louis XIV, the Catholic king, son of the aforesaid Henry IV. This was the royal signal intended for wiping out the Huguenots. It culminated in another horrible massacre and drove multitudes of Huguenots out of France, some say as many as two millions of them, the best and most thrifty of the citizens of France. They were the manufacturers, merchants and farmers. They were the mainstay of industry. France depended upon them.

A Theological Dictionary edited by Charles Buck and printed in 1818, at page 191, under the subject of Huguenots, telling of those who were driven into Holland and naming some of their famous preachers, quotes from the sermon of one of the ministers named Saurin as follows:

And thou, dreadful prince [Louis IV], whom I once honoured as my king, and whom I yet respect as a scourge in the hand of Almighty God, thou also shalt have a part in my good wishes! These provinces, which thou threatenest, but which the arm of the Lord protects: this country, which thou fillest with refugees, but fugitives animated with love; these walls, which contain a thousand martyrs of thy making, but whom religion renders victorious, all these yet resound benedictions in thy favour. God grant the fatal bandage that hides the truth from thine eyes may fall off! May God forget the rivers of blood with which thou hast deluged the earth, and which thy reign hath caused to be shed!—May God blot out of his book the injuries which thou hast done us: and while he rewards the sufferers, may he pardon those who exposed us to suffer! O, may God, who hath made thee to us, and to the whole church, a minister of his judgments, make thee a dispenser of his favours—an administrator of his mercy!

Thus down through the centuries shines the spirit of the Great Teacher who said, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." And when the Huguenots had gone, France suffered, and France then realized her great blunder and made overtures for them to come back. It was too late. *The CHICAGO RECORD*, in its issue of May 8, 1899, said:

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, was, when all its circumstances are taken into account, one of the greatest crimes recorded in history. But its criminality was surpassed by its folly. In the opinion of the world of today it stands the most stupendously foolish blunder that the government of a civilized country has ever been known to commit.

As fate would have it, the descendants of those Huguenots who had been driven from France and who took refuge in Germany and Austria, were found fighting in the armies of World War I against France, the land of their persecuted forefathers. Truly, the far reaching results of our deeds and words are sometimes

to be found generations and centuries after. So shine bad deeds, as well as good deeds, in a naughty world.

Voltaire, born at Paris, in 1694, nine years after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and so not far away in time from the persecutions of the Huguenots, though he was not in sympathy with them, says in his "Age of Louis XIV," that at the time of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes by Henry IV in 1598, the Huguenots in France comprised about a twelfth part of the nation. The number increased until the Revocation in 1685, when the greatest cruelties and sufferings were imposed. "In the course of three years nearly fifty thousand families left the kingdom and were afterwards followed by still more. They brought with them to foreign countries their arts, their manufactures and their wealth. Nearly the whole of the north of Germany, a pastoral country possessing no industries, assumed a new aspect under the influence of these invading multitudes. They filled whole towns. They manufactured cloths, laces, hats, stockings, all of which had previously been brought from France. A whole quarter of London was populated with French silk operatives; others brought to that city the perfected art of glass-cutting, an art that was henceforth lost to France. In Germany one may still frequently find traces of the gold first spread throughout the country by the refugees. In this way France lost about five hundred thousand of her inhabitants, enormous sums of money, and, what was worst of all, arts and crafts on which her enemies grew wealthy. Holland secured excellent officers and soldiers. The Prince of Orange and the Duke of Savoy formed regiments wholly composed of refugees."

"Though seemingly crushed, the sect still lived on." And then he says: "It is known only too well that the greater the sufferings men endure for their religion the more they cling to it."⁸

As a class the Huguenots were distinguished for integrity at home and abroad. To be "honest as a Huguenot" became a proverbial standard. While they were in France, foreign trade had fallen into their hands almost exclusively. The Huguenots were not a race nor a people set apart from others. They were the same stock as their Catholic fellow citizens around them in every community. Their crime consisted in being sincere and faithful to their ideals of honor and religion. But force of arms never yet has suppressed either honor or religion.

Where the Huguenots Found Refuge—During all this long period of religious and political persecution there were of course continuous migrations of the Huguenots from France in small numbers like the passing of sands through an hour glass. Some of the persecuted survivors fled to Switzerland, Germany and Austria. Many found a welcome in Holland. But most of them were offered hospitality in the British Isles and in the Norman-English Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is said that there are some bearing the name Basye now to be found in England and Holland, as well as in France.

In *Protestant Exiles From France In the Reign of Louis XIV, or, The Huguenot Refugees and Their Descendants in Great Britain and Ireland*, at page 6, it is said:

Many French refugees came over in 1549, whose case was represented in a memorial signed by Bucer, Martyr, Alexander, and Fagius. In 1550 a royal charter granted to a Lasco a Refugees' Church in London, since known as the Dutch Church in Austin Friars; at the end of the year the chapel of St. Anthony in Threadneedle Street was granted for worship in the French

⁸Those who are interested in reading the history of the persecution of the Huguenots in France may read with interest the parallel history of the tortures of the Inquisition in Spain, which, though practiced for a long time before, were revived near the close of the 15th century in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and continued long after their time.

language for Huguenots (Protestants from France proper) and Walloons (Refugees from French Flanders) The death of Edward VI dispersed these congregations. Protestant rule returning with Queen Elizabeth, the charters were restored, and Grindal, Bishop of London, became the Superintendent of the churches. Under the patronage of Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, the celebrated refugee congregation, assembling in the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, was founded. Thousands of refugees came over in this reign, especially from French Flanders in 1567 and 1568, from France in 1572, after the Massacre, and in 1585. In 1568 there was a great influx of refugees and an extensive founding of settlements for them throughout England.

The Huguenots, Their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland, in its Preface says :

The geographical position of Britain has, from the earliest times, rendered it a country of refuge. Fronting Europe, yet separated from it by a deep sea-moat, the proscribed of other lands have by turns sought the protection of the island fortress, and made it their home. To the country of the Britons, the Saxons brought their industry, the Northmen the energy, and the Flemings and French their skill and spirit of liberty; and out of the whole has come the English nation.

But by far the most important migrations of skilled foreigners out of Europe were occasioned by the religious persecutions which prevailed in Flanders and France for a considerable period after the Reformation. Two great waves of foreign population then flowed over from the Continent into England—probably the largest in point of numbers which have occurred since the date of the Saxon settlement. The first took place in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and consisted partly of French, but principally of Flemish Protestants; the second, toward the end of the seventeenth century, consisted almost entirely of French Huguenots.

The second of these emigrations, consequent on the religious persecutions which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, was of extraordinary magnitude. According to Sismondi, the loss which it occasioned to France was not far short of a million of persons, and those her best and most industrious subjects.

And at pages 279-280 says :

Year by year the children of the refugees were becoming less and less French, and more and more English. They lived and worked among the English, and spoke their language. They intermarried with them; their children played together; and the idea of remaining foreigners in the country in which they had been born and bred became year by year more distasteful to them. They were not a 'peculiar people,' like the Jews; but Protestants, like the nation which had given them refuge, and into which they naturally desired to become wholly merged.

The English people were in sympathy with the Huguenots in their fights for their liberties against the French Catholics, and many Englishmen entered the service of the Huguenots. As a notable example of this, Sir Walter Raleigh, who was born in 1552, fought in the ranks with the Huguenots when he was only seventeen years of age, leaving Oxford College to do so. His services as a soldier for the Huguenots continued for a period of seven years. The sympathy of the English thus actively expressed in that early day, prior to the horrible Massacre of St. Bartholomew, which occurred in 1572, and more than a hundred years before the

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was an invitation to and paved the way for the almost continuous subsequent migrations of the Huguenots from France to England.

It is worth mentioning in passing that the Irish people, like the English, were in sympathy with the persecuted Huguenots and gave them refuge. The Irish Parliament passed an Act in 1674—eleven years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and five years after our Edmond Basye (A. 1) is found in America—which promised to the French and Flemish Huguenot refugees letters of naturalization upon arrival. This invitation was accepted by many of them, and settlements were thereupon made in Ireland at Cork, Lisburn, Dublin, Portarlington, Kilkenny and Waterford.

There were three great principal waves of migrating Huguenots to England, the first in the latter half of the sixteenth century a little before and after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and the second after the fall of La Rochelle in 1628, and the third towards the end of the seventeenth century after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the massacre following it. In England they soon learned the language and intermarried with the English and became established. They soon lost the idea that they were foreigners, and became merged in the English nation, which had invited them to its shores. They became citizens of England, and were among the early English colonists. Also, *after 1685*, many of the Huguenots who had remained in France emigrated through England and Holland to the American colonies.

The *Documents, Chiefly Unpublished, Relating to the Huguenot Emigration to Virginia and to the Settlement at Manakin-Town*, at page VII of the Introduction says:

Refuge in Great Britain was sought by the Huguenots early in the sixteenth century, and in the latter decades of that cycle, emigration thither steadily increasing, had contributed immensely to the constituent population and useful citizenry of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, comprising all ranks, from the peasant to the noble—artisans, cloth-makers, lace-makers, silk-weavers, glass-makers, printers and manufacturers. Their skill, industry, and worth speedily secured recognition and consequent prosperity, and there is scarce a branch of literature, science and art in which they have not distinguished themselves. Their descendants may still, at this day, be numerous, and in honorable station, identified by name, though the family designations of by far the greater number have long since been completely Anglicized and ceased to be thus traceable. Between the years 1599 and 1753, there were established in the city of London no less than twenty-eight French churches, i.e., Huguenot Protestant churches.

KINGS OF FRANCE, 1494-1793.

Perhaps it will help us to fix the time and to understand better this great period of anguish to have before us the Kings of France, beginning with the Reformation and the rise of the Protestant-Huguenots to and including the Independence of the United States.

Francis I, b. 1494-1547. Beginning of the French as a nation. Martin Luther's public declarations, 1517, one of the great turning points in history. Persecution of the Protestants began.

Henry II (of the House of Valois) 1547-1559. Continued persecutions of the Protestants. Many were burned.

Charles IX (of the House of Valois) 1560-1574. Was 10 years old when he began his reign, and his mother, Catherine of Medici (a Florentine) ruled

for him. He declared that Huguenots were to be tolerated only, and should have few privileges. Caligny was the Huguenot leader. Violent persecutions of Huguenots. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred in 1572.

Henry III (of the House of Valois) 1574-1589. Bitter enemy of Huguenots. Large numbers of Huguenots murdered.

Henry IV (of the House of Bourbon) 1589-1610. Called "Henry of Navarre." Responsible for Edict of Nantes, 1598. In some ways he favored the Huguenots, many of whom had previously fled the country.

Louis XIII (of the House of Bourbon) 1610-1643. Encouraged the warfare between Catholics and Protestants. The Huguenot city of La Rochelle captured by the Catholics in 1628. Richelieu was prime minister and the real ruler from 1624 to the time of his death in 1642. Massacres of Huguenots were frequent.

Louis XIV (of the House of Bourbon) 1643-1715. Embittered against the Protestants. Revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Then another Massacre of Huguenots occurred.

Louis XV 1715-1774. Intermittent warfare between England and France in Europe, in America, and on the seas.

Louis XVI 1774-1793. American Revolutionary War, 1776. French Revolution, 1789.

Huguenot Descent.—It has been of wide report, both written and oral, among the members of the family (and I believe the report is well founded) that the Basyes now in the United States are of Huguenot descent,—that is, French-Protestant in religion,—having been driven from France because of religious persecution to seek refuge where they could find it. After a study of the pertinent facts of history covering the period of more than four hundred years since the Reformation, I am convinced that the Huguenot origin of the family may be considered as an established fact, and that the ancestors of the American Basyes found in England that refuge which they sought from Catholic persecution in France. The known records in the United States show positively that some of the earliest Basyes in America came from England.

Huguenots as American Colonists.—From time to time Huguenots came as colonists to American shores, landing along the eastern coast as far north as Massachusetts and as far south as Virginia and the Carolinas.⁹ In fact a few coming from France with Jean Ribault had landed in May, 1562, in Florida then owned by Spain, but soon abandoned the place in despair while awaiting the return of their leader Ribault. The survivors were picked up by an English ship and taken to England. Later in 1565 another colony of Huguenots came as reinforcements with Ribault, from France to Florida. The Catholic Spaniards resented their intrusion and all but a handful of those in Florida very soon suffered violent death in 1565 at the hands of the Spanish Catholics under the leadership of Melendez de Aviles because they refused to return to the Catholic fold, the leader saying the Huguenots were slaughtered not as Frenchmen but as Lutherans, i.e., protestants. The Huguenots—about seven hundred in number—were thus wiped out of Florida. Two years later de Gourges, a French soldier, for the purpose of avenging this barbarous act set sail to Florida, captured the Spanish forts, hanged the Spanish prisoners, saying his act was done not as unto Spaniards or mariners, but as unto traitors, robbers and murderers. Florida thereafter was left in the possession of Spain.

⁹For an account of a Huguenot bell brought from France to Massachusetts and later to Connecticut, see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Caulkins, page 282.

France took no very active part in colonizing anywhere during the period of her Civil Wars from about 1560 to near the end of the century.

The Huguenots did not go from France to Canada, which was then a French territory, for France forbade any but Catholics to land there from and after 1633. Thus there were no Huguenot colonists settling in Canada during more than a hundred years after that date.

Under the first Navigation Act of England enacted in 1651, it was forbidden to carry the products of the colonies to England except in English or colonial vessels, which must have an English captain and crew. Previous to that law the Dutch transported a large part of the merchandise to and from America. That law of England was primarily aimed at the Dutch. In 1663 the law was amended to forbid both the exportation and the reception by the American colonists of all products carried in *any* foreign vessel, and all imports must come from English ports. Such restraints and subsequent restraints were the seeds from which grew the protests against a tax on tea and the resultant Revolutionary War.

Language of the Colonists—The wills, deeds and other public documents of the early Basyes from their earliest record in America are all in the English language, not in the French language.

All of the early church records in America were kept in English. And from other sources, too, we learn the sermons were invariably delivered in the English language, except in one community, Manakin Town on the James river in Virginia, where some five hundred or more Huguenots did come in 1700, *but they, too, came directly from England where they had found refuge from France after 1685*, and did use the French language in that one place for a short time. The name Basye does not appear in the lists of these later Huguenot passengers on the four ships bringing them to Manakin Town. They brought with them their own ministers. *But this was at least thirty-one years after the original Edmond Basye came in 1669, or before.* Our Edmond Basye (A. 1) landed in Maryland and not in Virginia. But he settled in Virginia.

The early church records in the colonies—all in English—have frequent references to births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths of the members, and among them the Basyes, thus indicating the Basyes were members of and attended a church using the English language in keeping its records and in its forms of worship. "The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XXXV, pp. 390-392, foot note No. 1, in an article relating to the Baptists of Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1770-1771, says that the Basyes and certain other families "*had left the Church of England and had connected themselves with the Baptist church,*" thus indicating that the Basyes were at first members of the Established church of England and not of a French-speaking church.

Most of the Huguenot Immigrants to America Came From England—In *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XLII (published in 1934), at page 325, it is said:

That they [the Huguenots] entered into and became part of the life of their adopted country instead of remaining an alien group is a fact of our history, and the merging and blending into our Virginian stock has become so complete that all that distinguishes their descendants today is the Huguenot family names intermingling with the English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish names borne by the great bulk of our population. It is fitting that those who trace their descent from the Huguenots of Manakin Town and elsewhere in Virginia should take pride in so worthy an ancestry and that our people of Virginia of other ancestry should find cause of gratitude in the contribution of the Huguenot stream to our corporate life.

While the settlers of Manakin Town were by far the largest group of Huguenots who came to Virginia, *they were by no means the first or the last who came. They began coming shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685*, and many sons of Huguenot families came from Great Britain in the second generation.

Now we find from the public records that the earliest Basyes in America came *long prior* to 1685, that is, during the period from about 1635 to 1669, so that it cannot be said they came *after* the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Basye (A. 3) is shown by the public records to have been one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, in the northern or New England colonies, in 1635. And Edmond Basye (A. 1), from whom the Basyes of the United States have descended, appears on the public records first in 1669, in Virginia, in the southern colonies, having landed in Maryland. He probably had been there for a short time before 1669, perhaps as early as 1666 or 1667. There are other Basyes here whose names appear between these dates, 1635 and 1669. It is doubtless true that all of these early Basyes were of Huguenot extraction, they or their immediate ancestors having left France because of religious persecution *long prior* to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and that they or many of them settled in England, where they were welcomed and given a refuge.

John Fiske in his *Old Virginia and Her Neighbours*, Vol. II, at pages 204-205, says:

There can be no doubt that the white blood of tidewater Virginia was English almost without admixture until the end of the seventeenth century, and of the very slight admixture nearly all was from the British Islands. There was a desultory sprinkling of Protestant Frenchmen, Walloons, and Dutch, scarcely appreciable in the mass of the population. *But after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685*, Virginia received a small part of the Huguenot exodus from France. The largest company, more than seven hundred in number, led by the Breton nobleman, Olivier, Marquis de la Muce, arrived in the year 1700, and settled in various places more particularly at Monacan Town in Henrico County. A part of this company were Waldenses from Piedmont, who had taken refuge in Switzerland, and thence made their way through Alsace and the Low Countries to England. Other parties came from time to time adding to Virginia many estimable citizens whom France could ill afford to lose.

When England needed colonists for her own colonies she naturally turned first to her own people in England. To have peopled her own American domains with enemy foreigners from France would have been self destructive, for France then claimed the Canadian territory and other lands, and was a rival of England.

President Lyon Gardiner Tyler, in his interesting book *The Cradle of the Republic*, first edition, at page 67 says:

The people of Eastern Virginia came in part from *Southwestern England*, where the English slurred their r's, which accounts for this phenomenon in some parts of Virginia. This element was found in early times, especially in the counties, on the *south* of the James, and in Henrico County perhaps, which were practically colonies of the great Southwestern city of Bristol. Nevertheless, the bulk of the population, and especially the population on the *north* of the James, as far indeed as the great Potomac, were from the *Middle Eastern England*, where the classic English language of Shakespeare prevailed.

Our Edmond Basye settled in Northumberland County *north* of the James river.

Edmund Burke in his speech on "Conciliation With America," delivered in 1775, speaking of course in general terms, said: "The people of the colonies are descendants of Englishmen."

REWARD FOR TRANSPORTING COLONISTS.

With reference to the transportation of immigrants, it should be observed that England was anxious to colonize her possessions in the new world, and accordingly the Virginia Company was organized in England to explore, colonize and develop the Virginia colony. It was under the jurisdiction of the English government, and English colonists were wanted. It was encouraged to offer to anyone who would transport or cause to be transported one or more persons, including the immigrant-transporter himself and each member of his family transported, fifty acres of land for each person so transported and who remained three years. The application for this reward need not be made immediately. A patent, sometimes called a "bonus," a "bounty," or a "headright," was issued upon application and a showing that the transportation charges had been paid. The land thereupon could be selected from any unappropriated land. The patents could be sold before the land had been selected, and the assignee had the same right to select the land as the original patentee. The patents were considered to be worth about ten pounds sterling, which was a little more than the cost of transporting the immigrant. Since the application for this bounty land was made in 1670 for transporting this Edmond Basye, he undoubtedly had come at least three years before, in 1666 or 1667.

And the public records show that Samuel Tracy, on December 21, 1670, made claim for two hundred acres of land for transporting himself, Hugh Miller, John Tucker, and our own first *Edmond Basye* (A. 1), as colonists. This claim could not be paid until the end of three years after transportation. It should not be overlooked that at that very time England and France were rivals and frequently clashing. The French were not invited to come as colonists, and it is highly improbable that Tracy would skip over to the then hostile France to pick up Edmond Basye as a member of his colonial party and expect to receive a "headright" from his own English government as a reward for bringing a Frenchman over. That would be in violation of the English Navigation laws then in effect (see page 55). As another illustration of this land bounty we find a Captain Nathaniel Basse, an Englishman, with others, making application in 1620 to the Virginia Company for a large quantity of land in Virginia. He was promised the land upon condition that he would procure one hundred persons to come to Virginia. The condition named was fully performed, for we find that the grant of land was made to him in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in 1622. It should be noted that this Captain Nathaniel Basse was probably *not* a closely-related member of the Basye family in America told of in this book notwithstanding the common origin of the names. He was a member of the House of Burgesses.

All of the early Basye immigrants to the American colonies prior to 1670 came directly from the shores of England in English vessels, so far as the meager available records show. It is true there were a few French settlements along the French Canadian coast, but the Basyes did not come to America through the Canadian door. None but Catholics were permitted in French Canada as colonists during and after 1633, and the Huguenots were not Catholics.

Further referring to the John Basye (A. 3), a Huguenot of Hartford, Connecticut, it is known that Thomas Hooker was an able minister in England and that because of his more liberal views and the dissension in his church there and

the disfavor with his superior church officials, he was forced to leave England in 1630. He went to Holland where he remained until 1632. In 1633 he came to America. About the same time there came to Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, from England a number of his followers. He there met with some opposition on the part of the colonial officials and of church members to whose views he did not conform, and so he decided to establish his own church elsewhere. He went to Hartford, Connecticut in 1636, taking with him about one hundred persons, but a number of his followers had preceded him in 1635, including John Basye (A. 3). This John Basye (A. 3), who was closely associated with Thomas Hooker, was with him at Hartford as one of the original proprietors. The "Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650," at page 53, shows that this John *Basey* came from Wethersfield Parish, Essex, England, to Hartford, Connecticut.

Thus, the French Huguenot Basyes in England were coming across from *England* to America.

Subsequent Records Showing Basyes Classed as American or English—
In Scharf's "*History of St. Louis City and County*," lists of the names of early settlers of St. Louis are given, showing in one list that the larger number were French or Spanish, the French and the Spanish being the first white settlers there. In Vol. I, at page 185, another list of early settlers who were *not* French or Spanish, but were American or English, shows the name of John (Walter) Basye (E. 5). This John Walter Basye, of Kentucky, though born in Maryland, landed in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, January first, 1791, and soon afterwards went to St. Louis and nearby points where he resided until 1818. Thus John Walter Basye, a descendant of the first Edmond Basye, is shown not to have been classed as a Frenchman at St. Louis. It should be remembered, however, that this was long after the colonial settlements in Virginia, and the classification in Scharf's History is not conclusive on the point of origin of the Basyes. It merely is in line with all the other facts.

It is not probable that any of the Basyes came to America directly from France, nor in any but English vessels sailing from English ports.

Consistent with this view is the story of the three Basye brothers.

THE THREE BROTHERS

It is of common and widespread report among the members of the Basye family in the United States that three brothers bearing the name Basye came over to the Virginia Colonial shores in the Seventeenth Century. This same common report says that they were of Huguenot descent and that they were driven out of France by religious persecution. But that does not mean they came directly from France to America. This common report has persisted and has been handed down through the generations and is found in several places. I myself heard it from my father more than fifty years ago, and from my grandfather William M. Basye and my granduncle, John C. Basye, who said they got it from their father, about a hundred years ago. Letters spontaneously coming from other branches of the Basye family in widely separated parts of the United States are in complete accord with it. And it is significant, too, that from the other side of the world, the Philippine Islands, comes the same report.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 15, 1909, contained the following news item about C. L. Hoover who had recently been appointed United States Consul to Madrid, Spain:

C. L. Hoover, who was recently appointed United States Consul to Madrid, Spain, is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Hoover of War-

rensburg, Mo. Mr. Hoover is a Missourian, having been brought up in Bolivar, Polk County. In 1889 he went to Idaho, where he engaged in ranching and mining until 1893, when he returned to Lincoln, Neb., to complete his studies in Cotner University. In 1896 he was appointed superintendent of the Edgemont (S.D.) schools, where he remained until 1898, when he entered the railway mail service. He continued in this service until 1902, when he was appointed a teacher in the Phillipine Islands. He was rapidly promoted in the Philippine service, and in 1905 he was made superintendent of schools for the Island of Samar. Mr. Hoover, with his wife and two children, will sail for Spain about the middle of September.

Soon after the publication of the above newspaper article, Isaac Walter Basye wrote Mr. Hoover enclosing a copy of the article and inquired about the city of Basey on the Island of Samar. Just before sailing for Spain in 1909, Mr. Hoover wrote him from Washington, D.C., a letter¹⁰ a copy of which is as follows:—

Dear Sir:—Your letter, card, and the clipping reached me today, having been forwarded to me from Warrensburg.

Now, with reference to the name of the town you mention, I may say that I have been there perhaps a hundred times and I am very familiar with its history, both written and legendary. I may say that history is a hobby of mine and I made a special study of the history of the towns of Samar during the five years that I was stationed on that island, and I shall take great pleasure in telling you all I know of the place, although it may be of no use to you. For reference books, I would suggest that you procure Dampier's Voyages and Barrow's History of the Philippines. You can secure both these books through Brentano, either the New York or Washington house. These books will not give you any direct information but will be invaluable for the reference reading, especially Dampier's Voyages. During the 17th and 18th centuries you will recall that the bold buccaneers of England swept the seas with their corsairs in search of the Spanish naos or galleons, which were frequently richly laden. William Dampier, buccaneer, was made a member of an expedition sent out by the nobles of England, the object of which expedition was supposed to be "discovery." This expedition sailed from London about 1686 and passed around Cape Horn and across the Pacific, having several fights enroute. They put in at Guam and there missed the two Spanish treasure ships of which they were in search. They then passed on and entered the waters of the Philippine Archipelago and remained for some time in the Rio Grande de Mindanao where Dampier finally deserted a number of his companions and took command of the expedition. Dampier attempts to justify this desertion on the ground that their party was broken up into factions to such an extent as to threaten the whole party with destruction. Now we come to the part that may interest you. One member of the party is known in the local traditions as *Alejandro Basye*, *Basey*, *Basi*. (Various spellings are given.) According to accounts he was a Frenchman of high family who, *after having gone to America with two brothers*, and failing to find there sufficient of heroic adventure to suit his mettle, sailed to England and there cast his lot with Dampier and his bold marauders. There is no mention of him in any of Dampier's accounts, but we may well suppose that this man of gentle birth and high ideas of chivalry had little to do with his cut-throat associates. At any rate, during their stay at Rio Grande de Mindanao—see Dampier—he fell in love with the daughter of the Malayan prince, and these two stole away from her parents and his companions and went in a native

¹⁰The Compiler has this letter.

boat across the sea to Samar, where they settled on the west coast at the point where now stands the town of *Basey*. You can read in Dampier's history how his former companions were scattered to the corners of the earth. So he was left alone with his Indian princess. As the years passed other settlers came to join them, but this man always held a commanding position among the people, and gave his name to the town as a heritage to posterity. He left no sons, but two daughters, only one of which married. His last living descendant was drowned in a tidal wave which swept over the place some years ago. The place itself has fallen into some decay since that disaster, but it still contains some 14,000 people. It is what is known in the Philippines as a "Municipio," that is, it contains a central town and several "Barrios" or villages scattered over a territory as large as an average county. The central town and the territory under its jurisdiction are known now as *Basey*. It might be compared to a large town having scattered wards where the whole had one name but each ward having a different name, and the largest ward having the same name as the entire town.

Another point that might interest you is the notoriety it gained during the insurrection in 1900 when Major Waller of the Marine Corps executed a number of its people on the beach in front of the town.¹¹ If you are interested in this part of its history you can probably get some information from the War Department, or if they have nothing you can find a full description of what happened by going through a file of the *Colliers Weekly* for the months of April, May and June, 1902. You may be able to get these in the city library of St. Louis or from the publishers in New York.

I have now given you the best history you will ever get of the place, and I think it is accurate in all its details. I am very sorry that I am so pressed for time that I cannot give you more details, but I have given you the main facts as I have found them. I had intended to publish a history of the Island, so you may know that I went into the matter rather carefully.

I have scribbled this off in my room at the hotel in a very hurried manner, my first thought being that I would have it typewritten, but I think I had better send this along so that I will not forget.

I am, very sincerely,

Chas. L. Hoover,
The Marlborough,
Washington, D. C.

"Encyclopedia of the Philippines," Vol. X, p. 317, mentions the city or municipality of *Basey* in the province of Samar.

And see the letter of Blanche Basye Gilmore (G. 329) concerning a similar letter relating to the city of *Basey*.

Assuming that this common report of "the three brothers" has a substantial foundation, the question naturally arises, "Who were these three brothers?" At this late day we cannot answer that question with absolute certainty from the meager information we have found in the United States. It is very probable that the public records in England would give the answer. We know that only one, Edmond Basye (A. 1), left male descendants here to preserve the name. We may be sure then that Edmond Basye (A. 1), who is found in the public records in 1669, was one of the brothers, for he is at the forefront of our lineage in America.

¹¹"Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903," page 377, shows that the City of *Basey* in the Philippine Islands was the scene of a military engagement, September 1, 1901.

From their proximity of residence in Virginia; and the nearness in time when they came to America; and the fact that Edmond Basye (A. 1) as the lawyer, in 1711, was the attorney for the estate of Thomas Watters (Waters), and that John Basye (A. 2) was appointed by the Court, about 1722, to be the guardian of Dorcas Waters, daughter of said Thomas Waters, when the Will was probated; and the fact that both Edmond Basye and John Basye were interested in the same business venture and together got a judgment against William Parker in 1683 for 1200 pounds of tobacco and coffee; and the fact that Peter Parker was appointed guardian for two of the minor children of Thomas Church, deceased, whose widow this John Basye had recently married; and the fact that Edmond Basye was appointed Overseer of roads in Northumberland county, and John Basye was appointed Overseer of roads in Northampton county, Virginia; and the fact that both Edmond Basye and John Basye were leading men in the same community and were thus associated in the same transactions, lead us with good reason to believe that Edmond Basye (A. 1) and John Basye (A. 2) were two of the three brothers above referred to.

And Elizamond Basye (A. 6) most probably was the third brother, and was the oldest of the three referred to in the letter of Hon. C. L. Hoover. The public record made in 1650 shows that he was transported to America then, or more probably a little before that date. The compiler of this book finds no record of his having left descendants in America. That may be accounted for by his going away with Dampier to the Philippines where he became known as Alejandro Basye (last name spelled also Basey and Basi). The description in Mr. Hoover's letter is that he was a Frenchman of high family; that he came to America with two brothers; that he did not remain here; that he is next heard of as having landed with Dampier on the island of Mindanao; that he later established himself on the island of Samar in the Philippine Islands and there founded the city of Basey. History tells us that Dampier and his crew landed on the island of Mindanao in July, 1686.

The founding of a city or town by this Basye was a thing in keeping with the founding of towns by other Basyes in America (see pages 116-117).

There is one thing in Mr. Hoover's letter that does not exactly tally with this argument, which is that the name Elizamond and Alejandro are not identical names. But that may be accounted for by any of the several causes and conditions whereby the spelling and pronunciation of names are changed, and other variations brought about, as we have found in other cases (see pages 31-38). The *first* name, Alejandro, has undoubtedly been mistakenly used for the name Elizamond. And we have found that this *family* name is spelled in many ways (see pages 34-37). These variations in that first name and in the family name are not at all conclusive to disprove the identity of this person.

Mr. Hoover's letter says this third brother went back to England and *there* enlisted with Dampier. Now the histories tell us that William Dampier, the buccaneer, first left England about 1672 when he was about twenty years old, joining up with other members of a crew. Among the places visited on this voyage was the island of Jamaica.

Dampier returned to England in 1678. In the following year, 1679, he once more sailed from England, and again landed in Jamaica. Thereafter in the course of his travels he came to the Virginia coast in July, 1682, where, because of sickness, he remained until August, 1683. Then he engaged to go with Captain Cook on a privateering voyage against the Spaniards in the South Seas. Captain Cook died, and the command devolved on Captain Davis. Dampier later left Captain Davis and joined up with Captain Swan. They then proposed to sail across the

Pacific Ocean to the East Indies. They reached Guam and later came in the ship *Cygnnet* to the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. They found this island to be divided into several small divisions or states, each governed by a tribal chief. These tribal chiefs were hostile to each other. Here Captain Swan's crew indulged in drunkenness and debauchery for about six months. Becoming dissatisfied with these conditions, Dampier secretly left Captain Swan in January, 1687, and with about eighty of the crew sailed away in the *Cygnnet*, leaving Captain Swan and thirty-six of the crew on the island. In 1691 Dampier again returned to England and made his report.

This man Basye referred to in Mr. Hoover's letter must have joined with Dampier when he left England in 1679 or when he left Virginia in 1683; and he must have left the crew between July, 1686, and January, 1687, and married the daughter of one of the tribal chiefs. Thereupon he set out for the island of Samar where he founded the city of Basey.

INTERMARRIAGES.

The records show there were intermarriages of the Basyes with other early colonial families, among whom are the following: Taylor, McClanahan, Marshall, Peyton, Pope, Ellis, Elkins, Mauzy, James, Cordell, DeShields, Green, Bashaw, Sinclair, Tapp, Kemper, Burr, Peck, Hockaday, Amiss, Watson, Collier, Fielding, Harding, Logan, Robinson, Stewart, Templeton, Thomas, Coppedge, Everett, Oldham, Lunceford, Marsh, Cooke, Stallard, Webb, Carter, Martin, Scott, Sampson, Pullen.

CHARACTERISTIC NAMES IN THE BASYE FAMILY.

There are some christian and middle names that noticeably appear in succeeding generations in the family. The name *Edmond* (sometimes in our family erroneously spelled Edmund) appears as the first or the middle name of some Basye in every generation from and including the first in America except the last (eleventh) generation. Likewise *John* is found in every generation except the last (eleventh). *Isaac* is a name frequently occurring from and after the second generation, and *Newton* is sometimes added to it. *Elizamond* (sometimes found as *Elizemon*, *Elisbon*, *Lismond*, and *Lisbon*) is found for several generations. *Richard*, *William*, and *Joseph* often occur.

Some of the old Bible names, especially in the Old Testament, were given; for example, *Elisha*, *Elijah*, *Elias*, *Benjamin*, *Jesse*, *Jeremiah*, *Isaac*, *Nimrod*. These names are scattered and seldom repeated in the succeeding generation.

It was sometimes the case that Basye parents desired to honor some men of high distinction or some neighbors, friends, or relatives by naming their sons for them; as, *Wesley*, *Washington*, *Jackson*, *LaFayette*, *Henry Clay*, *John Milton*, *Isaac Newton*, as the given or christian name and the middle name.

McClanahan and Marshall are christian and middle names of Basyes given to commemorate the families whose daughters and granddaughters married into the Basye family. The same may be said of the names, Taylor, Watson, Mauzy, DeShields, and others.

In like manner some of the Basye daughters who have married into other families have clung to their own family name and given the christian name or the middle name *Basye* to their sons as, Basye McKee, Basye Marsh, Basye Coppedge, Basye Gillions, J. Basye Conley. It is a good custom.

Among the names of the wives and daughters of the Basyes the names Elizabeth (or Bessie, Betsey, Bettie, and Betty) and Mary (or Mollie and Molly) are most often found.

A GLIMPSE OF THE LAND OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE THE BASYES LIVE. WHEN AND FROM WHOM IT WAS ACQUIRED.

A family history ought to include something about the environment of the family in order that we may have a better understanding of the particular family. Scharf in his *History of Saint Louis City and County*, at page iv of the Preface, very aptly says :

A city's history, if fully told, must be concerned with general history, with national history, and with State history. Try to eliminate Boston from American colonial annals, or Philadelphia from the chronicles of the struggle for American independence, and what a vacuum is produced, what confusion results. Try to abstract St. Louis from the history of the circumstances, events, and resources giving consequence to the Mississippi valley, and what remains? It is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

And so we should know something of our own homeland to which the Basyes came, how we got it, when, and from whom. In order to get a better understanding of the environment under which the early Basyes in America lived, we should read the stories of the several voyages to and discoveries of our land in the western hemisphere, now framed on two sides by two oceans and on the other two sides by two nations. We should know something about the early approaches made from all sides to find this North American continent by white discoverers who charted new sea lanes to it, and by explorers who blazed new trails through it, all in preparation for the then unknown coming permanent colonial settlements of yesterday and the great government of the United States of today. For to this land the Basyes came to live and are to be found in every part of it. It is our home. We ought therefore to know more about this land, and this government to which we owe our allegiance, and those who made it and why they made it. Schools and teachers and libraries are necessary instruments in working for this information to satisfy inquiring minds.

After the stories of discovery, our colonial studies should include the several attempts by Sir Walter Raleigh and by other leaders to explore and colonize America long prior to the landing both at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. All these things had their effect in formulating the social, religious, educational and business environment subsequently surrounding the American colonists. And then a comparison of those colonial times with our present day conditions will bring enlightenment.

To aid in fixing these bits of information in our minds, we should keep the map before us as we study. Only the briefest suggestions for such studies can here be given. The students who are interested will pursue the studies and find profit.

The boundary of this territory now known as the United States was approached from all four sides : South, East, West and North.

The adventurers from Spain came to the South shores of our country ; those from France, to the North and the East sides ; those from England, to the East and the West coasts.

The earliest internal explorations have been from the East to the central portion, and from the North and the South and the Southwest to the central portion, where all lines met. Missouri is the central portion, and from it the subsequent paths lead Westward. The following list is of course not complete, but refers to some of the highpoints and includes some of the most prominent adventurers.

DISCOVERIES AND APPROACHES.

I. From the South.

1492—Columbus, for Spain, made the first of his four voyages in 1492, the last in 1498, to the islands South of the United States. He did not land on our continental shores, probably because the Gulf Stream carried his ships southerly.

1512-13—Ponce de Leon, for Spain, landed on the North coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and called the country Florida, the land of flowers.

1519—Cortez, for Spain, invaded Mexico.

1528—Narvaez, for Spain, explored along the Mexican Gulf.

1539 & 1541—DeSoto, for Spain, landed in Florida. To DeSoto is generally ascribed the honor of discovering the Mississippi in 1541, while searching for gold. He found the Mississippi at flood-stage then. About 140 years later the French explored it and built the first white settlement along its banks. The French were the first white men to make settlements in the Louisiana Purchase north of what is now the state of Louisiana.

1540-42—Coronado, for Spain, came from Old Mexico northward and eastward to an undetermined point in Kansas or Nebraska. Like other Spaniards, he was looking for gold. He may have reached the Missouri river in 1541.

II. From the East.

1000—Possibly Leif Ericson, the Norseman, landed on the Eastern coast about the year 1000.

1497—Amerigo Vespucci has a very doubtful claim to discovery of this continent. The name America was given in his honor, however.

1497—John Cabot, for England, reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On this was based the first English claim to Canada.

1524—Verrazano, for France, sailed along the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia. He called the country "New France."

1534—Cartier, for France, made the first of his voyages to Canadian Shores. In 1535 he sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal.

1560-78—Frobisher, for England, made several voyages to or towards our coast, but obtained no colonizing advantages.

1583—Gilbert, for England, proclaimed in New Foundland the country for Queen Elizabeth.

1584—Sir Walter Raleigh, for England, sent out an expedition which raised the English flag in Virginia. Also Raleigh attempted to make a settlement in North Carolina in 1585, but without success. A result of this settlement was that tobacco was introduced into England and potatoes into Ireland. His last attempt to colonize was in 1587 on Roanoke Island.

1598—Marquis de la Roche was commissioned by the French King to conquer Canada. He forcibly took his sailors and colonists from among the prison convicts in France, as was a custom then. They were not voluntary adventurers. Twelve of the forty colonists whom he left in Canada managed to escape back to France. The others perished in Canada.

1602—Bartholomew Gosnold, for England, entered Massachusetts Bay.

1603—French fur traders began to establish trading posts in Canada. Champlain, for France, ascended the St. Lawrence River, but not until 1608 did he make a serious attempt to colonize. He founded Quebec in 1608. This was the French basis for the claim to Canada and a portion of the north part of what is now the

United States. The Jesuit priests and other Catholics soon followed the fur traders. In 1629, Quebec was captured by the British and held until 1632, when it was restored to the French.

1607—Christopher Newport, for England (after the first charter to the Virginia Company), was in command of three vessels (the Sarah Constant, the Goodspeed, and the Discovery, sponsored by the Virginia Company), that landed at Cape Henry, April 26, 1607, and on May 13, 1607, landed at Jamestown, Virginia. The Virginia Company and the Plymouth Company were rivals in attempting to make the first settlement in America.

1607—The Plymouth Company, for England, as a rival of the Virginia Company, attempted to plant a colony in Massachusetts, but it was a failure.

1609—Henry Hudson, for Holland, sailed up the Hudson river. He was not the first, however, to do this. But this was the basis for the Dutch claim to New York (New Amsterdam).

1620—The Plymouth Company, for England, landed the pilgrims in Massachusetts. They came in the Mayflower.

III. From the West.

1579—Sir Francis Drake, for England, landed on the Pacific Coast (California), which he called New Albion and claimed it for England.

1776-78—Cook, for England, made explorations along the Northwest coast.

1791—Vancouver, for England, made explorations along the Northwest coast.

1791—Capt. Gray, for the United States, discovered the Columbia river.

IV. From the North.

1673—Joliet and Marquette, for France, came down from Canada to the Great Lakes, thence Southward exploring along the Mississippi river to the Arkansas river.

1682—La Salle, for France, came down from Canada, exploring along the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico and returned by substantially the same route to Canada. He named the country through which he went "Louisiana" in honor of Louis XIV of France, and claimed it for France. This is the basis for the French claim to the Louisiana Territory. Later other French traders came from scattered points on the Atlantic, descending along the Ohio and the Illinois rivers to the Mississippi. Thus the Mississippi river was the dividing line between the Spanish and the French explorations. French forts were established now and then along the lines of march, but they were weak and far apart.

In addition to the Discoveries, Approaches and Explorations from without, which were by land and water, we should mention the following:

V. Exploration from Within.

The explorations into the interior were made by the goldseeking Spaniards from Old Mexico on the southwest and from Florida on the south; by the fur-trading French from Canada on the north; and by the homeseeking English-Americans from the colonies on the east.

1750 to approximately 1790—Explorers for the American colonists, from Virginia, appear in Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Tennessee.

1776—The Revolutionary War for Independence of the thirteen American Colonies began. This territory included most of the continent east of the Mississippi and north of the Floridas and south of Canada.

1803-4—The Louisiana Purchase was completed.

1804-06—Lewis and Clark, for the United States, explored along the Missouri river to its source and on to the Pacific coast.

1805-06—Zebulon Pike, for the United States, went north to trace the Mississippi river to its source. And in 1806 he explored in Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Texas, and New Mexico. Pike's Peak was named for him.

VI. Acquisition by the United States of Territory Additional to the Thirteen Colonies.

1803-1804—Possession of Upper Louisiana Territory delivered by France to the United States, March 10, 1804, under the treaty which was made in 1803; the formal transfer of Lower Louisiana had been made at New Orleans, December 20, 1803.

1819—The Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States, the formal transfer taking place in 1821.

1845—Texas was annexed. This included what is now the state of Texas and parts of the states of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Wyoming.

1846—Title to the Oregon Territory was established by treaty with Great Britain.

1848—California, Nevada, Utah and parts of the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming ceded by Mexico as result of the Mexican War.

1853—The "Gadsden Purchase" was bought by the United States from Mexico.

NEW NAMES FROM OLD COUNTRIES.

Many place names in our country were given to Commemorate *places* in Europe. As Old Mexico was, after the Conquest, called by the Spaniards *New Spain*, so Canada was called *New France*, by Verrazano; the Pacific Coast was called *New Albion* by Sir Francis Drake; the Northern American colonies were called *New England* by Capt. John Smith; New York state was by the Dutch called *New Netherlands*; and the City of New York was called *New Amsterdam*; and Sir Walter Raleigh honored Queen Elizabeth by giving the name Virginia to the territory which his Captains visited. Prior to 1614, the name Virginia was extended to include all the country between Cape Fear in North Carolina and the Canadian line, and an attempt was made to call the north part of it (now generally known as the New England States) North Virginia, and the south part, South Virginia.

There are many cities and towns in the United States named for older *cities* and *towns* in Great Britain. More particularly is this so in the New England states where the Puritans at first predominated, and the home names in the "Old Country" are thus remembered and honored. Consider, for a few examples, these place names: Plymouth, Worcester, Dorchester, Gloucester, Northampton, Boston, Cambridge, Melrose, Andover, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Groton and Beverly, in Massachusetts; Hartford and Norwich, in Connecticut; Dublin and Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; Belfast, Bath and Bristol, in Maine; Woodstock, in Vermont. Thus did the colonists honor the memories of their English home places.

In Virginia, on the other hand, where the Cavaliers, or king's party, at first predominated, many place names were given in honor of English *persons*; such, for example, as Elizabeth City, James City, Charles City, King George, King William, Prince Edward, Prince George, Princess Anne, Williamsburg, Botetourt, Wythe,

Buckingham, York, Culpeper, Fairfax. Thus did the colonists honor the memories of their English rulers, officials and men of influence. But also some place names in Virginia were given in honor of place names in England.

By the law of *Virginia, in 1705*, providing for the building of a city and of the capitol building there, these names were given :

..... Two hundred and twenty acres thereof to be set apart for building a city (to be called Williamsburg in honor of King William) and fifteen acres, forty-four poles and a quarter, for a road from the said city (to be called Queen's road) to Queen's Creek, and fourteen acres, seventy-one poles and a quarter, on the said Queen's Creek, for a port or landing place for the said city (to be called Queen Mary's port, in commemoration of Queen Mary), and ten acres forty-two poles and an half for a road from the said city (to be called Princess Road) to Archer's Hope Creek (to be hereafter called Princess Creek) and twenty-three acres, thirty-seven poles and an half, upon the said Princess Creek for a port or landing place for the said city (to be called Princess Ann port, in honor of princess Ann of Denmark).

It must be evident from the foregoing that the American colonists everywhere were loyal to the motherland.

It is apparent from these names that at all times the loyal thoughts of the colonists reached back to the *persons* and *places* of the motherland, England, since there were so few original names selected for places in this new colonial territory. It was hard for the colonial children to break away from their old home ties. The memories of other days could not easily be forgotten, and as nearly as could be the homeland and homepeople were brought over to the new land by superimposing these well-remembered names.

And later when the tide of immigrants flowed southward and westward, no great originality was shown in selecting names for new places. Place names that had been used by the colonists were again and again pinned on the new unnamed places as the immigrants came to them in their westward march to the Pacific. But in most cases, Spanish, French, and Indian names already given were left unchanged or were modified only slightly. It is noticeable today that each state has many places having names like those in other states.

PURPOSES OF THE ADVENTURERS.

Intolerant Spain, wearing the cloak of religion, thought more of gold than of colonists and was a poor colonizer ; avaricious and proselyting France thought more of the fur trade and of carrying the cross to the Indians with whom she was trading for furs, than she did of planting French colonies and so lacked foresight as a colonizer ; while industrious England thought of her expanding shipping and new marts of trade, and the need of new homes in a new land, and of the gradually developing idea of individual liberty, both political and religious. Naturally, therefore, England proved to be a better colonizer than the others. How thankful we should be that Spain did not add North America to her conquests of Central and South America !

CONFLICTING TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

Both the French and the English, who had long been rivals in Europe, made claim to the American Territory east of the Mississippi and north of Florida. The English explored and slowly settled the country along the Atlantic coast. While the French rapidly advanced into the interior of the continent, coming principally from Canada and around the Great Lakes on the North, and also build-

ing weak forts along the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, thus forming a semi-circle around the English settlements on the Atlantic coast. Though the formal declaration of war was not made until 1756, the bloody struggles between the French and the English had lasted for nearly 150 years, and continued until Canada was wrested from the French by the English in 1763. The French called to their aid several Indian tribes, and the intermittent agonizing contests during this period ripened into the French and Indian War which lasted, as before stated, until 1763. The turning of some of the Indian tribes against France weakened the French Army and their strongholds, and hastened the end of the French claims to North America.

Spain claimed through the discovery by Columbus, but never pressed her claim to the American country north of Florida and east of the Mississippi. The French territory along the Mississippi lay as a buffer between the Spanish on the west and south and the English on the east. Thus there existed the conflict of uncertain and not well defined claims by these three nations.

The transfer of her claim to the Louisiana Territory was made by France to Spain in 1762 because of the increasingly heavy expense in men and money for maintenance, and because of the existing French and Indian War, and because of the English threats upon French ships at sea, the English and the French being bitter rivals not only on the American continent, but on the European continent and everywhere at sea. The Spanish King reluctantly, but with the thought of aiding France as against England, accepted the ceding of this territory, the actual transfer, however, not taking place until 1766. The French and Indian intermittent wars resulted in the surrender by the French to the English of all claims to Canada and all territory east of the Mississippi, *except* New Orleans, in 1763. Here it should be noted that France had previously in 1762 ceded to Spain the French claim to all of the Louisiana Territory east of the Mississippi *including* New Orleans. Thus there arose a conflict of claims to that section of the Louisiana Territory east of the Mississippi by Spain and by Great Britain. This left France without any claim to any part of the North American continent from 1763 to 1800. But in 1800 Spain was pressed by Napoleon Bonaparte to retrocede to France the Louisiana Territory, and so France again had an interest here. This proprietorship, however, did not last long. France and England were again at war. France was in great need of money to prosecute the war and could spare no man power to send to America, and besides was threatened by loss of this territory to the English, they having the mastery of the sea. To France, the ownership of this territory was a weakness and the land presented a vulnerable point of attack, for France could not defend her possessions here so far from home, and accordingly decided to sell to the United States this Louisiana Territory, for a price, not only to obtain money for war purposes but to prevent Great Britain from taking the land away from her. This Louisiana Territory was then ceded to the United States in 1803, but the formal final transfer of possession of the upper part of it was not made until 1804, at St. Louis. The lower part of it was transferred at New Orleans in 1803.

Rulers of England, 1558-1820—Perhaps it will be helpful in fixing dates to keep before us the rulers of England when the settlements in America were being made and when the Basyes were coming to America, up to the time when the Independence of the United States was established.

Elizabeth, 1558 to 1603. (Unsuccessful English settlements attempted in America).

James I, 1603 to 1625. (Jamestown and Plymouth settlements made).

Charles I, 1625 to 1649. (*Basyes* landed in New England colonies and in Virginia).

(Interregnum), 1649 to 1653. (Other *Basyes* landed).

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653 to 1658. (Other *Basyes* landed).

Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658 to 1659.

Charles II, 1660 to 1685. (*Edmond Basye* came to America).

James II, 1685, to 1689.

William III, and Mary, 1689 to 1702.

Anne, 1702 to 1714.

George I, 1714 to 1727.

George II, 1727 to 1760.

George III, 1760 to 1820. (Revolutionary War, 1776-1783).

Colonial Environment of the Basyes in Our America.—The causes that induced people to leave England and other European shores to settle in the American colonies were threefold: 1. Economical, 2. Longing for political freedom; and, 3. Religious. Much has been written along this line. It is really not necessary in this volume to do more than mention these things. But at a later date there were other causes. For example, in the Nineteenth century many Germans came to the United States to avoid military service and for other reasons.

Disillusion awaits some who only dream of the ideal instead of seeing the real. The hard life of the immigrant, as it recedes from us through the centuries, may seem framed with poetic silver clouds. The distant view like a mirage lends enchantment to us now. But how would it have been if we had lived there with them then?

Those immigrants who landed in Virginia in 1607 intending to remain are often popularly called "colonists;" while those who landed in Massachusetts in 1620, "pilgrims;" those in New England and Virginia who were scrupulously strict in their religious life were called "Puritans," a word brought with them from England; and those persons who later wandered thence southward and westward, are known as "emigrants," "pioneers" and "settlers."

With reference to the landing of the colonists at Cape Henry on the Virginia coast April 26, 1607, and their arrival on May 13, 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia, President Lyon Gardiner Tyler, at page 21 in the first edition of his book, *The Cradle of the Republic*, says:

Jamestown has the glory of being the first permanent English Settlement in America, and as such was the Cradle of the Republic of the United States Here was the first trial by jury, the first English Church, the first English marriage, the first birth of an English child in Virginia, the first legislative assembly in America.

The three ships that landed at Jamestown in 1607 were the *Sarah Constant*, the *Goodspeed*, and the *Discovery*.

Try to imagine that you are transplanted back to colonial days about one hundred years after the Jamestown settlement in old Virginia¹² and then later to the subsequent migration periods, and that you are talking with these—your own—Basye folks and their children. For reference and explanation take with you a copy of all the inventories shown in this book, especially those shown under A.1, B.1, B.4, B.5, C.2, C.3, C.5, C.7, C.13, D.12, D.14, D.23, D.24, D.25, D.27, E.5, E.76. On your imaginary visit, as you ride out on horseback in the summertime to see the

¹²In addition to the customs and laws of Virginia, some references are hereinafter made to the customs and laws of the New England colonies, for the purpose of comparison and further information.

folks on the plantation, you will in passing observe the fields of tobacco, maize, and a few other growing farm products, the old style farm implements, the rather temporary fences where there are any fences at all, the live stock running at large, the slaves leisurely at work. Note the dwelling houses with their one or two large chimneys running up the sides or the ends.

The Great House.—Such a home as you now are approaching was built for the white folks on the plantation and is called the “Great House.” Yonder in the rear are the log huts for the negro slaves. All the buildings were built for use and not for architectural beauty. They are not painted. The folks see that you are stopping there and they are coming out to meet you at the front gate or at the stoop. You make yourself known. The greetings are voluminous but sincere. You are invited to come in. You are no longer a stranger. You are more than a guest-friend. You are one of the kinfolks. A slave will take your horse as you dismount. Now while you converse leisurely, drink with your eyes from all that you can see—yes, drink with your whole soul, for here is a fountain of hospitality. Ask questions—many questions—and inform yourself without being rude. You will want to know about the whole structure of society in that period—economic, social and religious—the big business of living in colonial America. Ask your hosts to tell you of the manners and customs of the people.

When you get inside the home, look at the old spinning wheel, representative of an implement that has been an important factor in the progress of civilization; but you may have to go outside to the “loom house” to see the loom where the weaving is done—where homespun is being made. You see the linsey-woolsey clothing of your hosts, the stools, benches, and hickory-bottomed chairs, the old bedsteads which had ropes for slats, the home-made quilts and other bedding, the trundle beds, the crude dining table with its trenchers, wooden spoons and other wooden utensils, some pewter vessels, a glass dish now and then. Unless there be an outside cookroom, the big fireplace is used for cooking, and in winter time it is also used for heating. Beside it are the indispensable poker or fire tongs, the ash shovel, and maybe the bellows. Within it the big kettle is hanging on the crane. Watch that “old colored mammy” do the cooking, and when dinner is announced you do not wait for a second call. But the children may have to wait with wistful eyes for the second or even the third table if the company is large. You will learn that knives and forks are luxuries and can be dispensed with, though you may be furnished with a pewter spoon. Table manners there are of course, but the rules of conduct at dinner are not found in our modern books on etiquette. For your comfort some of the slaves keep the fly brushes moving above your head; others wait and serve. You may wonder at the food supply for such a large household, how and where it is kept. You would learn that besides the products of farm labor, wild game and wild fruit abound. Salt is precious. Honey and maple sugar are the principal sweetenings.

But as early as 1738 the laws of Virginia greatly restricted—by heavy penalties—the hunting or killing of deer running wild in the woods, or having it in possession. But any freeholder could kill deer on his own inclosed grounds, and any person living upon the frontiers of the colony might kill deer if he could prove it was necessary for the subsistence of himself or family. The constable was given the power to search the homes of the colonists for deer skins, the evidence of unlawful hunting.

Also every person who kept hounds for hunting was required to keep them in kennels or tied up, except at such times as they were used in lawful hunting.

Inventories.—An inspection of the inventories of the personal property belonging to the several estates shown in this book reveals much of the environment

of the early colonists in their homes and in their communities. They are rich in information and deserve to be studied carefully. Several of these inventories and other estate records are herein shown in full for information. They are taken from the public records, and are very much like the inventories in estates of families other than the Basye Family. A book could be written of the interesting stories they tell of the homelife, the personalities, neighborhood relationships, and economic conditions.

Generally speaking, home made articles of furniture are given no value in these inventories and are seldom mentioned. But what has been imported, or bought from other persons, is valuable. It cost something and is still usable. The frequent use of the word "old" in these inventories tells us that the articles thus described have been used for a long time and have depreciated in value. They may have been handed down in the family, and so have a sentimental value. They are not new. Purchases of new things are of rare occurrence. Indeed in some of these inventories almost everything listed is described as "old." Every item of personal property belonging to the decedent is minutely mentioned and valued, because the heirs were entitled to it. Whatever was useful had a value and was kept in the family. But many of these items would be considered not worth mentioning in inventories made today. Even every "old" piece of scrap iron was saved, for it could be used in some capacity on the plantation. Iron was valuable.

The inventory and the appraisement were usually filed some months—and occasionally several years—after the will was probated. See, for example, under D. 26 where the will was probated in 1799 and the inventory and appraisement were filed at least thirteen years afterwards.

Home Manufactures.—Then, too, these inventories tell us between the lines that the plantation owner maintained his own blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, cooper shop, cider mill, apothecary shop, turning lathe, grist mill. On the plantation the wool was carded and spun, cloth was woven, clothes were made, leather was tanned, shoes and boots were made, salt was manufactured, tinkering was done, ammunition was made, homemade medicines were mixed, phlebotomy was practiced, nails were made and usually were counted, not weighed. In short, the plantation master was of necessity self-sufficient. In doing all the work to be done on the place, he was aided not only by his own family, but by his slaves. Work had to be done, and outside labor was hard to get. Indentured service was one result of that situation. Such conditions encouraged the raising of large families, for children could help with the work.

Encouragement was given to home manufactures. By the Virginia law of 1730 it was provided that two pounds of tobacco be paid to every person making an ell of linen cloth "of the breadth and fineness of good oznabrigs [also spelled osnaburg],¹³ and four pounds of tobacco for every ell of such cloth of the breadth of three quarters of a yard, and fineness of good dowlas, or of any greater breadth or fineness." These bounties were paid out of the public treasury. The law of 1745, in like manner, provided for the payment of three pence for every pound of saltpetre made by the colonists. Such bounty was called a "reward or premium."

Wallace Nutting in his "Connecticut Beautiful," page 175, speaking of the construction of frame (not log) houses in Connecticut, says:

"All houses built before 1795 used hand wrought nails. The nail making machine, invented about that time, quickly supplanted the wrought nail."

But machine-made nails in America were first made during the American Revolution.¹⁴ They had been made in Europe prior to that time.

¹³So called from the name of the city in Germany where first manufactured.

¹⁴And see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Calkins, p. 311, 371-372.

Food.—The food supply for the entire family and slaves and servants must be produced on the plantation. But nowhere in these inventories do we find a supply of food on hand that would last more than a few days. Even if there had been a large supply there was no place to store it to keep it from spoiling. Salt was generally not plentiful enough to use as a preservative of meats,¹⁵ but there were some exceptions. Smoked meats are not mentioned, and seldom are dried meats or vegetables or fruits spoken of. Cane sugar was a luxury,¹⁶ and beet sugar had not been produced commercially. The sweetenings were honey and maple sugar, principally.

It may be of interest to note that attempts had been made in Europe about 1760 to preserve fruits. Later when Napoleon Bonaparte found that canned food stuffs were necessary for his armies during the Napoleonic wars, he offered a prize for the best suggestion. One Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, won that prize. His methods were to fill glass jars with fruits or vegetables, keep them in boiling water until thoroughly heated, then to seal the jar. His processes were crude and not always successful. But his discoveries led to the present day canning processes. About 1815, the process of canning salmon was tried in the United States, and later included vegetables. Tin cans for containing and preserving fruits and vegetables were not patented in the United States until about 1825; and imported glass jars were too expensive and hard to obtain. So fruits and vegetables were not as a general thing canned for winter use in the American colonies.

Sugar cane was cultivated in China in ancient times. It was later found in India. At the end of the thirteenth century it was raised in Arabia, and thence carried by merchants to Egypt and Ethiopia. Then the Moors obtained it from Egypt and introduced it into Spain and Portugal. The Canary Islands obtained it from Spain or Portugal, and thereafter it was taken to the Spanish West India Islands and Brazil. *Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes, a Treatise Upon Their Origin, Varieties and Culture*, at page 16, says:

Previous to the year 1466, sugar was known in Europe only as a medicine, brought, as were costly spices, from the East, and bearing the name of "Indian Salt;" and though it was cultivated in a few places on the shores of the Mediterranean sea, still it was not more generally used on the continent.

The cultivation of sugar cane had become established in the American colonies by the middle of the sixteenth century, but the making of sugar had not been practically accomplished. It was not until about the middle of the nineteenth century when Chinese sugar cane was brought here and the manufacture of cane sugar was put on a commercial basis. About the same time sugar cane (Imphee) from Africa was introduced here.

In 1747 the existence of sugar in beets was discovered in Germany, and the first beet sugar factory in Europe was in 1801. But not until about 1840 was the manufacture of beet sugar in Europe put on a commercial basis. Soon after that date France had many factories. The making of beet sugar in the United States came after the manufacture of cane sugar here.

Lord Chesterfield, in one of his letters to his son, mentions sugar.

Tools and Lumber.—These inventories list the few tools used in various trades necessarily maintained by the plantation master. It is to be observed that saws were scarce. Cross-cut saws were the principal ones. Seldom is any lumber mentioned, that is, sawed lumber. Where it is listed, there are only a few boards, and they are counted, not measured.

¹⁵And see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Caulkins, pp. 389, 390.

¹⁶And see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Caulkins, pp. 389, 311.

Log Houses.—Logs cut and trimmed with the ax and dressed with the adze were usually the timbers entering into the construction of buildings. The lease from Richard Henry Lee to Edmond Basye (D. 23) required, among other things, the construction of a “good framed dwelling house sixteen feet square at the least,” and a “good clapboard or plank tobacco house or barn twenty-four feet by twenty feet wide.” The provision for construction of the dwelling house implies the construction out of lumber. It was optional to build the tobacco barn of “plank,” or of clapboards. The latter were thin shingle-like boards from about one and a half to three feet long, made by splitting with an ax and wedge a section cut or sawed from a tree trunk having a straight grain. It will be observed that the tobacco barn was to be larger than the dwelling house. That was the custom then and for a long time afterwards.

Not many years elapsed after the first landing of the colonists until they began to build some frame houses two and two and one-half stories high. Subsequently bricks were made and used for that purpose.

The *Virginia law of 1713*, relating to the improvements required to be made on homesteads in order to obtain a patent therefor, describes a standard Virginia residence building usually to be found, thus:

..... such patentee shall, within three years after passing such grant, build on some convenient part of such tract one good dwelling-house after the manner of Virginia building, at least twenty feet long, and sixteen feet broad....

In this connection read the description of the log house to be constructed at Jefferson City, Missouri, for Major Alfred Basye (E. 69), 24 by 30 feet, 9 feet high, divided into three rooms and an attic. This was built in 1825-1826, and housed a large family. Note the new style of windows—12-pane glass windows; four outside doors; wash (i.e., base) boards in all rooms; tongue and groove flooring; a stairway, with a closet beneath; and a batten door. These show the improvements then in house architecture over the early colonial log structure. Compare this with the construction of French log houses (page 113 post).

And see the description of the log house of John Walter Basye (E. 5); and of the log school house given under the sketch of John C. Basye (F. 20).

The experience gained from the losses by fire resulting from use of the open fire places in the homes brought about laws against the use of wooden chimneys, which, when they caught afire usually caused the loss of the entire building. Wooden chimneys were in use in the New England colonies, and later also in Kentucky. These wooden (log) chimneys were built on the outside and against the log houses. There was kept by the side of them a long pole ready to be used in pushing a burning chimney away from the house. A good example of this may be seen today in the old fort at Harrodsburg, Kentucky.¹⁷

Farm Implements.—The farm implements were few. The scythe and cradle were used in cutting the small amount of wheat and rye produced. But there were on each plantation several hoes of various sizes for slave labor used in cultivating corn (maize) and tobacco, which were the principal crops. Knives used for cutting fodder are mentioned. Axes are necessities and are commonly found.

Some of the colonial plows were wooden, homemade, and of crude construction. It is worth observing that not every plantation owner had a plow. In 1637, there were but 37 plows in Massachusetts Bay Colony. And in 1649 the number of plows of all kinds in Virginia did not exceed 150.¹⁸ The owner of a plow used it

¹⁷For construction of houses in Connecticut see “History of Norwich, Connecticut,” by Frances M. Caulkins, page 75, 76.

¹⁸See “Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century,” Vol. I, p. 338.

for himself and for his neighbors. Wherever the plow missed turning up the soil, as it frequently did, the slaves or others following along were required to dig up the unbroken soil with hand implements.

The Cary plow was in use both before and after the Revolution. *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. I, page 388, says :

The plow used by the colonists before the Revolutionary War did not differ much from those used in England at the time. Conditions were not such as to encourage the invention and manufacture of new tools. During the later colonial times the Cary plow was used, and it seems to be representative of the type thus employed. It was described as having wrought iron share, wooden landslide and standard, and wooden moldboard plated over with sheet iron or tin, and short upright handles.

For mention of Cary plows in Basye estates, see under D. 27 and E. 5. For McCormick plows, see under E. 76. For unnamed plows, see under C. 7, C. 13, D. 14, D. 23, D. 27. And for shovel or cultivating plows, see under C. 13 and D. 27.

Both Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster designed improved plows, but did not succeed in getting them adopted. In 1797, Charles Newbold patented the first iron plow cast in a single piece, but the farmers would not use it because they believed it poisoned the soil.¹⁹ This belief was not peculiar to the American farmer. *Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes, a Treatise Upon Their Origin, Varieties and Culture*, at pages 79-80, speaking of Cuba, says :

As regards the agricultural processes followed by the Creole planters, they are of the simplest kind ; for, although a few of the most enterprising, as well as a few planters of foreign birth, use the subsoil plow and other labor-saving machines, yet the great bulk merely scratch the soil with hoes, or small, rude surface-plows ; giving as a reason for going no deeper, that if the soil be turned up, it will produce fever and cholera to destroy their negroes. So strong is this belief, that when a friend of the writer, some years ago, imported subsoil plows from the United States for use on his plantation, his neighbors remonstrated, and threatened a lawsuit ; he persisted, however ; subsoiled an old patch nearly worn out, planted his seed, and was rewarded with the finest crop of cane that had been seen in the district for years ; no fever or cholera resulted, and the prejudice was eradicated in that part of the country at all events.

As a sidelight and by way of comparison with the early American colonial plow, it might be of interest to note the kind of plow used by the Incas of Peru at and before the time of the Conquest by the Spaniards. Prescott in his *History of the Conquest of Peru*, Book I, chapter 4, says :

The instrument [plow] which they used was a strong, sharp-pointed stake, traversed by a horizontal piece, ten or twelve inches from the point, on which the ploughman might set his foot and force it into the ground. Six or eight strong men were attached by ropes to the stake, and dragged it forcibly along,—pulling together, and keeping time as they moved by chanting their national songs, in which they were accompanied by the women who followed in their train, to break up the sods with their rakes. The mellow soil offered slight resistance ; and the laborer, by long practice, acquired a dexterity which enabled him to turn up the ground to the requisite depth with astonishing facility. This substitute for the plough was but a clumsy contrivance ; yet it is curious as the only specimen of the kind among the American aborigines,

¹⁹See "Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1899," pp. 315-316.

and was perhaps not much inferior to the wooden instrument introduced in its stead by the European conquerors.

Mills.—Grist mills were needed for each community, where private mills were not constructed on the plantations. These mills were usually built beside a running stream, and water or horses furnished the power to operate them. When water mills were to be built on the lands of others, a site was usually chosen where a stream of sufficient water flowed to furnish power for the grinding. The stream might form the boundary line between two tracts of land. On application, the county court would order the sheriff to summon a jury of twelve freeholders to view the lands and assess the damages. (See under "Surveying," pp. 77-78). The mill was considered as a kind of public utility, and the condemnation proceedings were on the basis of a public use, and the value of the lands taken or damaged must be paid for. Construction of the water mill must be begun within one year and completion of it must be within three years, or the lands reverted to the former owners. If this was not the very first, it was at least among the first provisions made by law in the American colonies for condemnation proceedings to acquire the use of land for a public utility.

The miller was required to grind the grain brought to the mill "according to turn," and he was allowed one-eighth part as toll for all grain ground by him. He was required to keep on hand lawful measures—"half bushel and peck, and a toll dish."

A mill dam was constructed usually ten to twelve feet wide to impound the water necessary for power to operate the mill.

At the same time in almost every plantation home there was a grist mill operated by hand, or a mortar and pestle, for grinding meal and flour, and coffee when it was obtainable. (See under A.1, D.8, D.14, E.5, E.23, D.27). For a mill in Kentucky, see the will of Richard Basye, D. 24.

Orchards.—Cultivated fruit trees were few in number and scattered about the plantation. Very early in the New England colonies there were a few small orchards. But practical experiments with orchards in America did not begin until the Eighteenth Century. For an example of orcharding in Northumberland County, Virginia, see the lease from Richard Henry Lee to Edmond Basye (D. 23) in 1772, providing for the planting of one hundred winter apple trees (kinds not named), to be distant forty feet from each other. This would require less than four acres of ground, but it was an experiment in keeping with the progressive times. As an interesting sidelight it might be observed that the early colonists found here growing wild an abundance of grapes, plums, crabapples, persimmons, strawberries, and nuts. These were developed and improved from time to time. As examples, the well-known concord grape was developed from this early found wild grape, and the apple called Delicious was developed from a volunteer sprout. Attempts were made to import well-developed grape vines from France and Southern Europe, but without much success because of the climate and soil. Apples were well known in Western Europe more than a thousand years ago, as we find them spoken of in literary works and historical documents. Apple trees were transplanted to American shores, but the varieties then known did better in the New England colonies than in Virginia. The varieties of apples, usually found on our markets have changed as styles change, though more slowly. The orchards of the middle west for the most part were filled by the pioneers with northern or winter apples, which later were supplanted with many new varieties. For an orchard in Kentucky, see under D. 25.

"The Crisis," a newspaper published at Columbus, Ohio, in its issue of September 12, 1861, carried a nursery advertisement offering the following kinds

of apple trees: rambo, northern spy, may apple, spitzenburg, pippin, yellow harvest, Rhode Island greening, baldwin, russet, siberian crab, pearmin, bellflower, lady's blush, tulpenhocken, lady finger, and others; also there were pear, plum, cherry, and peach trees, and grapes and roses. (See under F. 24 for the kinds of apples growing in the orchard of William M. Basye and Lisbon Basye).

Domestic Animals.—The first colonists brought with them no domestic animals, but subsequent arrivals brought cows, sheep, goats, horses, hogs, and chickens. In these inventories and in some Bills of Sale "a cow and calf" were usually listed or sold together. Oxen and horses were used for hauling heavy loads. Saddles are mentioned in some of these inventories, indicating horseback riding. Only a few sheep are listed. There are many hogs. (See "Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1899," page 311.)

There was no stock law forbidding domestic animals running at large. We may wonder at this because there were few fences to keep these animals from damaging growing crops of the neighbors. And so such animals were earmarked before being turned loose upon the highway, and the marks were often made a matter of record for definite identification, somewhat after the manner on the western ranches today of branding cattle with hot irons. (See the Will of Edmond Basye (A. 1) and see under John Basye (A. 2) for public registration of cattle brands as far back as 1666.) In the New England colonies, as far back as 1643, provision was made for marking in a similar way all swine and cattle, but not horses, and the mark recorded before such domestic animals were turned into the woods or commons. Horses were marked with a "Marking iron or flesh-brand."

Fences.—While fences were not required to be constructed and maintained, yet the landowner could demand reparation for damages done by stock breaking through a "lawful fence," thus encouraging the building of fences. The Virginia law of 1748 defined a lawful fence as follows:

If any horses, mares, cattle, hogs, sheep or goats break into any grounds inclosed with a strong and sound fence five feet high, and so close that the beasts breaking into the same could not creep through, or with an hedge two feet high upon a ditch three feet deep and three feet broad; or instead of such hedge, a rail fence of two feet and a half high, the hedge or fence being so close that none of the creatures aforesaid can creep through (which shall be accounted a lawful fence), the owners shall for the first trespass make reparation to the party injured for the true value of the damage he shall sustain; and for every trespass afterwards, double damages. . . . For a third offence of breaking into such enclosures, the party injured may sue for damages or kill the beasts so trespassing, at his election, without being answerable for the same.

It was further provided that anyone who was thus damaged but who had no such lawful fence could not injure the stock doing the damage without being liable to the owner of the stock. Nor could he claim damages. (See the lease under D. 23).

Roads.—Dirt roadways were opened where necessary, but without system. Obstructing trees were cut down close enough to the ground so that vehicles could pass over the stumps. (See under D. 8). The labor employed in road building was that of the tax payers themselves who were subject to what we now call a poll tax. It was a long time before highways became ways of convenience as well as of necessity. The first turnpike or toll road in the United States was established

in 1793.²⁰ Macadam roads were not built in this country until after 1800. (See under B. 3).

The county court had jurisdiction over the construction and maintenance of all public roads. The Virginia law of 1748 provided:

“All such roads and highways made, or to be made, shall be at all times kept well cleared and grubbed, at least thirty foot broad.”

No paving was provided for. Penalties were provided for obstructing such roads by felling trees across them. All male persons (with some exceptions) on the tithable list were required to attend and assist the surveyor in laying out, clearing and repairing the roads and building bridges (See B.3, D.17). Where two or more roads cross each other, the surveyor was required to erect a stone or post with plain inscriptions in large letters thereon, directing travelers to the next most important place. Penalties were provided for destroying or defacing such post and inscriptions. Thus roadside information in America began.

Surveying.—All lands granted were surveyed by the best surveyors there and then available. As we in our day read the land descriptions in these old grants and deeds we are amazed at the lack of definiteness, the uncertain monuments and the rather vague directions and courses and distances. Generally the plat on paper made by the surveyor is referred to in the descriptions rather than the ground itself. (See under D.27, E.18, E.97, then compare with E.5). The references to boundaries of lands claimed by adjoining neighbors, but not fixed and determined boundaries, make the uncertainty greater. Because of such uncertainty there arose the friendly suit of Edmond Basye (A. 1) against his good friend and neighbor John Taylor to determine the boundary line. The Court ordered a surveyor to summon a jury and locate the “known ancient and reputed bounds.” Evidently the case was settled amicably for it was dismissed.

Because of the indefiniteness of the descriptions in conveyances, and the change or destruction of marks on trees and other monuments, and in order to keep down litigation relating to land boundaries, the Virginia law of 1710 provided for an examination of all land boundaries once every four years under the jurisdiction of the Church Vestry (See page 96, post). This was called “processioning,” or going around each tract of land and identifying the boundary line and the monuments. The county court by its order directed the Vestry of each parish in the county to divide the parish into precincts and to appoint the time for processioning each tract, and to appoint “at least two intelligent, honest freeholders of each precinct to see such processioning performed, and to take and return to the Vestry an account of every person’s land they shall procession, and of the persons present at the same, and what lands in their precinct they shall fail to procession, and the particular reasons for such failure.” (See under Vestry, page 96, post).

The Vestry shall cause the accounts of the two freeholders made and returned as aforesaid to be registered in particular books kept for that purpose by the clerk of the Vestry, to prevent mistakes or omissions.

Processioning any person’s land three several times in manner aforesaid, shall be sufficient to settle the bounds thereof, so as the same may never after be altered.

Thus was the statute of limitations fixed at twelve years.

The surveyor’s fee allowed to him by law was five hundred pounds of tobacco for making a survey and a plat thereof, where the survey did not exceed one thousand acres of land, and thirty pounds of tobacco for each additional one hundred acres. For running a dividing line which was in dispute between two neighbors

²⁰See also “History of Norwich, Connecticut,” by Frances M. Caulkins, page 530, giving the date 1792.

he was allowed two hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco. But if the dividing line was between two counties or two parishes, where the line was not more than ten miles long, he was allowed one thousand pounds of tobacco. For surveying an acre of land for a mill, the surveyor could charge one hundred pounds of tobacco. (See under "Mills," page 75, *supra*).

The surveyor was required by law to describe the land surveyed by "natural bounds or marked trees."

Trees were marked by the surveyor usually with three blazes. If the line passed through the tree, three blazes were cut with an ax on that part of the tree facing the surveyor as he progressed, and three blazes on the other side of the tree directly opposite. If the line passed near the tree, the three blazes were cut only on the side of the tree nearest to the boundary line.

The surveyor's instruments were very crude as compared with our modern surveying instruments. Government surveys were made with a magnetic compass until 1846, and were not accurate, because the true north and the magnetic north are not the same. The magnetic north shifts from time to time.

Little regard was paid to the variations from year to year in the true directions of the compass as indicated by the magnetic needle. And usually in these surveys only degrees and minutes are mentioned; the seconds are discarded.

The surveyor took with him two or more chainmen, who were not always familiar with surveying requirements. It was thought that anybody could carry the surveyor's chain.

The surveyor's chain very frequently used then was a 2-pole chain of thirty-three feet in length instead of our present day chain of sixty-six feet.

The descriptions in deeds conveying lands in Kentucky are as indefinite as those in Virginia. (See example under D. 24).

The Government surveys of the public lands into sections, townships and ranges were not made to apply to the original thirteen colonies where the before mentioned indefinite descriptions had been in use so long, but did apply to the Northwest Territory (except prior government land grants) and to the Louisiana Territory (except prior Spanish and French land grants) and to all acquisitions of land subsequent to 1789 (except Texas which came into the Union with its own Spanish system of surveying). The first of these government surveys was made in Ohio running westward from the west boundary of the State of Pennsylvania.

The colonial surveyor must be one who knows his trees—a woodsman—so that he can describe them by name, and thus refer to them as monuments in his description of the land. Surveys were then often made up to the near bank of the rivulet or creek as a monument, and the surveys on the other side were up to the opposite bank, so that the rivulet or creek lay between the two surveys (see under D. 27). That would not be so today. To illustrate the indefiniteness of these descriptions, read the grant from Lord Fairfax to Edmond Basye (A. 1), where the point of beginning is a "marked white oak by the roadside." There might be a hundred such trees by some roadside answering that indefinite description. The difficulty is to determine which tree and which roadside were intended. Similar descriptions are very frequent. (And see the descriptions in the grant and lease, under D. 23, and deed under D. 25). The descriptions in the old Spanish land grants and deeds are as indefinite as in the colonial land grants and deeds (See under E. 5).

Swamps.—In these descriptions the word "swamp" is often used, but it should not be taken to have the same literal meaning of the word as it is used today. The surface of the land in Virginia was and still is undulating, sloping

eastward from the Blue Ridge Mountains. Several rivers and many creeks cut through the land to reach tidewater, but many places are low in spots where fresh water stands for a time and so makes the land temporarily soggy. If it were continuously soggy, it would not have been usable by the colonists for farming (see the lease under D. 23). It should be noted that in these "swamp" lands, there grew the white oak, red oak, black oak, spanish oak, hickory, poplar, ash, chestnut, sycamore, wild cherry and pine trees, as shown by the various deeds. These are not such trees as are peculiar to swamps as we use that word today. A better word for that land would be 'marsh.'²¹ There was a great deal of under brush which required removing before the land could be cultivated. This condition may have given rise to the thought afterwards expressed by the westward-going pioneers that prairie lands were undesirable. If the land could produce timber it therefore would produce anything else, it was argued. And so timber land was preferred to prairie land.

Courts.—From 1619 to about 1682 the legislature, called the House of Burgesses, acted both as a legislative body and as a court, although County Courts existed at the same time. And the legislature sometimes acted as a Court of Appeals.

County Courts were held monthly. The judges, varying from three to eight in number, were called Justices, sometimes Justices of the Peace, and later were popularly called "Gentlemen Justices" as the public records show. On assuming office they were required to take two oaths—one for faithful performance of duty according to the laws, to do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and accept no fee, gift or gratuity for anything done by them as such officials. The other oath was for fealty to the king in all cases in chancery, and to "do equal right to all manner of people, great and small, high and low, rich and poor, according to equity and good conscience, and the laws and usages of this colony and dominion of Virginia, without favor, affection or partiality."

When the business before the Court was not completed on any day, the Court adjourned from day to day during that month, or term, and then to the following month.

All business of a public nature in each county was transacted before the Court. The Judges were not always learned in the law, but held office by reason of their recognized ability as leaders in their community. As popular judges they represented all the people, trying to be just in all their orders, judgments and decrees. These Courts had jurisdiction of all causes both at the common law and in chancery, and some criminal causes, but not criminal causes punishable by death or loss of limb, nor cases of outlawry, nor causes involving a sum of money of less value than twenty-five shillings or two hundred pounds of tobacco. The Court took the proof of Wills and made all orders relating thereto including the recording of them. They appointed the administrators, appraisers and commissioners. They took acknowledgements and proofs of the execution of deeds and other instruments which were then and there recorded in the court records. They had the power to fix funeral expenses. There were witch trials, slander suits, bastardy cases, criminal cases, suits for damages, condemnations for public use, matters pertaining to the preservation of testimony, boundary disputes, who were the rightful heirs of a decedent, and so on. In short, they assumed jurisdiction over all persons in the county and over all matters presented to them involving a claimed violation of rights between man and man.

²¹See "The Cradle of the Republic," page 22 and elsewhere.

Each of the Judges held a separate and inferior court to hear cases involving the small values above mentioned. Such inferior courts corresponded to our Justice of the Peace Courts.

There was another Court called Oyer and Terminer, which had jurisdiction in certain criminal cases where the trial was before the Court and a jury summoned from the county. This court had jurisdiction over persons charged with capital offenses.

There was also a Court called "The General Court of Virginia," which was presided over by the Governor, or Commander in Chief, and the Council. Any five of them could sit as a Court, but before doing so must take the two oaths, one for faithful performance of duty (which was a little more elaborate than the oath taken by the judges of the County Court), the other for allegiance to the king. This Court was held twice a year, and had co-ordinate jurisdiction with the County Court in certain cases, and original jurisdiction in a very few cases, and also jurisdiction in such few cases as were appealed from the County Courts. And this General Court had original jurisdiction over cases arising within the city of Williamsburg (the then capital of the colony) and a half mile around the same; and original jurisdiction in controversies between counties, such as opening and connecting highways from one county to another.

Where it was demanded, civil cases in the county court could be tried before the Court and a jury of bystanders. In all cases, except treason and felony, the jurors were summoned by the sheriff from among the bystanders. All jurors must be freeholders possessed of real estate and personal property worth at least one hundred pounds. In treason or felony cases the sheriff summoned twelve jurors from near the place where the alleged act was committed. If any of them was rejected or failed to appear, his place was filled from the bystanders.

Grand juries were composed of fifteen men selected from a panel of twenty-four freeholders summoned from the county.

Severe penalties were to be inflicted upon persons who were found guilty of committing any of the crimes and misdemeanors named in the laws. The penalties to be inflicted upon free persons differed from those to be inflicted upon slaves and upon Indians. For example, the Virginia law of 1748 provided that a free person, for the first offense of stealing hogs should be punished with twenty-five lashes on the bare back. But slaves were to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. For the second offense, both the free and the slaves must stand for two hours in the pillory with both ears nailed thereto, and at the end of that time the ears were to be cut loose from the nails, and the free person must pay in addition four hundred pounds of tobacco, but the slave was not required to pay anything additional. For the third offense of hog stealing, all persons were to be adjudged felons. Horse stealing, house burning and forgeries of warehouse receipts were felonies for the first offense.

Most often the fines provided by law in misdemeanor cases were divided, one half to the informer, the other half to the king, or the local government, or to William and Mary College, or to the Vestry of the church. Thus there was an incentive for each person to act as a sort of policeman. The sheriff and the constable were the only peace enforcing officers.

As to the evidence, most of the laws of the early colonists provide that one witness was sufficient to convict one of a crime or a misdemeanor. Witnesses were required to give evidence upon oath, except that Quakers could make a solemn affirmation instead of taking the oath. But those found to be "Popish recusants" were not permitted to testify in any cause. No Negro, Mulatto or

Indian could be sworn as a witness in any cause except where the case was against or between Negroes, Mullatoes or Indians. A special form of oath in such cases was read to the Negro, Mulatto or Indian witness, threatening him with dire punishment if he did not tell the truth in the trial of slaves for capital offenses. The punishment was having the ears nailed to the pillory, then cut off, and also thirty-nine lashes on the bare back "well laid on at the common whipping post."

In civil cases witnesses were allowed a pound and a half of tobacco for each mile in coming to and returning from Court, plus the ferriage, and also twenty-five pounds of tobacco per day for testifying, if he lived in the county where the case was being tried; and sometimes the Court allowed him sixty pounds of tobacco if he traveled from another county. The party summoning the witness must pay all these costs of his own witness. (See under D. 14).

Lawyers were forbidden to charge fees for their services until about 1680; and in 1718 their fees were limited by law.

It is surprising when we look at these records to see the amount of business transacted and the number of matters heard each day. But all litigation was slow in proceeding to final decree. For example, the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye (D. 27) was begun about 1806 and did not terminate until about 1822. And the case of James Basye (D. 27) vs. Elizamond Basye (D. 25) and others was begun about 1816 and did not end until about 1822, although some preliminary proceedings leading up to this suit were had as far back as 1805, relating to the production of the will of Edmond Basye (C. 7). Default judgments were often set aside upon request, to permit the defendant time to answer and be heard. (See under D. 8). Also, the long delays in the settlement of estates of deceased persons are to be noted. (See under C. 3). Thus the "law's delays" noted by Shakespeare were inherited from England, as were the laws themselves.

Clerks of Court.—The clerks of these courts deserve mention. For the most part they were men who had some knowledge of law and procedure. They were orderly in keeping their records, and making their entries formal. And these forms are substantially the same throughout the counties in Virginia. The handwriting shown on these public records is remarkable for beauty and skill and art. With the quill pens which they used, their work is not surpassed by the work done with modern steel pens and by the engraver's art. Each man had his own style of handwriting. We are led to believe that most of these clerks received an education abroad before appointment to their positions. They show an acquaintance with legal terms and Latin expressions. It should be said, however, that a few clerks were poor penmen and some of their records are not so well kept. They sometimes used abbreviations and did not conform to any system of spelling, and sometimes did not copy onto the records exactly what the original document showed. Such men did not long remain in office. The excellent imported paper and the homemade ink used in keeping these public records excite our admiration.

Furniture.—The household furnishings are of great interest to us as we look over these lists. We find a few plain tables, one folding leaf table, chests, occasionally a small mirror. The beds are always mentioned. They have ever been important household articles of furniture since Homer described in the twenty-third book of the *Odyssey* the unusual bed of Ulysses, and since Shakespeare in his will highly valued his bed. In these inventories the "bed and furniture" or "bed and clothes" go together. A feather bed was highly prized and was generally a gift to a daughter at her marriage, or was given the daughter by the will of her father. (See under B. 1). The beds of that day had no wooden slats, but the

bedding was supported by cords or ropes used as slats. (See under A. 1). The "furniture" of a bed was the bed clothing, and sometimes included the trundle bed, or "under bed," if there was one. (See under C. 7).

Every household had at least one candlestick. Kerosene lamps did not come into use for some time. (See under F. 119).

Pewter.—Pewter, a mixture of copper and tin, or tin and lead and other metals, in varying proportions, has been in use during the Christian era. Its use has been various during the past centuries, such as in making statuary and dishes. Its manufacture on the continent of Europe and in England was in the hands of highly honored guilds. Colonial pewter was to be found in every household. It had an advantage over china, glass and earthenware plates and dishes in that it was metal and unbreakable. China and glassware when broken could not be easily replaced, since they were usually imported. Some glassware was made here in early colonial history. Some earthen dishes and vessels were made at home. The collector of antiques now usually has a collection of colonial pewter. Pewter was early manufactured in Connecticut.

Knives and Forks.—Knives and forks²² of pewter were few in colonial homes. Generally there were not enough for the use of all members in the family at the same time, and so fingers supplied the lack. In earlier days in Europe a knife was used by the person carving. Later, hunting knives were used by those guests who brought them. Thus knives began to be in use at the table long before forks, but were not supplied by the host.²³ No forks are specifically mentioned in the estate of Edmond Basye, but there are eight spoons. (See also under A.1, C.7, C.13, B.4, B.5, C.2, D.14, D.23. And see the letter of Jonathan Basye (E. 109) written in 1793, when knives and forks were new luxuries in the colonies.)

Carpets and Curtains.—The absence of rugs or carpets and window curtains or shades is to be noted. Earthen floors, or, at best, puncheon floors, were usual. Floor coverings were expensive and hard to obtain from abroad. There was little or no material from which to make them at home. Besides, one who displayed such articles or who painted his house was sometimes thought to be "putting on airs." It was not the custom.

Chairs.—The small number of chairs listed attracts our attention, especially when we know the family was large, and that visitors came often. In the inventory of Edmond Basye (A. 1) only two chairs are mentioned, though his family consisted of several persons. The inventory of his son, Isaac Basye (B. 1), shows 6 flag (bottomed) chairs, 2 leather (seated) chairs, 3 wooden (seated) chairs, and 5 wooden stools. Those of Josias Basye (B. 4) and of Elizamond Basye (B. 5) have none listed. That of William Basye (C. 2) has 1 chair. It

²²"Roman Antiquities," by A. S. Wilkins, at page 44, says: "The custom of eating with a fork is not more than 500 years old, and appears to have been invented late in the fourteenth century in Italy; it did not reach England before the beginning of the seventeenth century. Forks were, however, used by the carvers, who cut up the meat before it was placed on the table. . . . Spoons were in use for such dishes as required them; but the fingers were chiefly employed, just as is the case in the East still; it is not certain whether knives were set on the table."

²³"The Beauties of Nature and Art, Displayed in a Tour Through the World," published in London, 1774, in telling of the customs in Poland, Vol. 7, Chapter 8, Section 6, at pages 76-77, says: "Guests, when invited to dine at another person's table, must carry their spoons, knives, and other such implements with them, and even their linen if they would be cleanly. The masters reach meat from the table to their servants, who eat it as they stand behind their chairs; and the master of a feast is reckoned a miser if he does not make his guests drunk." The use of forks is not mentioned, since they were not in general use.

To show the French custom in the use of forks without knives at table, Baron de Tott, connected with the French diplomatic corps to Turkey, in 1755, in his "Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, on the Turks and the Tartars, translated from the French, by an English gentleman at Paris, under the immediate inspection of the Baron," tells in Vol. I, at page 134, of a dinner served in the neighborhood of Constantinople, thus: "Dinner was served in the French style; a circular table, with chairs round it, spoons and forks; in short, nothing was wanting but the habit of making use of them." Here knives were not mentioned, as the guests were expected to bring their own knives.

must not be supposed there was no place or few places to sit down in these homes. There were benches, stools, and the old "settle." But the chairs or seats usually were homemade and crude and considered of no market value. The chairs that were listed were considered saleable at some price, and some were imported. There were no rocking chairs in use then.

Kitchens.—Kitchen utensils are few, and indicate that cooking was usually done in the fireplace. But occasionally an outside nearby Dutch oven was used. (See D. 23). In time this was surrounded by a shed for weather protection, and the kitchen as a separate room in the house was developed from it. Every inventory has some cooking utensils for use in frying and boiling foods. Baking was usually done in the outside ovens.

Clothing.—Clothes were worn until they were worn out. When they had a value they were always listed. (See under A. 1 and B. 1 for "wearing cloaths," and see the Will of John Pope under B. 1).

Spinning wheels and cards are often mentioned, indicating that cloth and clothing were usually articles of home industry. For a weaver's loom, see under D. 14. Wool and flax and some cotton were the principal materials used for making cloth. Some cloth, thread, mohair, laces and buttons were doubtless imported. Tailor's shears are found (See under A.1, B.4, D.12). Buttons were scarce and expensive.

Spectacles.—We should not overlook the fact that some of these inventories include spectacles, showing that eyes were treated for defective vision (See under A.1, B.4).

Razors.—Not all men wore full beards, for we find razors listed in some of these estates. (See under B.1, C.2, C.3, C.5).

Powdering.—Powdering tubs are mentioned showing that wigs were powdered and worn by the gentlemen of that day (See under B.1, C.2). Every gentleman, or landed proprietor, wore a wig and powdered his hair.

The wearing of wigs as a covering for the head was first adopted as a health measure by the returning Crusaders, in the twelfth century, and were worn by those having hair on the head in abundance. The making of wigs developed as a distinctive business in France in the Fourteenth century, and thereafter about the reign of Charles II the custom of wearing wigs was introduced into England. It became one of the insignia of the Lord Chancellor and of other public officers including judges and barristers. Wigs were then powdered to resemble the white hair of the aged and to add dignity. Eventually the gentlemen of England adopted the custom so that it soon became common, and was brought to America with the colonists. Today wigs are more often worn by bald headed persons.

Books.—The books mentioned in these lists ought to be noted. Our early colonists were eager to read and to learn. The few books they owned meant much to them. They were cherished possessions. We find the books listed as "a parcel of old books" (A.1), "39 old books" (B.1), "old books" (B.5), "1 book" (C.2), "parcel of old books" (C.3), "3 books" (C.5), "4 old books" (C.13), "1 large Bible, 4 old books" (D.14), "2 sermon books, Bible and dictionary" (D.27). Remember these book lovers were farmers striving hard to make a living out of the soil. The library of fifty volumes owned by Miles Standish was considered a large one. And John Harvard, the great preacher, had after many years accumulated only 400 books in his then large library to give to Harvard College for its beginning.

Writing Paper.—Along with these books, to us it is a matter of curiosity to find eleven sheets and ten sheets of writing paper listed as valuable assets (A.1, B.1). This paper was of course imported and expensive. It was used for public documents as well as for correspondence (See also under D.8 where two quires (50 sheets) of paper are mentioned).

Weights and Measures.—By the Virginia law of 1734, the standards of weights and measures were fixed as follows :

“From henceworth there shall be but one weight, one measure, one yard, one ell, according to the standard of the exchequer in England.” “The justices of every county where they have not already provided the same, shall, within eighteen months after the end of this session of assembly, provide at the county charge, brass weights of half hundreds, quarters, half quarters, seven pounds, four pounds, two pounds, and one pound weight, according to the said standard ; and measures of bushel, half bushel, peck, and half peck, dry measure ; and gallon, pottle, quart, and pint of wine measure, according to the same standard, with proper scales for the weights.” “Such weights and measures shall be kept by such person as the county court shall appoint, to which all persons may resort for trying their weights and measures.”

Weights and measures of some kind were of course kept in every household. Larger scales and weights were provided for weighing heavier articles. Steelyards, now rare, are often mentioned in the inventories as the instrument for determining weight of larger articles in the home. “Money scales,” for weighing money and small articles, are found once (C.2). (See also under *Money*, pages, 97-99 post, for money scales.)

A standard of weights and measures was fixed by law in the New England colonies, as early as 1643.

Quarantine.—From the experience gained in observing the spread of disease (the plague) by persons and animals aboard ships when they arrived at ports in England and other European ports, it was required that every vessel putting into any Virginia port be quarantined. No person, seaman or passenger, was permitted to quit the vessel or to go on board until after the period of quarantine. Watchmen were on duty day and night to enforce the law. If no person aboard the ship at the end of the quarantine was found to be sick, it was deemed that the ship brought no infectious diseases with it. Nevertheless as a further precaution all goods imported in such ships were opened and exposed to the air before delivery.

Militia.—All male persons in the colony above eighteen and under sixty years of age (with a few exceptions) were subject to be called to serve in the militia. They must furnish their own guns, bayonets and ammunition. But Mulattoes, Negroes, and Indians, though subject to be called to service, could not bear arms. They served as drummers, trumpeters, or in servile labor.

Voting.—Only freeholders were entitled to vote, that is, those who owned real estate. Slaves were for some purposes treated as real estate. By the *Virginia law of 1705* it was provided :

The owner of any slave or slaves not seized of other real estate, shall have no right or privilege to vote as a freeholder at any election of burgesses. (See also page 87, post).

Whenever two or more persons owned sufficient land in one tract as tenants in common so that such ownership constituted them freeholders and having a right

to vote, all of them together were considered as one freeholder and could have but one vote.

Whenever any burgesses were to be elected, the sheriff must deliver a copy of the notice of election to the minister and the reader of the parish who "shall publish the same after divine service in his chapel or church every Sunday between such receipt and the day of election." (See also page 94, post).

Every freeholder was required to appear at the court house and vote, or pay a penalty. Women and "recusant convicts" were not permitted to vote. Voting for the candidates was in this manner: the sheriff wrote down the names of the candidates, one at the top of each column in the poll book, and wrote under the respective names of the candidates the names of those voting for that candidate. At the close of the voting on that day, the sheriff announced the winner. If there was a tie, the sheriff cast the deciding vote.

Traveling.—Barry's *The History of Massachusetts*, Vol. II, pages 22-23, in speaknig of inter-community travel in Massachusetts, says:

Travelling was principally performed on foot or on horseback, the women mounted on pillions behind the men. Stage coaches were not introduced until near the close of the seventeenth century, and then we hear of but one. Pleasure carriages were rarely seen, save in Boston, until towards the middle of the eighteenth century. The chaise was introduced at about that date. The wagons of the farmers were rude structures, hung on thorough braces or bedded on the axles; and from the roughness of the roads, filled with stumps in many cases, riding was far from voluptuously easy, and a trip of a few miles was a sure cure for the dyspepsia.

Similar conditions existed in Virginia.²⁴

Inns.—In the earliest days of Virginia there were no hotels, inns, hostelries, ordinaries, by whatever name known, for entertainment of travelers. There was little need for them, for the colonists exhibited such hospitality to their visitors as they expected to receive when traveling to other parts. As the population increased the need grew for such places. A charge was sometimes made unexpectedly and payment demanded before the traveler was permitted to go on his way. This was a hardship on many persons. So in 1663 the Virginia colony made this law:

No person not making a positive agreement with any one he shall entertain into his house for diet, or storage, shall recover anything against anyone so entertained, or against his estate; but everyone shall be reputed to entertain those of courtesy with whom they make not a certain agreement.

As the population increased, each community had one or more inns called an "ordinary." And by 1748 the House of Burgesses provided for the licensing of such places, and called them "ordinaries," after the English manner. In addition to furnishing food and lodging to travelers, their servants and horses, liquors were sold over the bar by the innkeeper. The licensee was required to furnish a bond in the sum of fifty pounds current money that he would provide "good, wholesome and cleanly lodging and diet for travelers, and stablage, fodder and provender or pasturage and provender, as the season shall require, for their horses, and that he would not "suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his house; nor on the Sabbath day suffer any person to tipple, or drink any more than is necessary!"

The Court fixed all rates and prices to be charged for all services rendered, including food, lodging and liquors. These charges were not necessarily uniform. All such prices must be posted in a suitable place in the "ordinary," and heavy

²⁴See "The Cradle of the Republic," second edition, page 186.

penalties were provided for any overcharge. All liquors sold to sailors must be paid for in money, not in tobacco or other commodity. But liquors could be sold to other persons for money in any form, either for payment at the time or on credit, provided that not more than twenty shillings worth could be sold to any one person during any one year. A violation made the debt uncollectible. This law makes an exception thus :

Provided this act shall not extend to the ordinary-keepers of Williamsburg giving credit to any person whatsoever, during the times of general assemblies, or courts of justice.

Thus the members of the general assembly and the judges had a privilege that others did not enjoy.

Evenings at Home.—Everyone on the plantation has something to do until all required work is done. There are no idle hands. In the fall and winter, after the harvests are gathered, homely games and story telling are in order for the long winter evenings. Conversation flows along. Neighborhood news is passed around, thus supplying the want of newspapers. Household problems and plantation plans are discussed. You, the guest, must contribute your share of news and information and stories and humor and sympathy, and then you have a standing invitation to come again, for you bring something with you—your own personal agreeable self. As was said to the compiler by some of those never-to-be-forgotten southern hospitable folks, “you all must come back again and see us.”

Classes of the Population.—The population of Virginia has been artificially divided into four classes: 1. the large plantation owners who had large land holdings, many slaves and some indentured servants; 2. the small plantation owners; 3. the indentured white servants and freedmen; and 4. the negro slaves.

Indentured Service.—The cost of transporting an immigrant man from England in early colonial days was about six or seven pounds sterling, which was more than the thriftiest laborer could afford. This cost retarded immigration, of course. But there was a great desire on the part of many persons, especially those whose financial conditions at home were not good, to come to this new land of promise. The expense of coming across the waters and of living for a while after arrival, must in some way be provided. Accordingly, land owners in America who desired help on their plantations adopted the plan of advancing the passage money (tobacco) as a loan to the immigrant from England in consideration of his binding himself by a bond or indenture to work for the plantation owner until the debt was paid. The length of service varied, but an average was from five to seven years. After which time the servant was free. His debt was paid. It must be understood that this was not slavery. The servants were not chattels. It is true some of them were among the criminal unfortunates who desired a new start in life. But a great many of them were from the best families in England, though they had not the ready cash to pay for their transportation. In that sense they were poor persons seeking to make their condition in life better. They voluntarily entered into this indentured service, during which time they were apprenticed to the plantation owners and in a few instances to those in the learned professions. They learned the business of tobacco culture and marketing, and perhaps other kinds of business. Many of the indentured servants had learned in the mother country a trade, and after arrival on the Virginia plantations they were the blacksmiths, shipwrights, shoemakers, tanners, carpenters, coopers, and tailors. The only case of indentured service in the Basye family is that of Michael Basye (A.5) who was a servant to the Governor of Maryland. He left no descendants, but a substantial estate.

Slavery.—But when slavery of the negroes became well established, the cheap slave labor in competition with paid labor tended to produce dissatisfaction and poverty among the non-slaveholding plantation owners. They became “land poor,” and many of them were forced to give up their lands and seek new fields where there was not such unequal competition. This economic condition was a powerful factor in bringing about the migrations from Virginia to the “south” and the settlements on the lands both north and south of the Ohio river. While in the northern or New England colonies religious differences were largely instrumental in bringing about migrations to new settlements. (See page 90, post). It should be observed that slavery existed to some extent in the northern or New England colonies as well as in the southern.

The cultivation of tobacco encouraged the importation of African slaves. Where slavery was an institution approved and accepted generally, the slaves became the property of the heirs of a deceased landowner and slaveowner. It was a common thing for parents to give to their children at marriage young negroes, a negro woman to the bride and a negro man to the bridegroom (D.25). Slavery was introduced into Virginia in 1619, when a Dutch privateer brought in twenty negro slaves, just ten years after Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson river and twelve years after the settlement at Jamestown. In 1669, when Edmond Basye (A.1) is found in Virginia, there were then about two thousand negro slaves in that colony. Prior to 1700 sentiment in Virginia began slowly to take form against the system of slavery. Thomas Jefferson wanted to put into the Declaration of Independence a clause opposing slavery, but was outvoted. And by Act of Congress in 1789, which met with the approval of Virginia when she ceded to the United States all her claim to the northwest territory, it was provided that the five states formed out of that territory should permit no slavery. In 1784 the Methodists in Tennessee led other denominations in declaring against slavery, and they forbade their ministers to own slaves. But it took the John Brown rebellion and the Dred Scott decision and the frightful Civil War to end it in the United States.

The institution of slavery, begun as a seeming economic measure, has had far reaching results. What the earlier folks did, not knowing, has caused much blood of the descendants of the pioneer American white families to be spilled. Names of Basyes appear on each side of the fratricidal Civil War. Human slavery should never have been brought to our front yard. Greed was the foundation for it. We are glad it has gone from our America forever, and we wish we could forget it. But there are some real practical problems growing out of it that will remain with us a long time. The ideal brotherhood of man is beautiful when we see the picture afar off; but when we are too close to it, the beautiful figure seems to be mere daubs of paint. “Distance lends enchantment to the view.”

By the Virginia law of 1705, it was provided that slaves were a species of real estate and not personal property, except for some purposes:

All Negro, Mulatto, and Indian slaves, after passing this act, shall, in all courts of judicature, and other places within this dominion, be taken and adjudged to be real estate (and not chattels) and shall descend unto the heirs and widows of persons dying, according to the manner and custom of land of inheritance held in fee simple.

Provided also, such slaves may be taken by execution for payment of debts, as other chattels or personal estate may be.

Provided also, the owner of any slave or slaves not seized of other real estate, shall have no right or privilege to vote as a freeholder at any election of burgesses.

Where any person, by bargain and sale, gift, with or without deed, last will and testament in writing, or nuncupative will, shall bargain, sell, give, dispose of or bequeath any slave or slaves, such bargain, sale, gift, or bequest shall transfer the absolute property, as if such slave or slaves were a chattel. (See also page 84, *supra*).

Negro slaves sometimes ran away from their masters and hid themselves. When caught they were placed in the jail and deprived of their clothing for two months, unless sooner claimed by the master. Notice of the arrest of the slave was published from the church pulpit at the close of the Sunday service, and also a written notice was posted at some place near the church. (See also page 94). If no owner appeared within two months, the slave was delivered to the sheriff of the adjoining county where the same proceedings were had, and so on from sheriff to sheriff until the master laid claim to the slave and paid all the sheriff's costs and fees. After the Virginia Gazette began publication, such notices were also published in that paper for three months. If no master or owner made claim at any time, the slave was sold at public auction.

Where a slave ran away and was known to be lurking in the neighborhood and killing hogs or doing other unlawful things, two of the Justices issued a proclamation calling upon the slave to surrender. This proclamation was read by the Clerk or Reader in the church for two Sabbath days at the close of divine service. If that did not cause the slave to return home, any person might kill him without committing a crime.

By the Virginia law of 1748, it was provided:

If any Negroes or other slaves shall consult, advise, or conspire to rebel or make insurrection, or plot, or conspire the murder of any person, every such consulting, plotting, or conspiring, shall be adjudged felony, and every slave convicted thereof, in manner hereinafter directed, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

But all slaves were not necessarily Negroes. Some Indians were slaves. And note the Virginia law of 1753:

All servants imported here, who were not Christians in their native country (except Turks and Moors in amity with his majesty, and such as can prove their being free in England, or any other Christian country before they were shipped for transportation here) shall be slaves, and as such bought and sold here.

The law of Virginia that slaves were for some purposes, such as inheritance, treated as real estate was followed in principle by Kentucky. See for division of land and slaves in Kentucky, under D.25.

Religion.—A very important element was religion in the establishing and developing of America. Referring to the colonists settling at Plymouth in 1620 and at other places in Massachusetts in 1628-29 and subsequently, *The History of Massachusetts*, by John Stetson Barry, Vol. I, pages 149-159, says in part:

In one respect both colonies [i.e., the Plymouth and the Massachusetts] sprang from the same source, religious persecution having ushered them into life, and a desire to rear an asylum, a refuge for the oppressed, dissenting from the views and policy of the Anglican church, being the groundwork or foundation upon which they were built. But, though both were the offspring of religious persecution, in other respects there was a striking and an inherent distinction in the views, the rank, the talents, and the resources of the

two; a distinction which, as it marked their beginnings, so it influenced, moulded and determined their destiny.

The *Pilgrims* were *Separatists*, having openly withdrawn from the communion of the national church. Few of them had been reared in opulence or luxury. Few had enjoyed extensive opportunities for literary culture and, though cast into the shade by the success of the second colony, they are entitled to the honor which springs from true worth, and their magnanimous spirit of self sacrifice and devotion will ever endear their memories to all capable of appreciating their virtues and comprehending their excellences.

The Massachusetts colonists were *Puritans*, connected with the national church [i.e. Church of England], though not fully conforming to its service and ritual. Their ministers were men of standing and influence. Receiving a finished education at the leading universities, their talents, which were conspicuous, were acceptably exercised, until their zeal for reform and opposition to ceremonies induced the censure of the bishops and expulsion from their parishes [i.e., in England]. Of the laity, many were well versed in public affairs, possessed fortunes, accumulated or inherited, and lived in the enjoyment of the external comforts which wealth can command. A few moved in the higher circles of society, bore titles of nobility, and were genuine representatives of the conventional dignity of the mother country More fortunate than the Pilgrims, who acted worthily their part, their fortune and rank enabled them to obtain what was wanting to the former—a charter from the crown, with privileges greater than could be derived from a subordinate patent. Hence the history of the second colony [i.e., the Massachusetts colony], though not destitute of incidents of hardship and suffering, is of a stamp very different from that of the first The colony at Plymouth was commenced during the reign of James I., who ascended the throne in 1603, and died in 1625. On the accession of Charles I., who inherited his father's political theories, the government of the national church, not yet divested of its persecuting spirit, was intrusted to men of arbitrary principles and Papistical proclivities Three-fourths of the clergy [i.e., in England] were at this time Calvinists; but Charles and [Archbishop] Laud having sympathy with the Arminians, an edict was issued prohibiting the promulgation of the former tenets under the severest penalties; the Star Chamber and the High Commission, fit engines of despotism, were brought into requisition, and distinguished themselves by a course of such wantonness and barbarity, that the latter, especially, was stigmatized as the Protestant Inquisition. Fines, imprisonment, banishment, and the pillory were the most lenient punishments inflicted by its judges. Its victims were frequently condemned to excoriation by the lash of the executioner, the incision of their nostrils, and the excision of their ears, and in this mutilated condition were brutally exhibited as monuments of the justice of the sovereign and the piety of the prelates The tendency of these commotions in church and state was to call attention more earnestly to the colonization of America.

The charter of the Massachusetts Company, in 1628-29, was "similar to the patents to the two Virginia Companies." The Massachusetts charter makes no provision for religious toleration.

And the same book, at page 235, says further :

The *Puritans* came to these shores to establish a community of their own. Dissenting chiefly from the ritual and discipline of the Anglican church, they

designed to erect a church of a different description ; and, to protect themselves from aggression from whatever source it might spring, they resolved to exclude from their communion all who did not sympathize with their views, and who would not pledge themselves fully to their support. In this respect they imitated the conduct of the church from which they had withdrawn ; and precisely for similar reasons that dissenters were not tolerated in the bosom of the Episcopal church, were they shut out from the privileges of the churches of Massachusetts. Puritans as well as Episcopalians assumed their own infallibility ; and, as church and state were one and inseparable in Old England, they were bound together in New England ; and the purity of the former was deemed indispensable to the safety of the latter. This policy was resolutely adhered to ; and the laws which sanctioned it were as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The same book, continuing on page 267, says :

The charter of Charles I. was the cherished palladium of their rights ; its broad seal was the sanction of the authority which was exercised ; and it was the intention of the grantees, under its provisions to frame their laws, so far as practicable, in harmony with the laws of the land of their birth.

With the Puritans, however, *religion* was the basis of civil as well as of ecclesiastical government.

The Puritain forms of worship were in general those of the Congregational church ; the creed was Calvinistic.

On the other hand, the colonists settling in Virginia in 1607 were chiefly members of the Episcopal church, or Church of England. When the Puritans in 1643 sent some of their clergymen to Virginia to preach, Governor Berkley, of Virginia, soon compelled them to depart.

In the earliest days of Virginia, Puritans, Quakers and Catholics were not welcome.

The austere practice of the forms of religion was required, under heavy penalties, both in the northern or New England colonies and in the southern colonies, for more than a century after the coming of the pilgrims. The church in Virginia had the forms of the Established Church of England. But Calvinism was taking strong root and growing. As we today read the religious requirements then, we are astounded at the severe and cruel punishments inflicted for minor infractions of the outward forms of what we may call mere man-made—not real—religion. For example, it was at an early time in New England a capital offense for one not to attend Sunday services. And a bodkin was to be thrust through the tongue of anyone found guilty of blasphemy a second time. Imprisonment or banishment was the penalty for opposing the established man-made forms of religion. We are all of us more or less familiar with the witch trials at Salem, conducted under the cloak of religion.

In the *northern* colonies the inevitable revolts from that Puritan intolerance followed. Factions arose in the period of discontent. One result of the factional uprisings in the church was that new towns and communities were established here and there under dissenting or "Separatist" leaders.²⁵ Roger Williams and the founding of Providence, Rhode Island ; and Thomas Hooker and the founding of Hartford, Connecticut, are examples of the founding of new communities from such causes. Thus religious differences helped to develop new settlements.

In about 1734 there began a great religious awakening in the New England colonies. This continued for some years. One effect of the religious revivals,

²⁵And see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Caulkins, page 323.

added to the factional differences above mentioned, was that divisions in the churches were brought about. This religious influence was severely felt in Virginia. Not long after this time, in 1735, John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield appeared in Georgia to lead a great religious awakening.

Another example of too strict religious forms appears in the *southern* colonies. King James I had granted to George Calvert, better known as Lord Baltimore, the island of Newfoundland. But when Lord Baltimore visited the island in 1627 and 1628, he found the climate too cold and other conditions there very undesirable. And so he set out for Virginia, arriving there in October, 1629. He was so well pleased with Virginia that he wanted to take up his permanent residence there. But he was a Catholic. Under the King's orders, which was then the law, all new comers were required to take two oaths before being permitted to remain. The Governor of the Virginia colony was directed "to administer the oath of allegiance and supremacy to all such as come there with intention to plant and reside; which, if any shall refuse, he is to be returned or shipped from thence." It was intended in this way to keep out from the colonies all Catholics.

One oath was of allegiance to the King; the other was of denial of the spiritual supremacy of the Pope at Rome. Lord Baltimore could take the oath of allegiance very well, but he could not and would not take the oath denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. He was willing to take a modified form of oath, but that was not acceptable.

Lord Baltimore's next step was to request the King to grant him a part of the territory of Virginia. The King promised to do this, and did give him that part of Virginia which is now known as Maryland. But the charter lacked the great seal of England, and so did not become effective until after the death of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632. By the Will of Lord Baltimore his son, Cecilius Calvert, succeeded to all his estates including the right to the charter for Maryland. The son afterwards received the charter.²⁶

As a result of his being refused admission to equal rights with the Virginia colonists, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, planned to draw colonists away from Virginia and elsewhere by giving them freedom to worship as they pleased, and granting tolerance in civil and political affairs. This applied to Catholics, Protestants and Quakers. His son, Cecilius Calvert, who thus became Lord Baltimore, adopted the plans of his father, with the result that many from Virginia and the New England colonies took up their residence in Maryland, which they would not have done unless coerced at home by the too strict requirements of religious forms. If Lord Baltimore had been permitted to take his place in Virginia on an equal footing with other colonists, there would not have been our State of Maryland. In 1649, religious freedom in Maryland was guaranteed by law to all Christians, both Protestant and Catholic. Protestantism took root and spread through the colonies.

In this early period there was considerable social and commercial intercourse between the colonists in New England and in Virginia. An invitation was made to many of those in New England to settle in Virginia.²⁷ The growing tobacco business and a warmer climate and an escape from Puritan religious practices induced some to accept the invitation. It may be interesting to observe that among those migrating from the New England colonies to Virginia and then to Kentucky were the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln.

²⁶See "Sir George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore," by Lewis W. Wilhelm, page 121, et seq. Also see "The Cradle of the Republic," second edition, page 53.

²⁷See "The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. I, page 201.

In 1653, a band of those who dissented from the Church of England, including some Quakers, migrated from Virginia to North Carolina to begin the Albemarle settlement. The First Baptist church in Massachusetts was established in 1663. The Baptists organized in Fauquier County, Virginia, about 1770. Under the law of Virginia at that time ministers were forbidden, under heavy penalties, to preach in any buildings not erected by the county courts, unless the ministers were members of the Church of England. This was not the law of the church but of the colony.

In about 1799 to 1800, a great revival of Protestant religion began to sweep over Kentucky, and soon spread into adjoining territory east of the Mississippi river. The Louisiana Territory then under Spain, was Catholic, and Protestant meetings were forbidden by the Spanish governors. The Baptists were among the first, if not the very first, to establish Protestant churches west of the Mississippi, after the Louisiana Purchase.

The Church.—The Church was carefully protected by the statute law. There was not a complete separation of the colonial government and the church, for the law punished for a violation of church law as well as for a failure to obey the statute law requiring attendance at church, and made the procedure of the Church of England the guide for worship. The Virginia colony was divided into parishes, the boundaries of which did not always exactly correspond with the counties. There was in each parish one principal church building, and sometimes there were one or more “chapels of ease” in outlying districts for the benefit of those at considerable distance from the principal church. At these “chapels of ease” the minister would preach sometimes during the month, and a “reader” would supply each Sunday when the minister was absent in other parts of the parish.

Attendance at church on the Sabbath was required. The Virginia law of 1705 provided:

If any person of full age shall absent from divine service at his or her parish, church or chapel, the space of one month (except such Protestant dissenters as are excepted by the act of Parliament made in the first year of King William and Queen Mary) and shall not, when there, in a decent and orderly manner continue till the service be ended; and if any person shall, on the Lord's day, be present at any disorderly meeting, gaming, or tippling, or travel upon the road, except to and from church (cases of necessity and charity excepted), or be found working in their corn, tobacco, or other labor of their ordinary calling, other than is necessary for the sustenance of man or beast: every such person being lawfully convicted of any such default or offense, by confession or otherwise, before one or more justice or justices of the county, within two months after such default or offense made or committed, shall forfeit and pay five shillings, or fifty pounds of tobacco, for every such default or offence; and on refusal to make present payment, or give sufficient caution for payment thereof at the laying the next parish levy, shall, by order of such justice or justices, receive on the bare back ten lashes well laid on.

Under the same, law, profanity was punished thus:

If any person shall profanely swear, curse, or be drunk, and be thereof convicted by the oath of one or more witnesses, or by confession, before one or more justice or justices of the county; or if such offense be committed in the presence and hearing of one or more justice or justices, or in any court of record, such person shall forfeit and pay five shillings, or fifty pounds of tobacco, for every such offense.” And if the penalty were not paid,

such person "shall receive ten lashes on the bare back, well laid on, for every such offense."

But by the Virginia law of 1744 it was provided that "for every respective oath or curse so sworn and uttered" the offender should forfeit five shillings, but the judgment should be for not more than "four oaths or curses sworn or uttered at any one time." Beyond that there was no limit for swearing.

Because of the frequent attacks upon the white people by the Indians, all the white men usually attended church on the Sabbath, each armed with a gun for protection. The members of the colonial militia could be ordered as soldiers to attend church fully armed. The Virginia law of 1757 provided:

"The lieutenant or other chief officer of the militia in the county may order all soldiers therein to go armed to their respective parish churches."

In winter time, the church not being heated, the parishioners, especially the women, took with them to the church service foot warmers—little ovens in which were carried live coals brought from home to keep the feet warm during the church service.

The Ministers.—By reason of their position as heads of their respective churches, the ministers were the leaders not only in matters of religion and morals, but as well in matters pertaining to government and law enforcement. Their opinions and decisions were highly respected as authority. The ministers were generally men of education.

The sermons of the ministers were lengthy. Usually on Sundays there were two sermons, one in the morning, and, after a noonday recess for lunch, another sermon in the afternoon. Seldom were sermons preached after nightfall.

The church provided a long pole for use by a church official in reaching over, tapping on the head and thus arousing any person observed to be asleep during the sermon.

Barry's *The History of Massachusetts*, Volume II, at page 8, says:

For the religious instruction of the people, the ministers preached generally twice on the Lord's day, besides lecturing in some of the larger towns on the week days, and catechized the children and youth of the place as they had opportunity.

The maintenance of the ministers in Boston was by voluntary contribution; in the rest of the towns their salaries were raised by a yearly assessment upon all the inhabitants, the several courts taking special care that all ministers have comfortable maintenance allowed them, according to the poor ability of the place and people.

By the Virginia law of 1661 it was provided:

For the preservation of purity and unity of doctrine and discipline in the church, and the right of administration of the sacraments, no minister shall be admitted to officiate in this country but such as shall produce to the governor a testimonial that he hath received his ordination from some bishop in England, and shall then subscribe to be conformable to the orders and constitutions of the Church of England, and the laws there established.

A similar law had been enacted in 1642. Also in 1661 it was provided:

That the canons set down in the liturgy of the Church of England for celebrating divine service and administration of the sacraments be duly observed and kept; and that the whole liturgy, according to the said injunctions, be by the minister or reader, at church and chapel, every Sunday thoroughly read.

By the Virginia law of 1748, the annual salary of the minister was fixed at sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco and cask, with an allowance of four per cent for shrinkage of the tobacco. (See page 97, post.)

There being no newspapers then published, and everybody being required to attend church on Sunday, that was the time and place for publishing all legal notices so that they would reach all the people in the county or parish. Publications of notices of sales of property by the sheriff under execution were made by posting in some convenient place *near* the church, on Sunday "just before the divine service begins," and also "by publishing the same in the church yard immediately *after* divine service." Notices relating to runaway slaves were read publicly at the church door just *after* divine service. (See also page 88.)

As a side light it may be of interest to note that during the centuries past in the Christian world in Europe, affairs of church and state and barter were more closely interwoven than we find them today. Church attendance was required of everyone. In many places the market place was kept open just outside the church on the day when religious services were held inside the church. All the people in the community were here congregated. They were dressed in their most colorful garments. Sunday was a time for worship and business and social intercourse and rest from week-day labor. There the community gossip supplied the lack of newspapers. Then new laws and other items of public and local concern were announced and discussed.

So the custom in our colonial churches of making public announcement of things other than those strictly religious came down through the generations.

Church Music.—Psalmody was a part of the devotion in church service, and in such worship the people usually stood up. Psalmody was the tuneless singing of Psalms. The singing resembled a chant. It was a gentle singsong inflection of the voice not much different from the inflection used in reading. Occasionally one person sang alone, but more generally the entire congregation sang. Sometimes the deacon would read a line at a time, and the congregation then would sing it.

The famous Jonathan Edwards said: "As it is the command of God that all should sing, so all should make conscience of learning to sing, as it is a thing that cannot be decently performed at all without learning. Those, therefore (where there is no natural inability), who neglect to learn to sing, live in sin, as they neglect what is necessary in order to their attending one of the ordinances of God's worship."

In the American colonies the questions of whether there should be any singing at all in the churches, and the kinds of singing, gave rise to much bitter dissension for more than a hundred years after the landing of the pilgrims. Some New England churches used no music in their worship, not even psalmody, while others had only about a dozen tunes. The singing by organized choirs was not known until after the Revolutionary War.

In the earliest colonial days the tuning fork was the only musical instrument used inside the church. Then the violin was brought in to assist, as it was said, in starting the tune. This was called by some "the Lord's fiddle," and by others "the devil's tunebox." Those churches permitting the use of the violin were sometimes called "cat gut churches," while others were called "anti-catgut churches." Later, similar dissensions arose when the attempt was made to introduce organs in church music. For a long time the organ or other such musical instrument was forbidden to be used in the church service because there was no sanction found for it in the New Testament.²⁸

²⁸See "Music and Culture, Comprising a Number of Lectures and Essays," pp. 89-108.

It may be of historical interest to note that church music in some form is known as far back as the fourth century A.D., but the singing then and for a long time afterwards was by men only. Martin Luther, the Reformer, advocated the singing of hymns in the church by all the congregation. Song books then began to appear, which aided in extending the spirit of the Reformation. In time the singing of hymns came to be popular. But not all church music was set to harmony. John Calvin encouraged the singing of Psalms by the entire congregation in the Protestant churches.

Christmas.—Edward Everett in “The Mount Vernon Papers,” page 12, says: “The twenty-fifth of December is celebrated with an approach to unanimity by the Christian world, as the anniversary of the birthday of our Saviour. Our Puritan fathers are almost the only great body of Christian believers who did not observe it as a holiday, or set it apart for special religious service. Not finding the day of our Saviour’s birth specified in the sacred text, they considered this festival, as resting upon no firmer foundation than the other feasts and fasts and saints’ days, which they regarded in the aggregate as a human invention.”

The Vestry.—In Virginia, besides the minister, there were twelve other officers of the church who comprised the Vestry. They were “twelve of the most able men of each parish.” Two members of the vestry were chosen to be the church wardens. The members of the vestry were required to “take the oaths appointed by act of Parliament,” and to subscribe to the test required by the colonial law. The oaths were taken before the County Court.

The vestry of the parish was required to meet once yearly to fix the parish levies or taxes for use of the church, including the payment of the salary of the minister. All tithable persons in the parish were assessed for these purposes. The vestry also must collect these tax levies. But the sheriff collected all taxes due to the colonial government. The vestry usually met once a month for other business of the church.

The poor and dependent persons residing in the parish who were unable to provide for themselves were cared for by the vestry of the parish in a house or houses provided for that purpose (See A. 10). They were expected to work in the fields or elsewhere to pay for their maintenance. An overseer of the poor was appointed. He had the power to punish for infractions of the rules and orders. The funds necessary for the maintenance of the poor were obtained by taxes levied in the same manner as for the support of the minister. The names of all poor persons on relief in the parish were kept in a book for that purpose by the vestry.

Although by custom births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths were kept in the parish register, there were many omissions and inaccuracies. Such entries were made by the minister or some official in the church. A need was felt for such records, and accordingly by the Virginia law of 1713 it was provided:

The parent of every child born free, and the master, owner, or overseer of every child born a slave, shall, within twenty days after the birth of such child, give notice thereof in writing, with the names of the parents, or of the master or owner, distinguishing whether such child is male or female, to the minister of the parish where such child is born; and if no minister, to the clerk of the said parish, or of the church or chapel nearest the place of such birth; or such parent, master, owner or overseer, neglecting or refusing so to do, shall forfeit two hundred pounds of tobacco for every offense.

The master or mistress of every family or house where any free person shall die, and the master, owner, or overseer of every slave dying, shall, within twenty days after such death, give notice thereof in writing, with the christian

and surname of such free person, and the name of such slave, and his or her master or owner, to the minister of the parish where such death happens

The minister of every parish shall keep a fair and exact register of all the births and deaths within his parish, of which notice is given him; as also of all persons baptized by him: and the clerk of every parish church or chapel where there is no minister, shall keep such a register of the births and deaths of which notice is given him. A fair copy of which register, signed by the ministers or clerks keeping the same, shall, on the twentieth day of April and October yearly be returned to the secretary's office. For keeping and returning which register, the minister or clerk keeping the same shall be paid three pounds of tobacco for every person so registered. The fee for registering the births and christenings of free persons, to be paid by the parent of the child, and for registering the births and deaths of slaves, by the owner of such slaves, and for registering the death of free persons, by the person giving notice of such death, which several fees are hereby declared to be distrainable.

This act shall be read in all parish churches and chapels, on some Sunday in March and September yearly, immediately after divine service, by the minister, clerk, or reader of each parish, under the penalty of two hundred pounds of tobacco for every omission or neglect.

Also the vestry was required by law to keep books with the descriptions of all boundary lines of the lands belonging to the persons within the parish. (See also under Surveying, page 77, *supra*).

Thus church records played an important part in the keeping of the public records.

Church Affiliations.—In all these religious movements the Basyes have been active participants. Their Huguenot heritage was an inspiration to them. The forms of the early Wills were tinged with deep religious obligation, and baptisms were considered absolutely essential. John Basye (A. 3) was one of the leaders in the church of Thomas Hooker at Hartford, Connecticut, and his descendants were baptised in that church (see B. 11, B. 12). Isaac Basye (B. 1) was a vestryman at Alexandria, Virginia, in the Church of England. Edmond Basye (C. 7) left the established Church of England and joined the Baptist Church. Isaac Basye (E. 2) was an early Baptist. Louis Octavius Basye (F. 70) was a Trustee of the Baptist Church. William Basye (E. 3) was an Episcopalian, and had a chapel on his farm in Virginia. John Walter Basye (E. 5) and many of his descendants were members of the Methodist Church. Benjamin Basye (E. 76) and his wife deeded land to Methodist trustees for a church. Joseph Basye (F. 179) and his wife deeded to trustees for the Methodist Church, South, land for a parsonage. Joshua Basye (A. 11) it appears was a member of the Unitarian Church in Massachusetts, and so were his children. William M. Basye (F. 24) and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he was a ruling elder in it. Some of the Basyes were ministers, principally in the Methodist Church.

These will serve as examples of religious activity of the early Basyes. Wherever the compiler has been able to learn it, the church affiliation has been noted in the respective sketches. They are to be found in several church denominations.

Education.—In the colonial times a school education was not available to everyone. In Virginia, public and private schools were established more slowly than in some northern colonies. For a long time the home was the only school

for the children. Sometimes a plantation owner would provide a teacher to give instruction in rudimentary education to the children on the plantation. Private tutors and education abroad were only for the few. The printing of books was for a while forbidden in some places in the colonies. The first newspaper in America, the BOSTON NEWS LETTER, was printed in 1704. The first newspaper in Virginia, the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, was published at Williamsburg in 1736. Harvard College in Massachusetts was the first school of higher learning actually to be established in America, 1636. William and Mary College in Virginia was chartered in 1693, although large sums of money were subscribed for the purpose as far back as 1622. Delay in executing the plans was due to the revocation of the Virginia Company's charter by the King. Yale College in Connecticut was founded in 1700. The people were eager for education. Governor William Berkeley of Virginia, said in 1671, "the clergy, by my consent, would be better if they would pray oftener and preach less.—But I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years." "Old Virginia And Her Neighbours," Vol. II, page 55, says of him that he was "as narrow and bigoted and stubborn a creature as one could find anywhere."

Business Conditions.—Farming was the principal occupation of the colonists. Tobacco and the cereals were the chief products. Virginia and tobacco were associated in thought. In 1634, more than ten thousand bushels of corn were exported from Virginia to the colonists in Massachusetts. The farming business was augmented by hunting. There was almost no manufacturing except on the plantation. There were a few merchants who dealt in such necessary merchandise as the colonists could not make or produce for themselves. Such merchandise was imported chiefly from Great Britain. From necessity the colonists made use of their own home made products, and traded the surplus for their additional requirements. Some of those who came across the waters had fortunately learned a trade before coming.

Money.—John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas, brought tobacco seeds with him when he came from the West Indies to Virginia in 1612. But tobacco was known to and used by the Indians of North America and of South America before that. The crop produced in 1700 was about 18,000,000 pounds. It is interesting to note that in Virginia the ministers were generally paid their salaries in tobacco (See page 94, supra), and that the consideration recited in some or most of the early deeds of conveyance in colonial Virginia was tobacco. There being no government mint to coin money in America then, and English money being very scarce, it was natural that the medium of exchange in practically all business transactions in the American colonies should be the wealth of the colonists, that is, their products,—tobacco, corn, pelts, powder, lead, and salt. That was their money in chief until some years after the Revolution. Parliament had forbidden the exportation of sterling coin from Great Britain.

Since coins for circulation were scarce, and were not taken at a uniform value, even in all parts of any one colony, and since the coins were brought here by shipmasters and merchants from other countries, the House of Burgesses in 1714 enacted a law as follows :

The several species of gold coin hereafter mentioned, shall be current, in all payments here, at the following rates ; all pieces of British gold coin, not milled, and all Spanish or French coined gold, all pieces of coined gold of the Empire, all Chequeens and Arabian pieces of gold, and Maidores of Portugal, and all lesser pieces of that species, shall pass at and after the rate of five shillings the penny-weight ; and all guineas shall pass at twenty-six

shillings apiece, and the half guineas in proportion. All old British silver coin, not milled, shall pass at the rate of three pence three farthings the penny-weight. If any person refuses to receive any of the aforesaid coins of gold or silver, when tendered in payment of a money debt, contracted after publication of this act, at the value hereby set, such person shall forfeit to the person tendering the same, such sum of money as he or she so refuses to take, to be recovered by action of debt, or information in any court of record.

Counterfeiting any of the aforesaid coins, even of the foreign countries, was punishable by the extreme penalty, thus :

If any person shall coin, counterfeit, falsify or debase any of the said coins, or be aiding, consenting or counselling therein, such person, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, and suffer such pains, penalties and forfeitures as are inflicted on offenders in such cases by the laws of England.

And by the Virginia law of 1727, when trade relations had been established with still other countries, it was provided :

The several species of coin, hereafter mentioned, shall be current in all payments here at the following rates: Pieces of eight of Mexico, Sevil, and Pillar Ducatoons of Flanders, Ecues of France, or Silver Louis, and Cruzados of Portugal, and all halves, quarters, lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at four pence the penny-weight, and all Peru Pieces, Cross Dollars, and old Rix Dollars of the Empire, and all lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at three pence three farthings the penny-weight, and all English milled silver money shall pass at the rate of six shillings and three pence the crown piece, and all half crowns, shillings, and six pences in the same proportion.

Some of these coins were cut into smaller pieces in order to afford change when needed for circulation. But the law last above mentioned then provided :

No foreign gold coin whatsoever, cut into lesser pieces, shall hereafter be passed in any payment here.

Although the law provided against the cutting into lesser pieces, nevertheless the larger pieces of money that were not milled were sometimes "trimmed" by filing or in other such ways, so that they lost some of their weight and value. The small pieces of trimmings were then melted and used in making other unmilled coins. Hence there was a need for money scales by vendors and merchants throughout the colony to detect coins that were underweight. (See also under Weights and Measures, page 84, *supra*).

The law fixed the fees to be paid to county public officers for each and every service rendered. Salaries were not paid to these public officers, but their compensation was in the fees received. Coins of the current money must be paid to all colonial government officials, including the collector of imports and exports. But in Virginia, all county officials, such as county court clerks, sheriffs, coroners, constables, surveyors, were paid in tobacco for services rendered by them. In Massachusetts, their wages were paid in corn. All payments in tobacco could be made in kind or by warehouse receipts (See under Public Warehouses, page 99, *post*).

Later (1755) when there was need for negotiable papers,²⁰ the treasurer of the colony was authorized to issue treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of

²⁰For the first paper money issued in Connecticut in 1709, see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Caulkins, page 293.

five per cent per annum. They could be used as lawful tender in payment of most debts, and were issued against current and future duties and taxes.

The curious will find the subject of colonial money very interesting. There was a time when each colony coined money.

Digressing for a moment, it might be interesting to note that for several years after the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory, only a very few United States coins were in circulation in that region. There were Spanish coins finding their way from New Orleans and Old Mexico. In order to make up for the lack of small coins for change, there were some who cut the Spanish silver dollar³⁰ into eight pieces or "bits," pie-shaped, Two of the "bits were equivalent to a quarter or one fourth of a dollar, four "bits" to fifty cents, and so on. And down to this day in this section, one may hear the expressions "two bits," "four bits," "six bits," when giving the price of an article. When the New England Yankees came out to settle here they did not at first understand the meaning of such financial expressions as "bits." They soon learned, however, and then taught their forerunner pioneer neighbors some things. Then there was the picayune which was in value half a "bit," or six and one-fourth cents. In some parts of the United States this was called a sixpence.

Usury.—Prior to 1734 it was unlawful to charge more than six per cent per annum for the use of money or merchandise. But by the law of 1748 five per cent per annum was the highest rate of interest permitted. Those interested in this subject further will find it worth while to study the history of the beginning and development of the banking business in Italy and western Europe at the time when christianity got a foothold there.

Promissory Notes.—Promissory notes for the payment of money or tobacco were enforceable by the payee. But not all such notes were negotiable. There were no banks in Virginia such as those in our day.

From the fact that a law was deemed necessary to protect the losers in games of chance, we may conclude that there was much gambling. It was provided by law in 1748 that where promissory notes, deeds, mortgages, or other securities were given in payment of a gambling debt, payment thereof could not be enforced. The games particularly mentioned were cards, dice, tennis, bowls, horse racing, cock fighting, "or other sport or past-time" where a wager was laid.

Public Warehouses.—Public warehouses were provided as a place to store tobacco, which was inspected and weighed when brought to the warehouse in hogsheads or other such containers. Warehouse receipts were issued by the Inspectors to the owners when the tobacco was received at the warehouse, and the same were negotiable as money in all tobacco payments, both public and private, within the county. A certain percentage was allowed for shrinkage of the tobacco. Such warehouse receipts were not lawful tender after one year beyond their date.

The law of 1755 provided that where any warehouse shall be burned, the general assembly shall not be liable for the loss where the warehouse receipts were more than one year old, the implication being that in case of loss by fire within the year, the general assembly, that is, the colonial government, would make good the loss. That is a very early form of insurance in the American colonies.

All tobacco for export must be loaded on a vessel at some public warehouse.

Taxes.—In Virginia, tithables were defined in the law of 1748 as:

All male persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards, and all Negro, Mulatto and Indian women of the same age (except Indians tributary to this

³⁰These were not the same as the Spanish milled dollars.

government) and all wives of free Negroes, Mulattos, and Indians (except as before excepted) shall be tithable, and chargeable for defraying the public, county, and parish levies of this colony, except such only as the county courts, for charitable reasons appearing to them, shall excuse.

But the Governor, or Commander in Chief of the colony, his domestic servants, and the president, masters, scholars, and domestic servants of the college of William and Mary, the minister of the parish, and the constable while in office, were not taxed. A list of the tithables was posted in a public place in the court house.

In 1754 a poll tax of two shillings six pence, or thirty pounds of tobacco, was assessed against every tithable, the same amount to be paid twice in that year. The year following, a poll tax of two shillings on every slave, and a tax of one shilling three pence on every hundred acres of land was assessed, the same to be paid by the tenth day of April, 1756. Here begins the assessment of taxes on real estate. (See also under Slaves classed as real estate, page 84, 87, *supra*).

Very early in the history of Virginia (1705), the master of every vessel was required by law to give bond for the payment of export duties on all tobacco, skins, furs, and other merchandise taken away by him. Such export duties on skins and furs went to the support of William and Mary college. Later the export duties applied to shipments of such merchandise to any points outside the colony, whether by land or water, but the exporter was required to make payment at the time. By the law of 1734 the exporter was required to pay a tobacco tax for all tobacco shipped to any of the British plantations or possessions in the western hemisphere.

Import duties were assessed in Virginia in 1748 on all horses brought into the colony from any other place in America. And in 1753 there was assessed an import duty on "every coach, chariot, and other four wheeled carriage (waggon excepted) every chair and two-wheeled chaise" brought into the colony. These taxes went into the general treasury of the colony, and must be paid by the importer.

In 1746 all liquors imported (except those coming directly from Great Britain) were subjected to a tax of one to two pence per gallon. A part of this tax was for the use of William and Mary college, and a part went into the colonial treasury. The governor, lieutenant-governor and the commander in chief were exempted from paying the liquor tax.

By the law of 1752 an ad valorem tax was imposed on all slaves imported into Virginia, which tax was applied on the public debt contracted during the war with France.

There were some exemptions from taxation. For about one hundred and fifty years after the settlement at Jamestown, the colonists in Virginia were taking up land and settling northward, although some few were exploring Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee. The unknown boundaries of Virginia extended westward, and there was a growing desire to occupy those westward lands. And so in 1753 the law provided an inducement as follows:

"All persons, being protestants, who have already settled or shall hereafter settle and reside on any lands situate to the westward of the ridge of mountains that divides the rivers Roanoke, James, and Potowmack from the Mississippi, in the county of Augusta, shall be exempted from the payment of all public county and parish levies for the term of fifteen years next following."

Beginning in 1754 taxes were levied to be used for the encouragement and protection of the settlers in the Northwest Territory upon the waters of the Mississippi.

It may be interesting to observe here that the early colonists in Virginia were taxed in amount according to the clothes they wore.³¹

In Upper Louisiana, i.e., the north part of the Louisiana Territory, during Spanish rule, there was no tax on land, but revenues were obtained from duties on exports and imports collected principally at New Orleans, taxes on spirituous liquors and on salaries of public officers. No other taxes were known in that region then. The heavy deficits were made up by appropriations from the Spanish government in Europe and by imposts by that government upon the Mexican treasury then under control of Spain. Some few of the American pioneers crossed the Mississippi in that period not only to obtain cheaper land but to avoid taxes. After the Upper Louisiana Territory was delivered to the United States in 1804, emigration to it increased steadily, not alone, however, because of low or no taxes, but because of its natural resources and the hope of a better environment.

The Homefounding.—During the early settlement days in this new colonial Virginia land where women were few in number, those women who were brave enough to cross the ocean to seek their fortunes usually came without money and had not the means to pay their passage over. So the lucky colonist who had been diligent and had saved his money,—tobacco,—and who was acceptable to the maid upon her arrival here, paid so many pounds of tobacco to the ship captain for the transportation of his prospective bride. The market was steady, and the shipowners profited by such transportations, for the tobacco they received had a ready sale in Europe after its introduction there some years before by Sir Walter Raleigh. The coming of the women stabilized the settlements and assured their permanency by the establishment of homes.

Too much credit cannot be given to the pioneer women. Without the courage and strength and high ideals of those wives and mothers, and their undying faith, our America could never have been. They dared to go wherever the American pioneer men went through forest, down rivers and over mountains in fair and foul weather to build homes and found a state and establish a government. Great is their share in making America victorious. But their daughters, cast in the same mould, have great work yet to do, with their brothers and their children, to *keep* America as ideal and true as their pioneer forebears planned it and made it. They will not fail. At Kansas City, Missouri, there is a beautiful bronze statue erected to the memory of these pioneer mothers. May they never be forgotten.

Neighbors.—Colonial conditions in the fierce fights with nature and amid unfriendly Indians emphasized the need among the colonists expressed in the second great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." That was necessary for self-preservation. The members of the community must stand together, for strength was in union. The individual could not stand alone against such adverse odds. Mutual helpfulness was necessary. The welfare of all his neighbors, both in sickness and in health, was therefore of prime importance to each community member. They were their brothers' keepers, and the rule still holds good.

They were real neighbors in those pioneer days. They made up the sturdy stock of America and prepared the way for American independence. In Virginia and other southern colonies this neighborliness was highly cultivated. More sincere hospitality was not to be found anywhere else.

During a period covering more than a hundred and fifty years, attacks by Indians upon the colonists were frequent, often resulting in great loss of lives and the carrying away of the white women and children. There was also much destruc-

³¹See "The Cradle of the Republic," second edition.

tion of property. Militia companies were organized in the various communities for defensive and punitive purposes long prior to the Revolutionary War. See the muster roll in Culpeper County, Virginia, about 1761, on which appear the names of three Basyes,—John Basye (C. 1), Edmond Basye (D. 1), and John Basye (D. 6).

The reading of the early history of the colonists relating to attacks by savages during the periods of settlement, to the many acts of bravery and the terrible suffering imposed upon them, makes our fighting blood flow faster through our veins. And we can but regard our forefathers with admiration and awe, as we learn more of them.

Rural Life.—Virginia was a collection of plantations. It was an agricultural community. The raising of tobacco discouraged the building of towns. Life on the plantations was lonely. In the southern colonies there was almost no urban life for a century after the Jamestown settlement. But the community centered about the church on Sundays and special occasions. The natural desire for social intercourse brought about frequent interchange of visits among the neighboring families from one plantation to another, developed hospitality, and made families better acquainted with each other. They did not wait for a special invitation. They often went unannounced. It was the custom. As an illustration:

It is said that Thomas Jefferson, in order to care for the horses of his unannounced visiting friends, built in his stable 26 stalls more than he needed for his own horses. And these horses of course had to be fed. At the same time he had to find food and beds for his many unannounced guests with their families and their servants, sometimes as many as forty or fifty persons.

Naturally there was much inter-marriage among the children of such loyal, steadfast, friendly neighbors, and their family names have lasted for generations. A just and reasonable family pride in such origin is not improper for us, their descendants, to have.

The early French settlers along the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers generally lived in compact villages, while the American pioneers in the southern colonies usually lived on separate farms or plantations in positions exposed to Indian attacks. It is said the French along the river settlements conciliated the Indians, but the American colonists did not. It has been reported that many American emigrants from Virginia going southward and westward said they wished to live far enough away from each other so they could not hear the bark of their neighbors' dogs, or see the smoke of their neighbors' chimneys, meaning they wanted plenty of land.

On the other hand, the New England colonists usually settled in town groups.

Recreation.—The practiced forms of religion did not permit very much merrymaking among the colonists. Such as there was usually consisted of inter-family visits and meetings at the harvest season and at "log raisings." When a young couple wanted to build a log dwelling house or a log barn, they sent an invitation to their neighbors to meet on the appointed day at the place selected. Men came with their guns to ward off the Indians, and with their axes to fell the trees and trim them into shape. They raised the logs into position using wooden pins instead of iron nails to fasten them. A roof was put on, and a fireplace and chimney built. Not always was a floor laid. While all this was going on the women were preparing a colonial dinner suited to the happy meeting of neighbors. The children were there. The minister was there. The jugs of liquor were there, but drunkennes was severely punished. Sometimes there was music, the violin being perhaps the most popular musical instrument.

On other occasions, among the boys and young men, there were contests of jumping, wrestling, footracing, woodchopping, shooting at targets, and such other contests.

Hunting was a sport for the men, both young and old. Some men kept dogs for hunting, but the law restrained the owners from letting their dogs run at large. There was no hunting license required. But all persons were forbidden by law to hunt on the lands of another without first getting his permission.

Fishing was a kind of sport, but was followed primarily to obtain food. No fishing license was required, except for Indians.

Horse racing developed later.

Always the girls and young ladies were held in restraint. Their contests were in the domestic arts, combining pleasure with duty. Weaving, knitting, quilt-making, sewing, butter making, cooking, housekeeping, care of the sick,—all being things useful and helpful,—furnished the contests of skill for them. Some of the young women frequently dared to ride horseback for sport, and thereby made themselves subjects of talk and objects of criticism. They used the old fashioned side saddle when riding.

Marriage Bonds.—In early colonial days and until after the Revolutionary War no provision was made by law for a license to marry. No official was authorized to issue a marriage license, yet marriages occurred and were publicly recognized. And so in order to give public approval to a marriage and assure the local government that the marriage was in good faith and not a pretense, the custom was adopted that the bridegroom execute a marriage bond signed by himself and at least one other man as security, reciting the agreement of the contracting parties to marry, which then was made public. The security on the bond was some relative or neighbor. The marriage then took place with little delay. These marriage bonds were generally, but not always, filed for record in the office of the Clerk of the Court, where all other documents were filed. This served as a further public announcement. Sometimes the father or the mother of the bride gave written consent to the marriage, as appears on the face of the bond.

Subsequently, in addition to the marriage bond, it became the custom that the minister officiating at the marriage ceremony should make his report stating the date of the marriage and by whom performed. This also was filed in the Clerk's office.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Under the common law brought over from England, debtors were frequently imprisoned for nonpayment of their debts, and with them their endorsers and sureties. But the threat of imprisonment did not discourage suretyship among relatives and friends. At that time there were no surety companies, so that relatives and close friends constituted the only source of such business credit. See under Edmond Basye (C. 7), James Basye (D. 27), Henry Basye (E. 54), and Richard T. Basye (F. 108).

Deeds to Property.—The history of the acquiring, holding and disposing of real propety from earliest times to our day is highly interesting to the student. The variety of forms adopted and used, both oral and written, from time to time, in various parts of the world tell us much of the educational development of the people. Formal ceremonies relating to land purchase have never been wholly done away with. Some evidence of ownership and telling the public about it have ever been essentials in the ownership of real property.³²

³²For formalities relating to an ancient bargain and sale of land, see Genesis XXIII, where Abraham bought a burial place for his wife Sarah.

The minute terms and provisions set forth in the early deeds of conveyance in Virginia show the coloring made by the feudal system which was taken from the European continent to England centuries ago, thence brought to America. Even today our deeds of conveyance bear some of those earmarks. It is hard to get rid of them. They are still called Indentures, and the general forms and essentials,—sometimes greatly modified—are still usually found in them. The statutes of the several states have simplified them somewhat. These early deeds required these parts to be set forth: the parties of the first part and of the second part, arrayed against each other (describing them by residence or otherwise for subsequent identification if need be); the price, and whether it had been paid and in what form—money or tobacco (A.1, D.25, D.26); the property, described in surveyors' terms for identification, and often adding the houses, orchards, water and water courses (C.7, D.25, D.26); the kind of a conveyance, whether a deed of gift for a nominal consideration, reciting for love and affection (A.1, C.7, D.25) or one pepper corn (C.7); or a deed of bargain and sale for a valuable consideration (A.1, B.2, C.7, D.26), reciting such words as "give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeof and confirm,"; or a deed in trust or a mortgage as security for a loan, reciting that it is given to secure a debt (E.18); or a lease for a term of years (D.23); two or more witnesses who could prove the voluntary execution of the deed if the grantors themselves failed to acknowledge before the Court the due execution of it, and also who could prove the payment of the purchase money and the delivery of the possession of the property to the purchaser by "turf and twig" or other part of the property sold, called livery of seizin; the vendor must sign his name and affix his personal seal to the instrument; the proof or the acknowledgment of the deed before the Judges of the Court then entitled it to be recorded in the public records. It was not considered necessary for the vendor's wife to sign the deed unless she had a vested interest in the property, as by purchase or inheritance (C.7). The husband owned and controlled all the property, even his wife's property, both real and personal. He was entitled to all income from it during his life. (See the deed from James Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, to Margaret Taylor, under D.27, where Elizabeth inherited the property and so signed the deed.)

The formality of livery of seizin, i.e. breaking off a twig from a tree on the property and picking up a clod, or taking the doorlatch off, or taking some small part of the property, and delivering it to the buyer on the premises in the presence of witnesses, the delivery of a part being symbolic of a delivery of the whole, has an origin far back in antiquity. But this formality of long standing is now virtually obsolete in the United States, a general warranty deed, when properly executed and delivered, serving for such purposes,³³ when accompanied by possession.

Transfers (called Bills of Sale) of personal property were much simpler in form. (See A.2, C.7, D.27).

Statutes of Repose.—When settlements began to be made by the colonists in that part of Virginia known as the "Northern Neck," land grants were made which sometimes had mistakes in the names of the parties or defects in descriptions or were made to persons under disability, and some were signed by the agent of the proprietor instead of by the proprietor himself, so that as a result subsequent transfers of the title were more difficult. In order to facilitate transfers and to bridge over such defects, the General Assembly from time to time enacted laws called Statutes of Repose.

³³It may be interesting to observe that in Iran (Old Persia) one who rented the use of a house was not entitled to the fruit raised on the premises, nor even to sit in the shade of any tree on the place without paying extra rent or unless the lease specifically so provides. Such are the technicalities and forms relating to real property in other parts of the world.

By the law of 1705, where any county had purchased land for a port or a town and had vested the title in trustees who thereafter were to subdivide, sell and convey it, the title to the several trustees was declared to be absolute and indefeasible in the trustees and their several grantees, notwithstanding any contrary law. And under the law of 1710 all land patents theretofore granted by the Governor or Commander in chief of the colony were declared to be valid and the title to be good in the grantees or their heirs or assigns provided they were then in possession, even though the public record thereof be lost. In the year 1736 it was found necessary to enact an additional statute of repose as to such titles. Again in 1748 a statute of repose was enacted as to those land titles previously granted or patented under the colony seal, providing however that the quit rents and services to be paid and performed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax should not be affected.

Wills.—If the husband left no will and the wife outlived the husband, and had children by him, she took under the law a dower interest (i.e., the use of one-third for her life) in her husband's real estate. And as his widow she became vested with all of her own property which she had owned before marriage, and which she inherited or otherwise acquired at any time. (See D.27, E.97.)

The children equally shared in the real estate, subject to the widow's dower.

For information and for authority in tracing descent, several wills are shown in this book. The formal introductory parts of these early wills are like the formal introductory parts of the wills usually found in England. They show the ecclesiastical influence from feudal times. Shakespeare's will, for example, begins thus:

In the name of God Amen. I William Shackspeare of Stratford upon Avon in the countie of Warr gent in perfect health & memorie God be prayed doe make & Ordayne this my last will & testament in manner & forme foloweing That ys to saye First I comend my soule into the handes of god my Creator hoping & assuredlie beleeving through th onelie merites of Jesus Christe my Saviour to be made partaker of lyfe everlastinge And my bodye to the Earth whereof yt ys made . . .

The formal introductory part of the will of Edmond Basye (A.1) reads thus:

In the Name of God Amen. The seond Day of October An^o 1714, I, Edmond Basy of the parish of Wick^{co} in the County of Northumberland, being Sick & weak of body but of Sound and perfect memory, thanks be to almighty God for the Same and Calling to mind the uncertain State of this Transitory Life here on Earth and that all flesh must yeald to Death when it Shall please God to Call, have thought fit to make and ordain this my Last will and Testament which is this as followeth. Imp^{ts}: I Give and bequeath my Soul to almighty God my Heavenly father Trusting only in the merrits and Intercession of my Blessed Savior and Redeemer Jesus Christ that it will be Saved and Inherit Eternal Glory for Evermore, and my body to the Earth from [whence] it Came to be Buried in Decent Christian Buryal at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named . . .

And see the Wills of Isaac Basye (B.1), Edmond Basye (B.2), Elizamond Basye (B.5), Elesha Basye (B.8), John Basye (C.1), and William Basye (C.2). As time passes the forms of wills begin to lose their reverential and religious fervor, and are shorter and less formal. The Ecclesiastical Court lost its jurisdiction over Wills and Estates. These early Wills were seldom contested. The very wishes of the testators were respected. But a great change has come over our modern people concerning the respect we have for the expressed wishes of an ancestor-testator. Wills in our day are often set aside in whole or in part, for one

alleged reason or another, thus preventing a deceased person from controlling the disposition of his property among his preferred beneficiaries who survive him.

By the Virginia law of 1748, the County Court had jurisdiction over "all causes, matters, suits, and controversies testamentary," and "may examine and take the proof of wills." In devises of lands the will must be executed as follows:

All devises of any lands or tenements shall be in writing, and signed by the party devising the same, or some other person in his presence, and by his express direction, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of the said devisor, by two or more credible witnesses, or shall be wholly writ by the said devisor's own hand, or else they shall be void and of no effect.

Concerning will contests, this provision is interesting:

But where by any will, the lands of the testator, or any part thereof shall be devised away from the heir or heirs at law, such proof as to him, her or them shall not be binding, but the Court shall cause the heir or heirs to appear at the next Court, and to contest the validity of such will.

Thus it appears that the only ground then for contesting a will was that lands were devised away from the testator's blood kin. And, by a special law, lands included slaves (See page 87, *supra*).

Holographic wills were recognized by the law.

Wills were proved in Court by the witnesses. (See under Courts, page 79, *supra*). After the appraisers were appointed by the Court, they met at the decedent's home to carry out the orders of the Court. It was the custom that the executor should supply them with liquor and charge it to expense against the estate, although the account of it does not always appear (See under C.5, D.26) (See also under Inventories, pages 70-71, *supra*).

Letter Writing.—In the early days before the mail routes were well established letters were entrusted to any one going to or near the point of destination. Neighbors who intended to make a pleasure or a business trip to some distant place let it be known when their departure would be taken, and they gladly took letters and such packages as they could carry. Because of poor roads the messenger more often went horseback, taking with him his saddle bags and his rifle. Rarely did the neighbor charge for such services.

As the country became more settled the carriage of the mails between given points was let by contract to the lowest bidder, who was required to furnish bond for faithful performance. Where the distance was more than could be covered easily in a day, the mail carrier was required to keep a relay of horses. (See under E.5).

Letters³⁴ were written usually on paper about 10 by 15 inches or 12 by 15 inches in size, and folded once. The letter was written on three pages of this folded paper, which then was again folded to the size of one of our small envelopes, leaving the fourth page for the outside on which was written the name and address of the addressee. Envelopes did not come into general use until about 1850. The letter was then sealed with wax. There was no return address, for, if not delivered, the letter was not returnable. The letter was now ready to be handed to the postmaster for his written endorsement of the postage which must be paid at once. Postage stamps had not then come into use, and so the postmaster would with his pen put on the outside of the letter the amount of the postage,—25 cents, 20 cents, etc., depending on the distance.³⁵ Adhesive postage stamps were first used privately

³⁴The compiler has many of these old letters.

³⁵And see "History of Norwich, Connecticut," by Frances M. Caulkins, page 593.

in New York as early as 1842, and then were adopted in the United States by Act of Congress, March 3, 1847. But their general use was gradual.

Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters (No. 29 written in 1739) to his son says, concerning letter writing, the style should be "easy and natural, not strained and florid." "Some people imagine the wording of a letter to be a great undertaking and think they must write abundantly better than they talk, which is not at all necessary."

The forms of many of these old letters are quaint, particularly in the beginning sentence. Of course, no two are exactly alike because of the differing circumstances surrounding the writers. "I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are well and hope you are the same." "Through the tender mercy of God I am still alive and in the land of the living though deprived of my health, but am some better than I have been." "After my best respects, we enjoy good health and our hearts' desire is that this letter will find you well." Health was the first thing considered, and corresponds to our address of greeting when we meet a relative or friend—"How are you?" Next in the letters there follow the things of mutual interest and the general news, then the hopes and plans of the writer. This is followed by the weather, and by the market prices of commodities. When a husband or a wife began the writing, space was usually left for the other to contribute something to the letter.

The letter more often was intended as a letter for all members of the family and "all inquiring friends." The recipient of the letter was sometimes specially requested to take the letter around to named relatives and friends so they could read it. It saved the writing of many letters, and in a small way performed the services of a newspaper. The letters often contained humorous items, sometimes a little poetry and something of religion. Letter writing was the next best thing to human companionship and conversation.

The receipt of these letters was an important event. The letters were read and re-read with interest. There was no criticism of misspelled words or poor English. These letters were written from the heart—they were heart to heart talks. They told of love and respect. They were sincere. (See under E.2, F.13, F.14, F.18, F.21, F.22, G.58, G.59, G.60, G.75, G.76 for examples of such letters).

CRADLES, HOMES AND HIGHWAYS OF THE BASYE FAMILY IN AMERICA.

This book is concerned with the Basye family since the first members of it came to America. The earliest date in the family we find in the public records here is 1635. It is left to some curious students to search farther back among European historical data for the earlier Basye folk who as the fittest of the family survived and sent to this new world, America, their sons and daughters. The places where the earliest Basyes first appeared in America, as shown on the public records, are in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia. All of us now bearing the name in the United States trace our ancestry to only one of them, namely, Edmond Basye (A.1) who settled in Virginia as early as 1669. But first, of those settling in

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Connecticut, was settled in 1635 by emigrants from Newton (now Cambridge) and other towns in Massachusetts. There was John Basye (A.3) whom we find at Hartford holding public office from time to time. His name is spelled on the public records, Baisie, Baysey, Basey, and other ways. He pros-

pered, and accumulated what was then considered a fair share of this world's goods, as appears from his recorded will and other public records. He had three daughters, but no sons to perpetuate his family name. His daughters married well and left many descendants. Their family histories point with pride to their ancestor, this same John Basye of Hartford. Running down the lines of his descendants through his daughters we observe the christian or the middle name "Basye" is now and then given to preserve the old family ancestral name. We do not know what relation, if any, this John Basye was to Edmond Basye (A.1), the progenitor of the family told of in this book.

Then there was Adrienne Basye (generally spelled in the public records Adrean Baisie) (A.4), of Hartford, Connecticut. She was probably the sister of the John Basye of Hartford. It is certain she was not his daughter nor his wife, for he named all his children and his wife in his will. This Adrienne Basye married John Lord in 1648. She was his second wife, his first wife having died. Now this John Lord became heavily in debt, then forsook his wife and fled to Virginia, where, doubtless on her complaint, he was ordered by the court to provide board and lodging for her. Thereupon he wrote to his nephew, February 20, 1663, concerning her, saying he would pay his debts as soon as his tobacco crop was gathered.

Second, of those settling in

MASSACHUSETTS.

We find that Matthew Bayse (Basye) (A.8) was one of those appointed to lay out the town of Haverhill in 1641. In order to receive such an appointment he was in all probability a substantial settler and one who was well known and had arrived prior to that date. It is not likely that a total stranger or newcomer would have received such recognition. There were some families living there at the time the appointment was made.

And there was Joshua Basie (Basye) (A.11) who is mentioned in the church records at Beverly in 1696. He had at least three children by that time, and so doubtless had been living there for some time before that date.

Also, there was the above mentioned John Basye (A.3), at first of Cambridge, Massachusetts, but who later became identified with the founding of Hartford, Connecticut. He probably was at Cambridge a year or two prior to 1635, coming from England with the followers of Thomas Hooker in 1633 or 1634. We have mentioned him before as being in Connecticut, for that is where he finally settled and made his home until his death.

Third, of those settling in

MARYLAND.

There was Michael Basye (A.5) a merchant, who was well to do and happily married, but who unhappily had no children. By his will he left all his property to his wife. That is the end of his Basye line. We do not know what relation, if any, he was to Edmond Basye (A.1), the progenitor of the family told of in this book, who landed first in St. Mary's County, Maryland, but soon crossed the Potomac river to take up his permanent home in Virginia.

Fourth, of those settling in

VIRGINIA.

From the fact that the Basyes of our later generations have descended from this *Edmond Basyes (A.1) who settled in Virginia*, we are naturally a little more

interested in the environment of the Virginia Basye colonists than in that of the New England Basye colonists. But they all interest us very much.

This Edmond Basye came to Virginia when Charles II was the King of England. John Fiske in his excellent book *Old Virginia And Her Neighbours*, Vol. II, pages 24-25, says :

It is the reign of Charles II that the student of Virginian history begins to meet frequently with the familiar names, such as Randolph, Pendleton, Madison, Mason, Monroe, Cary, Ludwell, Parke, Robinson, Marshall, Washington, and so many others that have become eminent. All these were Cavalier families that came to Virginia after the downfall of Charles I.

And on page 26, after referring to the pedigree of George Washington, says :

It is a fair sample of good English middle-class pedigrees, and it is typical as regards the ancestry of leading Cavalier families in Virginia; an inspection of many genealogies of those who came between 1649 and 1670 yields about the same general impression. Moreover, this pedigree is equally typical as regards the ancestry of leading Puritan families in New England.

It appears also from the public records that others bearing the name Basye came to American shores at an early period, whether landing first in what is now Maryland or in Virginia is not in every case clear, but certainly making their permanent abodes in Virginia. The next following named persons landed prior to 1669, the date when the first Edmond Basye (A.1) is known to have become settled here. These persons were :—

Elizamond Basye (A.6), transported in 1650.

Sarah Basye (A.7), transported in 1654 from England.

John Basye (A.2), in Northumberland County, Virginia, 1666.

We have no record of descendants of any of the three persons last above named, a fact which may possibly be accounted for by death from Indian attacks, unfavorable crops, or sickness. They appear to be the last of their lines. We do not know positively what relationship existed between them and the Edmond Basye (A.1) next spoken of.

Now there was this Edmond Basye (A.1) who first established his home in Northumberland County, Virginia. His name appears in the public records for the first time in 1669, but there is reason to believe he had arrived here a little prior to that date. All of us now bearing the name Basye in the United States trace our ancestry to him alone. He was the only one of the first arriving Basyes to leave male descendants to perpetuate the name. When he is first mentioned in Virginia in 1669, the population of that colony was about 65,000, including two thousand negro slaves and six thousand indentured white servants. Fifty years before, in 1620, it was estimated that the population of Virginia was four thousand. As an inducement to settlers, Virginia was said to be the best poor man's country in the world.

The first permanent settlements of the Basyes in Virginia were in Northumberland County, and later in Fauquier and Culpeper Counties. Subsequently other settlements were made by the Basyes in several other counties. Here in Virginia they began a new life in a new world, America, the Land of Opportunity.

For fully a hundred years after the settlement at Jamestown, colonists in Virginia were rarely to be found more than one hundred miles west from tidewater. This was so because the first Virginia charter (1606) granted the land for one hundred miles back from the coast; and the King's order was that all settlements

should be made some distance from the coast so as not to fall a prey to Spanish pirates who infested the oceans, and also, because the fewness of their numbers compelled them to live comparatively close together for their own security. Jamestown was about fifty miles from the ocean. Indian attacks were numerous. Nature was kind and inviting, but the native men were savage.

For a better understanding, it would perhaps be well to note there were several charters from the English government granting the territory of Virginia, or parts of it. One of them, the second, the charter of 1609, two years after the landing at Jamestown, given to the Virginia Company, called for the land between the 34th and 40th parallels of latitude extending from the Atlantic ocean westward indefinitely, that is, "from to sea to sea, west and northwest," thus including by the term "Virginia" what is now Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, and other uncertain territory. This was the foundation for the American claim to the "Northwest Territory." Later the Mississippi river was claimed as the western boundary. But the boundaries and extent of this territory were not then known with certainty. This uncertainty gave rise in later times to questions of boundary and jurisdiction. Subsequently, in 1784, after the brilliant seizure by George Rogers Clark, Virginia ceded to the United States its claim to the Northwest Territory. All this interests us because later the Basyes made settlements in parts of the "Northwest Territory" and helped in some measure to develop several places there.

This second Virginia Charter was annulled in 1624 and the King took over the government of the territory. And in 1632 Maryland was carved out of Virginia and given to Lord Baltimore to develop (See page 91, *supra*).

ON TO KENTUCKY.

During the last one-third of the eighteenth century migrations from Virginia—often called the "Old Dominion"—headed "south," as it was called, to North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, although Kentucky was not south but west of the present state of Virginia. Kentucky has the form of a huge block of marble polished smooth on one edge, the southern, and rudely broken on the northern edge along which the rampant Ohio flows. While the state of Virginia has the form roughly of a plowshare resting its point against the Kentucky block.

There were two main routes or trails leading from Virginia to Kentucky, both starting over land. One of them was by land all the way following the old "Cumberland Road," often called the "Wilderness Trail," or "Wilderness Road," through the scenic Cumberland Gap. The establishment of this road as a highway was provided for by Act of the Virginia Legislature in 1779, although it had been in use before that time. Two commissioners were appointed to explore the country on both sides of the Cumberland mountains and report to the next session of the Legislature. Daniel Boone went over this route into Kentucky in 1775. The other route, starting by land, was continued by water down the Ohio river. The land route was used more than the water route. There was still another but not much used way called the middle route or "Midland Trail," having more mountainous country to pass over.

As the pioneers of the fourth and fifth generations of the Basyes grew to manhood and womanhood among a fast increasing population in Virginia, their restless spirits impelled some of them to take the trusty flintlocks and leave the old homes, seeking to establish new ones in other lands not yet very well explored.

I have heard of only a few Basyes who went south to North Carolina in the early day. There was a Miss _____ Basye, who, it is said, married William Oldham,³⁶ of Prince William County, Virginia, about 1740, and then moved to North Carolina. Later, in 1790, according to the United States Census, Nathaniel Basye was the head of a household in North Carolina. Isaac Basye went to Tennessee about 1800. And later generations are found in Tennessee.

But the migrations of the Basyes were almost entirely from Virginia to Kentucky, and began about 1770 to 1775, and continued after the American Revolution into the first part of the next century. The Basyes were not the first to explore this new country, however, for the first party of white men had come from Virginia to Kentucky in about 1750. Others followed. The news of this newly discovered land spread. Kentucky was then but a part of the Virginia colony, and was organized as a county of Virginia in 1776. It became a *state* and was admitted to the Union in 1792. Kentucky was a choice agricultural and forest land, but some part of it was inhabited by unfriendly Indians and used by them and other Indians residing in nearby lands for their hunting grounds. Bloody battles were fought there among the Indians themselves and between the whites and the Indians during all this early period. It was first called by the Indians "The Dark and Bloody Ground." The conquest was not easy for the white man.

At a later time plots and counter plots of national scope between Americans and Spaniards were formed and partly carried into execution in Kentucky and Tennessee before the Louisiana Purchase became a fact. The use of the Mississippi river, the great dividing line between the American colonies and the Spanish Louisiana Territory (called then by the Spaniards the Territory of the Illinois), was a great bone of contention in the growing commercial enterprises. The Spanish government claimed all of the river from shore to shore and denied the right to the Americans to use it.³⁷ Those were stirring days in Kentucky and called for courage, selfreliance and co-operation.

In Kentucky the pioneer children from Virginia rested for a time and established themselves. They built homes and helped to found the institutions of a great state, the enduring monuments of a great people. They had the encouragement of the folks back home in Virginia which gave them more determination to win this new land permanently. The spiritual approval of the home folks was a strong medicine that helped to cure the disease of discouragement when the pioneer children caught it. Many however could not see the rainbow ahead or were unable to endure the hardships, and so turned back homeward.

The Basyes were among those moving forward into Jefferson, Bourbon, Spencer and Mercer Counties in Kentucky, both prior to and soon after the American Revolution. Subsequent generations of the Basyes then took up land and built homes in other counties in Kentucky.

THEN TO MISSOURI, THE GATEWAY TO THE WEST.

After Kentucky, the pioneer paths of the Basyes led northward across the Ohio river into that part of the old "Northwest Territory" (once a part of Virginia) now known as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and also led westward across the great Mississippi river into what is now Missouri, a part of the Louisiana Territory.

³⁶But compare Richard Oldham, C. 10.

³⁷It may be of interest to note that the Connecticut river between New Hampshire and Vermont is wholly in New Hampshire, and that the Potomac river is wholly in Maryland. But all these are navigable rivers, not creeks. Usually the thread of the river is the dividing line.

Mark Twain, in his celebrated book, *Life on The Mississippi*, concerning the Mississippi river and its drainage basin, says :

The Mississippi is well worth reading about. It is not a commonplace river, but on the contrary is in all ways remarkable. Considering the Missouri, its main branch, it is the longest river in the world—four thousand three hundred miles. It seems safe to say that it is also the crookedest river in the world, since in one part of its journey it uses up one thousand and three hundred miles to cover the same ground that the crow would fly over in six hundred and seventy-five. It discharges three times as much water as the St. Lawrence, twenty-five times as much as the Rhine, and three hundred and thirty-eight times as much as the Thames. No other river has so vast a drainage-basin; it draws its water supply from twenty-eight States and Territories; The Mississippi receives and carries to the Gulf water from fifty-four subordinate rivers that are navigable by steamboats, and from some hundreds that are navigable by flats and keels. The area of its drainage-basin is as great as the combined areas of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey; and almost all this wide region is fertile; the Mississippi valley, proper, is exceptionally so. Is it any wonder that the pioneers came westward?

The first Basye to cross the Mississippi river, going westward, was John Walter Basye (E.5) who came down the Ohio river from Louisville, Kentucky, ascended the Mississippi river and landed at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, on January 1, 1791. That was the time of the year when the French settlers at Ste. Genevieve were holding their gay festival of the mistletoe, when young men went during the day and evening from house to house singing LaGuignolée, and the young ladies remained at home all day to receive their callers and to serve small refreshments.³⁸ The French had settled Ste. Genevieve in 1735,³⁹ which is the oldest white settlement in Missouri. It was then and is now an important place because of its lead mines. John Walter Basye did not remain at Ste. Genevieve long. He went north on the Mississippi or along the Spanish trail called El Camino Real,⁴⁰—the King's Highway,—to the Spanish military fort where now is situated the city of St. Louis. That city was founded in 1764 by Pierre Laclede Ligest, a French Trader, and was at first generally called LaCledé after the name of its founder. It also acquired a nickname, Paincourt. St. Louis was, in 1791, the Spanish military headquarters next in importance to New Orleans. Here and in its vicinity John Walter Basye resided until 1818, living first under the Spanish flag, then under the French flag when the Louisiana Territory was ceded back to France in 1800, and lastly under the United States flag when France delivered the territory to the United States in 1804. Thus he was the only American Basye who lived in one place under three flags.

After the Louisiana Purchase was concluded, large numbers of the descendants of the many pioneer Virginia families, having wandered from their Virginia home "southward," as before stated, into Kentucky and elsewhere, concentrated their homeseeking journeys next into Missouri, a part of this newly-acquired territory, where the Missouri and the Ohio merge with the Mississippi like large branches from a giant grape vine. They made up the largest part of the early settlers com-

³⁸See "Missouri Historical Society Collections," Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 12-22, Article "New Year's Day in the Olden Time of St. Louis," which gives the song in full; also, Scharf's "History of St. Louis City and County," Vol. I, page 284.

³⁹See Laws of the State of Missouri, 1933, page 418.

⁴⁰It might be of interest to note here that this Spanish name is also given to the old highway just recently completed reaching across the Southern part of the United States from St. Augustine, Florida, to San Diego, California; and to another very old highway from San Diego along the western coast to the northern part of California. There is also a road in Massachusetts bearing that name.

ing under the new United States flag, but there were some prior French and Spanish settlers who remained, and New England sent her quota. Some sections of Missouri were then largely taken up by those who had previously been neighbors in those other states. Soon they came in crowds to this land of promise, and they generally remained. They were substantial citizens. They were "land hungry." They were encouraged by the authorities to seek out locations for permanent settlements along the two main river courses, the Mississippi and the Missouri, and all their tributaries. The Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Valley were rich in soil, food, minerals, and all other necessities of life. It was the new Garden of Eden. The rivers in this great central portions of the United States then constituted the principal highways, all of which led to or near St. Louis. The land routes came later. The Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail, had for a time a more or less uncertain and movable point of beginning, but finally claimed Independence and then Westport, Missouri, as their starting or outfitting point. But the Missouri river was still used by most of the settlers coming through St. Louis from the east to reach their outfitting point. In 1811 the first steamboat on the Mississippi came from Pittsburgh down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. But it was not till 1817 that a steamboat ascended the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio to St. Louis. And in 1819, a steamboat came up the Missouri as far as Old Franklin opposite Boonville. In 1804, in the village of St. Louis there were about 180 houses, most of them having only one room and built of logs set upright in the ground—the French fashion—instead of laid horizontally in the American fashion. (Compare with American log houses, page 73, *supra*). By 1821, there were 232 dwelling houses of brick and stone, and 419 of wood.

The population of Missouri in 1810, according to the United States Census, was 19,783; in 1820, it was 66,586; and 1830, it had grown to 140,455.

The emigrants to Missouri made up a polyglot population, coming from far distant places. Characteristics of individuals were quickly observed and turned into pleasantries. Thus, the *Missouri Gazette* of June 27, 1822, said:

The Yankee *guesses*, the Kentuckian *reckons*, and the French *conjectures*.

From Missouri, which has been called the "Mother of the West," the poorly charted highways leading north and south on the Mississippi, westward on the Missouri and on the Osage and their tributaries drew many to new fields of endeavor. Also by land the Santa Fe Trail leading to the southwest and the Oregon Trail to the northwest attracted large numbers of these rugged pioneers on and on even to the shores of the Pacific. The Butterfield Trail from Missouri to El Paso, Texas, and Los Angeles, California was another highway, but not so well known. Thus in the shape of a big open, semicircular fan the rivers and trails lead from Eastern Missouri as the gateway to the farthest regions of the great west half of the United States. Many pioneer families came to Missouri from Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as from the old home state of Virginia, and from the New England states. Their descendants joined the migrations westward. They began going westward before Horace Greely wrote his famous epigram: "Go west, my son, go west, and grow up with the country."

The *Seventeenth Annual Report, 1912, of The American Scenic And Historic Preservation Society, To The Legislature of the State of New York*, at page 427, quotes:

The old trails, across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific were stamped out by Nature's engineers—the buffalo, the elk and the deer. In-

stinct led these animals to the ridge road, the direct road, the safest fords and mountain passes. These traces or trails were followed by the Indians and later by the pioneer who blazed them and broadened them into wagon roads, over which traveled opportunity, civilization, religion and romance—a pioneer trust company, that was the greatest developing influence between ‘civilization and sundown.’

And at page 429, further quotes :

Missouri, the daughter of Kentucky and granddaughter of Virginia, became the Mother of the West. She cradled sons who conquered desert, prairie, Indian and wild beast. She nurtured sons who explored, colonized and governed the West. No more daring, picturesque nor romantic tale could be woven than the homespun histories of the intrepid heroes of Virginia and Missouri.

The Basyes formed a part of all the above mentioned pioneer tidal migrations, and they are now to be found in every state in the Union. We have no record of any of the Basyes going west to the Pacific coast from Missouri prior to the discovery of gold in California, about 1848. But they had gone north from Missouri on the Mississippi into Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa in the 1830's, and south into Southern Missouri and Arkansas, and southwest into Texas, at various times from about 1800 to 1853.

Wherever one goes now in all this vast, well populated territory west of the Mississippi, the citizens who have pride of ancestry, when asked the question, Where are you from? are often heard to answer the question of nativity, “My folks came first from Virginia to Kentucky and then to Missouri and on out West.” The old folk songs, “Carry Me Back to Old Virginny” and “My Old Kentucky Home,” have a real meaning and appeal for them and will be sung as long as the old homesteads are revered by the generations yet unborn. Will the time ever come when such songs will be forgotten? Who will write the song of Missouri to take its place with those folk songs?

Let us never forget the “old folks” and the old homesteads in Virginia where honor and courage abounded, where hearts were true, and sincere hospitality was on every hand and where the great Washington, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson and other illustrious sons and the heroic daughters of Virginia early raised the standard of our great American Republic founded on the principles of individual rights and duties set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and where impetus was given so that the common bond of liberty for the colonies was later molded into the Federal Constitution, the latter embodying the greatest composite political experience of the ages. Long may they live! I wish the Basyes could have a great homecoming, going back to Virginia, one of the original thirteen colonies, where we might learn more of the rugged cradles of our forefathers and might study again the lessons of honor they learned at the school of harsh experiences. Sometimes we need to be admonished of our heritage, lest we forget to honor our fathers and mothers and to value highly our privileges and duties as citizens of the world's foremost republic which they gave us. And on that homecoming journey we should stop in Kentucky, the Daughter of Virginia, and in Missouri where the succeeding pioneer homes were built. Kentucky was the first state west of the Alleghanies to be admitted to the Union, and Missouri was the first state in the upper Louisiana Territory to be admitted. All these were pivotal states in the development of the United States. We owe a great deal to those courageous pioneers for the opportunities and conveniences which they made possible for us and which we have today. Though they wore homespun clothing and lacked a

modern university education, those men and women were ambitious, brave, earnest and sincere. They *did* something. They built monuments for the ages. They lived for us. We must take off our hats to them. We are in debt to them. They inspire us.

There should be a permanent Basye Family Association, composed of all the living descendants of the original Edmond Basye (A.1). Such an organization could gather more detailed information about the Basyes and allied families than we have now. I am confident there are hidden away many old records and heirlooms that could tell some interesting bits of worth-while history if only they were permitted to come forth and speak. Such an organization could correct mistakes in the data herein given, and keep an account of vital statistics, and aid those who desire to seek membership in other societies.

THE FOLLOWING BASYES HAVE CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

Catherine Basye Cordell and George E. Cordell, her husband, (D.12)
 Elizamond Basye and Nancy McClanahan Basye, his wife (D.25)
 Isaac Basye and Patience Basye, his wife, (E.2)
 Henry Basye and Elizabeth J. Basye, his wife, (E.54)
 Alfred J. Basye and Frances Robinson Basye, his wife, (E.69)
 Willam Basye and Rebecca Ayers Basye, his wife, (F.1)
 Joseph J. Basye and Prudence Ayers Basye, his wife, (F.6)
 Joseph J. Basye and Ann Watson Basye, his wife, (F.14)
 John C. Basye and Peninah Watson Basye, his wife, (F.20)
 Seth Basye and Margaret S. J. Basye, his wife, (F.21)
 Richard Taylor Basye and Mary Tapp Basye, his wife, (F.108)
 John James Basye and Mary Rogers Basye, his wife, (F.109)
 DeWitt Clinton Basye and Martha Plunkett Basye, his wife, (G.16)
 Mary Ann Basye Drake and George Drake, her husband, (G.28)
 Edward Edmond Basye and Annie Coyle Basye, his wife, (G.131)
 Napoleon Basye and Clarabell Wray Basye, his wife, (G.148)
 Alfred J. Basye and Ella Ellis Basye, his wife, (G.298)
 Fred F. Basye and Emma Missildine Basye, his wife, (G.197)
 John Thorp Basye and Delana Brown Basye, his wife, (F.27)
 Edmond Basye and Winnifred Taylor Basye, his wife, (C.7)
 Isaac Basye and Nancy Ashpaugh Basye, his wife, (F.9)
 Smith Walter Basye and Mary C. G. Basye, his wife, (G.412)
 Edith Basye Price and George C. Price, her husband. (G.328)
 Blanche Basye Gilmore and Eugene A. Gilmore, her husband, (G.329)

THE FOLLOWING BASYES HAVE BEEN MARRIED MORE THAN FORTY YEARS

Isaac Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, (B.1)
 Edmond Basye and Winnifred Taylor Basye, his wife, (C.7)
 Richard Basye and Nancy Stallard Basye, his wife, (D.24)
 William Basye and Jane Logan Basye, his wife, (E.3)
 Fannie Basye Womack and Larkin Womack, her husband, (F.13)
 Louisiana Basye Tombs and David L. Tombs, her husband, (F.17)
 William M. Basye and Sarah Gosline Basye, his wife, (F.24)
 Samuel Nixon Basye and Jane Barkley Basye, his wife, (F.28)
 Elias Basye and Elizabeth C. Basye, his wife, (F.37)
 Coleman Basye and Elizabeth Fields Basye, his wife, (F.45)

Eliza James Basye Read and William C. Read, her husband, (F.110)
 Sarah James Basye Blosser and Joseph Blosser, her husband, (F.114)
 Edmond Thomas Basye and Mary M. Wright Basye, his wife, (F.126)
 Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur and Moody Mansur, her husband, (F.146)
 Fannie Basye Reynolds and Ambrose Reynolds, her husband, (F.149)
 Frances Ann Basye Clifton and William Clifton, her husband, (G.55)
 Isaac Newton Basye and Susan Slater Basye, his wife, (G.58)
 Nathaniel Montgomery Basye and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick Basye, his wife,
 (G.60)
 Anna E. Basye Davis and George W. Davis, her husband, (G.105)
 James Davis Basye and Grace T. Allen Basye, his wife, (G.179)
 Eliza J. Basye Cloyd and John W. Cloyd, her husband, (G.293)
 Taylor Coleman Basye and Pearl Haines Basye, his wife, (G.326)
 Bertha Adela Basye Layne and Mahlon E. Layne, her husband, (H.95)
 Otto Basye and Carrie C. Basye, his wife, (H.123)
 John Milton Basye and Lydia Wallace Basye, his wife (G.25)

OCCUPATIONS OF THE BASYES.

We find that a very few of the earliest Basyes in Virginia and Kentucky were merchants. For the most part they were farmers. In Virginia and other places in the south, farms were called plantations. Today in the western states one hears large farms called ranches. The old deed records and the old will records show this farm ownership. These and other public records furnish us with a great deal of information concerning family life, social customs, the names and inter-marriages of the children, and the administration of property rights under the developing laws of the land, following the old common law of England. They also show that the Basyes were steady workers, accumulated property, and became substantial citizens in their communities. A characteristic of the Basyes is to work persistently and without much publicity. High public office is seldom their goal. The spotlight has little attraction.

In later times throughout the United States we find Basyes engaged in many occupations. We find them as doctors, authors, newspaper editors, lawyers, hotel keepers, merchants, judges, legislators, postmasters, soldiers, ministers, teachers, engineers, farmers. In addition we find some of them as townsite developers.

BASYES AS TOWNSITE DEVELOPERS.

Edmond Basye (D.1) built one of the first houses at the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, Kentucky.

Elizamond Basye (E.9) built one of the first houses at Indianapolis, later to become the capital of Indiana. One book says he built the first house after the town was platted.

John Walter Basye (E.5) built the first house at Bowling Green, Missouri, and founded the town, now the County seat of Pike County. The town was laid out on the land which he entered. He was also one of the earliest settlers and property owners at Louisiana, Missouri.

Taylor Basye (E.56) owned and sold many lots in the town of Taylorsville, Kentucky. His father Richard Basye (D.24) was one of the founders or promoters of that town.

William Basye (F.1) was one of the first land owners in the town of Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa.

Dr. Elizamond Basye (E.63) was one of the first settlers of the town of Manchester, St. Louis County, Missouri.

James Basye (D.27) and Joseph Basye (D.26) were two of the founders of Jamestown, Culpeper County, Virginia, on the land of James Basye. See also James Basye's land taken for Clerksburg, Virginia.

Matthew Basye (A.8) was one of those appointed to lay out the towns of Salisbury and Pentucket, in 1641, later called Haverhill, Massachusetts.

John Basye (A.3) was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut.

The property of Raphael Basye (F.135) was taken for part development of El Monte, California.

BASYE PLACE NAMES.

Jacob W. Basye (G.372) and children laid out an Addition to Kansas City, Missouri, called "Basye Terrace."

There is in Shenandoah county, Virginia, a village and Post Office named *Basye*.

There is the city of Basey, at one time having a population of about 10,000, located on the island of Samar in the Philippine Islands. As to the founding of this city the letter of Hon. C. L. Hoover, the United States Vice Consul to Spain, is interesting. (See supra, page 58-60).

William M. Basye (F.24) platted an Addition to the town of Bowling Green, Missouri, known as "Wm. M. Basye's Addition to the Town of Bowling Green."

In Selbyville, Illinois, there is an Addition known as "Anna M. Basye's (F.123) addition to the City of Shelbyville, Illinois."

Also in Shelbyville, Illinois, there is an addition known as "Mrs. M. M. Basye's (E.66) First Addition to the City of Shelbyville, Illinois."

In the town of Herrick, Illinois, there is an Addition known as "M. M. Basye's (E.66) First Addition to the Town of Herrick."

The City of Louisiana, Missouri, was named for Louisiana Basye (F.17), born in 1804. She was named for the Louisiana Purchase which was consummated at St. Louis in that year.

There is a street in Bowling Green, Missouri, named Basye Street, for John Walter Basye (E.5).

There is a street in El Monte, California, named Basye Street for Raphael Basye (F.135).

There is a Basye Creek in Gloucester County, Virginia. (See under D.2).

There is a Basye Creek in Cass County, Missouri. (See under E.68).

There is a Basye Creek in Jewel County, Kansas. (See under F.9).

Near Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa, there is a country school popularly known as the William Basye School, which was built on land given by William Basye (F.1) and where several Basye children went to school.

In southern France there is a river name Baise, also spelled Bayse. It is a tributary of the Garonne river. See "Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia." Also see "Grand Dictionnaire Universel Francais, Historique, Geographique, Biographique, Mythologique, Bibliographique, Litteraire, Artistique, Scientifique, etc.", Vol. 2, page 69.

AS SOLDIERS.

The public records show that the Basyes have enlisted in their country's service in the several wars in which both the colonies and the United States were engaged. They were in the ranks for the defense of the colonies in the intermittent French and Indian attacks. They were in the Revolutionary War of 1776, in several

engagements, including the Battle of Valley Forge under General Washington. They were in the United States service in the War of 1812. They were in the Mexican War of 1846-1848. As was the case with many families, they were found on both sides of the conflict in the Civil War of 1861-1865. They were enlisted in the first World War and in the second World War. The compiler regrets that the following lists are, unfortunately, not complete.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS, COLONIAL PERIOD.

Edmond Basye, 1679, (A.1) _____
 William Basye, 1679, (B.6) _____
 Edmond Basye, 1761, (C.7) Capt. William Edmonds' Co. _____
 John Basye, 1761, (D.6) Capt. William Edmonds' Co. _____

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

3rd Virginia Regiment:

Richard Basye, (D.24), Capt. John Blackwell's Co., Col. William Heth;
 also, Capt. Chilton's Co., Col. Thomas Marshall, and Col. George Weden.
 Benjamin Basye, (E.76), Capt. John Chilton's Co., Col. Thomas Marshall.
 Jesse Basye, (E.82), Capt. John Chilton's Co., Col. Thomas Marshall.
 William Basye, (E.83), Capt. Strother Jones' Co., Col. Nathaniel Gist. (And
 see below).

5th and 9th Virginia Regiments: (These two Regiments were "incorporated" from about May to September, 1778).

William Basye, (E.83), Capt. Burgess Ball's Co., Lt. Col. Josiah Parker.
 (See above and post).
 John Basye, (D.14), Capt. Samuel Colston's Co., Col. Josiah Parker.
 John Basye, (C.15), Capt. William Edmonds' Co., _____
 William Basye, (E.18), Capt. Thomas T. Atwell's Co., Col. Thomas Down-
 ing.
 Elizamond Basye, (D.25), Lieut. Lemuel Barrett's Co., _____
 Edmond Basye, (D.23), _____, _____
 Joseph Basye, (D.26), _____, _____
 William Basye, (E.83), (m. Jane Logan), Capt. Churchill Jones' Co., Wash-
 ington's Cavalry. (And see above and post).
 Alexander Basye, (C.18), Gen. Wayne, _____
 William Basye, (E.83), Gen. Wayne, (see above) _____

INDIAN WARS BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812.

John Walter Basye, (E.5), Gen. St. Clair, 1791.

WAR OF 1812-1815.

Mounted Rangers of Illinois Territory:

Corp. Isaac Basye, (E.2), Capt. James B. Moore, Major Benjamin Stephen-
 son.

4th Brigade Kentucky Militia, 45 Calvary Regiment:

1st Lieut. Edmond Basye, (E.65), Capt. William Garrard, Lt. Col. James V. Ball.

Elizamond Edmond Basye, (F.132), Capt. William M. Rice, Col. Richard M. Johnson.

15th Regiment Kentucky Detached Militia:

Jesse Basye, (E.12), Capt. Leonard P. Higdon, Col. Gabriel Slaughter.

Elizamond Basye, (E.63), _____, _____.

Missouri Infantry Militia:

Corp. John Walter Basye, (E.5), Capt. John E. Allen, _____.

Cavalry Regiment, West Tennessee:

James T. Basye, (E.99), Capt. James Terrill, Col. John Coffee., _____.

3rd Virginia Infantry:

2nd Lieut. Ethelbert Basye, (E.84), _____, _____.

5th Virginia Militia:

Henry Basye, (E.54), _____, _____.

Thomas J. Basye, (F.106), _____, _____.

Richard T. Basye, (F.108), _____, _____.

Thomas Basye, (F.181), _____, _____.

37th Virginia Infantry:

Joseph Basye, (E.23), Capt. William Way, _____.
(Later became army surgeon)

Lieut. William Basye, (E.18), Capt. Thomas T. Atwell, Col. Thomas Downing.
(Later promoted to Capt.)

92nd Virginia Militia:

John Basye, (E.49), Capt. William C. Carpenter, Lt. Col. John Chowning.

Joseph J. Basye, (F.14), _____, _____.

Isaac Basye, (E.2), _____, _____.

SAC AND FOX WAR.

Capt. Moore's Co., Buckmaster's Odd Battalion, Illinois Mounted Volunteers:

Edmond Basye, (F.19), _____, _____.

BLACK HAWK INDIAN WAR, 1831-1833.

2nd (or 1st ?) Regiment of Brigade of Mounted Volunteers of Illinois Militia:

Isaac Newton Basye, (F.18), Capt. Josiah Little, Col. Jacob Fry.

Odd Battalion of Mounted Volunteers of Illinois:

Edmond Basye, (E.65), Capt. William Moore, _____.

Captain Robert's Co. of Riflemen, Indiana Militia:

Samuel N. Basye, (F.28), Capt. John Roberts, General Marker.

OSAGE INDIAN WAR, 1836-1837(?)

Henry Basye, (F.105), _____, _____.

CAYUSE INDIAN WAR, 1847-1848.

1st Regiment Oregon Rifles:

William Basye, (G.121), _____, Col. Cornelius Gilliam.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848.

Co. C, 3rd Regiment of Illinois Volunteers:

Corp. Thomas Strother Basye, (F.133), Capt. Philip Stout, Col. Ferris Forman.

Co. D, 2nd Regiment of Mounted Volunteer, Cavalry of Missouri:

Michael Mauzy Basye, (F.115), Capt. Samuel H. McMillan, Col. Sterling Price.

Thomas J. Basye, (F.106), _____ Col. Powell.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865, UNION SIDE.

Co. B. 8th Regiment Colorado Infantry:

Thomas H. Basye, (G.284), _____, _____.

17th Indiana Volunteers:

Joseph T. Basye, (F.53), Capt. Stansifer, _____.

36th Indiana Volunteers:

Thomas Smith Basye, (F.213), _____, Col. William Grose & Lt. Col. Wood. (Ass't Surgeon).

Co. A. 36th Indiana Volunteers:

Noah Basye, (F.214), Capt. William D. Wiles, Lt. Col. _____ Wood.

Co. K, 47th Indiana Volunteers:

Martin Van B. Basye, (?), Capt. _____ Harding, Lt. _____ Harrison.

Jones L. Basye, (?), Capt. _____ Harding, Lt. McElhone.

William J. Basye, (?), Capt. _____ Hill, Lt. John P. Ely.

Solomon T. Basye, (?), Capt. Hill, Lt. John P. Ely.

Co. G, 54th Indiana Volunteers:

Corp. William A. Basye, (?), Capt. _____ Lyon, Lt. _____ Neuman.

Co. D, 63rd Indiana Volunteers:

William A. Basye, (F.206), Lt. _____ Patterson, Col. Carrington.
(Transferred to Co. G, 63rd Regiment, and later to Co. K, 128th Regiment).

Co. I, 160th Indiana Volunteers:

Morton Basye, (?), Lt. W. T. May, _____.

Co. B, 33rd Iowa Infantry:

James A. Basye, (G.10), _____, _____.

Co. G, 2nd Kansas Cavalry:

Peter Basye, (F.136), _____,
(Later transferred to Co. D).

Co. B, 1st Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery:

Oscar Jerome Basye, (G.137), _____,

2nd Battalion Missouri Militia:

Michael Mauzy Basye, (F.115), Capt. _____ McDonald, _____

Co. M, 9th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry:

John Basye, (G.83), Capt. _____ Hunter, _____

Co. K, 31st Missouri Infantry:

Elijah Basye, (?), Capt. _____ Doherty, _____

Co. D, 49th Missouri Militia:

Lisbon Basye, (F.23), _____, Gen. Schofield.

William M. Basye, (F.24), _____, Gen. Schofield.

Co. C, 117th Ohio Volunteer Infantry: (Later changed to 1st Ohio Volunteers):

Joseph Stover Basye, (G.235), Capt. S. Beall, _____

Co. D, 13th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

Samuel Taylor Basye, (G.59), _____,

Samuel John Basye, (G.136), _____,

Co. B, 25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

Alexander Basye, (G.85), _____,

John W. Basye, (G.83), _____,

(Musician).

Co. E, 25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

Isaac Newton Basye, (G.75), _____,

Samuel Lisbon Basye, (G.76), _____,

Co. A, 33rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

Arthur Adolphus Basye, (H.96), _____,

(Transferred to Co. D, 33rd Regiment, and later to Co. H, 11th Regiment).

CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865, CONFEDERATE SIDE.

Co. D, 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles:

Charles P. Basye, (G.283), _____,

(Later transferred to Elliott's Battalion, Cavalry Brigade, Gen. Joe Shelby).

Co. B, Reorganized 1st Kentucky Cavalry:

2nd Corp. Coleman Basye, (F.45), _____,

(Member Orphan Brigade).

Co. A, 6th Kentucky Regiment:

2nd Sgt. Elijah Basye, (F.38), _____,

(Later transferred to Co. K and to Co. E, 1st Kentucky Cavalry).

- Co. F, 1st Mississippi Artillery:*
Smith Walter Basye, (G.412), _____.
- Co. H, 10th Missouri Infantry:*
Sgt. Jacob Wythe Basye, (G.372), _____,
(Later transferred to 4th Missouri Cavalry).
- Co. I, 4th Missouri Cavalry:*
Alfred J. Basye, (F.140), _____,
John Basye, (F.141), _____,
John A. Basye, (G.369), _____,
Richard A. Basye, (G.371), _____.
- Co. E, 3rd Texas Cavalry:*
Newton Taylor Basye, (E.64), _____,
Newton Taylor Basye, (F.122), _____.
- Co. _____, 4th Texas Brigade:*
Granville Basye, (F.57), _____.
- Co. G, 6th Texas Cavalry:*
James Basye, (F.65), _____, Col. L. S. Ross.
William H. Basye, (?), Capt. P. F. Ross, Col. L. S. Ross.
- Co. E, 18th Texas Cavalry:*
1st Lieut. William F. T. Basye, (F.125), _____, Maj. Wm. A. Taylor.
(Afterwards Captain).
- Co. _____, _____ Texas _____:*
Edmond Thomas Basye, (F.126), _____, Gen. Joe Shelby.
- Co. F, 6th Battalion Texas Cavalry:*
J. A. Basye, (G.369), _____.
- Co. C, 4th Virginia Infantry:*
Louis Octavius Basye, (F.70), _____.
- Co. F, 17th Virginia Infantry:*
Sgt. Edmund Basye, (G.273), _____, Col. Montgomery D. Corse.
Luther Basye, (G.275), _____.
- Co. K, 9th Virginia Cavalry:*
Richard Taylor Basye, (F.69), _____.
- Co. K, 7th Virginia Cavalry:*
2nd Lieut. Nathan John Basye, (F.97), Capt. William Miller, Col. Ashby.
Jonas B. Basye, (F.96), _____.
- Co. D, 9th Virginia Cavalry:*
Henry Basye, (F.72), _____,
William Basye, (F.68), _____.
- Co. _____, _____ Virginia Artillery:*
Lieut. William F. Bayse, (F.68), _____.

INDIAN WARS AND UPRISINGS IN THE WEST AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

Co. I, 19th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry:

Elizamond Franklin [Richard] Bayse, (F.139), _____, _____.

Co. C, 1st Oregon Regiment Mounted Volunteer Riflemen:

William Henry Basye, (G.121), Capt. _____ Mason, Col. Cornelius
Gilliam.

Co. _____:

James J. Basye. (F.22), _____, _____.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Theodore [Dora] Basye, (H.147), _____, _____.

FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914-1918.

Co. E, 4th Engineers, California:

Elmer E. Basye, (H.185).

Battery E. 144th Field Artillery, California:

Leon Roland Basye, (H.186).

154 Depot Brigade, Kansas:

Frank S. Basye, (G.365).

164th Depot Brigade, Kansas:

Emmanuel R. Basye, (H.43).

(Transferred to Co. B, 337th M. G. Battalion, and to Co. I, 1st Battalion
163rd Depot Brigade, and to Co. F, 313 Am. Tn., and to Co. D,
37th Battalion U. S. Guards).

164th Depot Brigade, Kansas:

Chauncey E. Basye, (H.50).

(Transferred to Co. B, 338th M. G., and to Co. L, 352nd Infantry).

S.A.T.C. University of Kansas:

Charles Milton Basye, (H.45).

Troop D, 1st Cavalry, K.N.G., Kansas:

Corp. Mark Hanna Basye, (H.441).

(Transferred to Co. A, 110 M.P., and to 35 M.P.).

355th Infantry, Kansas:

1st Lieut. Edmond Harley Basye, (G.364).

Co. C, 43rd Engineers, Missouri:

Elmer Leroy Basye, (I.86).

(Transferred to 48 Co., 20th Engineers).

----- *Missouri:*

Capt. Elijah Maxey Basye (G.177).

(Engineer).

Co. C, 305 Battalion, Tank Corps, Missouri:

Charles Bradley Basye, (H.357).

U. S. Navy, Missouri:

Seaman Firl Z. Basye.

U. S. Naval Reserve, Missouri:

Seaman, 2nd Class, Paul Theodore Basye, (I.87).

-----, *Missouri:*

Allen Basye ().

Edmond Basye ().

Places of enlistment not known:

Ashby Lee Basye, (H.414).

James Dodson Basye, (H.32).

Melvin Lee Basye, (J.8).

Roy W. Basye, (H.346).

-----, *Ohio:*

Carl Boyd Basye, (I.197).

SECOND WORLD WAR, 1941-1945.

Air Corps, Missouri:

Major William Edwin Basye, (I.265).

Signal Service, California:

Master Sergeant Harold Lisbon Basye, (I.90).

U. S. Naval Reserve, Texas:

Lieut. Robert Eugene Basye, (I.91).

U. S. Naval Reserve, Illinois:

Wendell Morris Basye, (J.50).

U. S. Navy, Kansas:

Edward Maxwell Basye, (I.220).

Lloyd Keith Basye, (I.224).

U. S. Navy, California:

Robert Allen Basye, (I.109).

George Donald Basye, (I.110).

U. S. Army, Missouri:

Edwin Joe Basye, (I.84).

U. S. Army, ----- :

Basye Clay McKee, (H.372).

Marine Corps, California:

George Williams Basye, (I.93).

U. S. Army, Ohio:

Carl Boyd Basye, (I.197).

EXPLANATORY.

Characteristics Used With Names.—Eleven generations of Basyes are accounted for in this book, so far as known to the compiler. Each name in a generation is given a letter of the alphabet and a number to distinguish it; as, A, for the first generation; B, for the second; C, for the third, and so on in alphabetical order. Also, each name is given a number; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on in numerical order. These numbers begin with the first generation and are numbered successively to the last generation. Thus each name has two distinguishing marks; the generation-letter and the distinguishing number; as, Alfred J. Basye, E.69, indicating that he is of the fifth generation and that his name may be found at number 69 of that generation.

In the body of the book the persons of the first, or A, generation are told of consecutively; as, A.1, A.2, A.3, and so on; then those of the second, or B, generation; as, B.1, B.2, B.3 and so on in order.

Cross-References.—Along with the name of the person-subject of each biographical sketch there are cross-references showing both the parentage and the children, where known to the compiler. Thus one may start in the sketches and on the chart with any given name and trace backward towards the first generation, and forward as far as the descendants reach toward the eleventh, or K generation.

And, using the same characteristics, frequent references are made in one biographical sketch to some record in another biographical sketch for verification or to avoid repetition. Such references should be carefully checked.

Indexes.—There are eight Indexes shown at the end of this book, viz.:

1. Public Records.
2. Monuments and Tablets.
3. Tombstone Records.
4. Bible Records.
5. Libraries Visited by the Compiler.
6. Books and Magazines.
7. Newspapers.
8. Names of Persons.

These Indexes are required in a reference book of this kind, and should be consulted frequently.

The Index of Names of Persons shows frequently two or more persons having the same name or similar names. In order to assist the reader in identifying the name of the person sought for, the name of the spouse, if known to the compiler, is added and the characteristic number given.

And where known to the compiler, the Index shows the maiden names of the daughters of other families who married into the Basye family. Also the names of the men who married Basye daughters are shown. Thus it is easy to see the tie-in with other families. But where the Basye daughter's name is changed by marriage, descent is not traced in this book beyond the children of such marriage having a different family name.

After finding the desired name in the Index of Names, turn to the sketch of the person corresponding to it found in the body of the book, and from the information there, one can easily trace the lineage backward or forward, so far as known to the compiler.

WHAT SPELLING IS USED.

In quoting herein from the public records and elsewhere in the body of each sketch, the same spelling is used as the record shows even though it be different

from our present day spelling. The name Basye is spelled in the text of this book, when quoted, just as it is found on the public records and in the books referred to. These show a variety of spellings, but should not cause us to lose the trail of the person we are following. But for the purpose of more easily tracing the line of descent, the name Basye at the *head* of each sketch and in the Index is spelled B-a-s-y-e.

WHY COPIES ARE SHOWN IN FULL.

This book contains in full the copies of certain wills, inventories, deeds, contracts, pleadings in litigation, and other documents, where they show authoritatively some family relationship by descent or marriage, or where they have some other information of peculiar interest relating to the family, such as residence, marital ties, occupation, extent of property, or dates, or where occasionally they contain something of general interest. But only brief mention is made of many other such documents. Of course all references to all public records relating to the Basyes are not and could not be here shown, but all such as are here published are intended to be helpful in the biographical sketches of the Basyes mentioned. They are considered important. It is impossible at this late day to state from our own knowledge the details in the lives of the early Basyes, and so the next best thing is to let the public records and the contemporaries of the Basyes tell us what they can. In order to get the picture before us, we must read all these things thoughtfully in the light of the historical environment of those times and seek the most trustworthy foundation from which to draw our conclusions logically. Thus from what they did we form an estimate of the character of these Basyes and their standing in their communities.

CONSULT THE INDEXES.

BIOGRAPHICAL



A. 1. EDMOND BASYE (European Ancestry unknown to compiler.)

b. about 1645, d. 1724 m. Eliza Taylor.

Their children: B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.8, B.9.

Edmond Basye first appears on the public record November 20, 1669, when he witnessed a deed of gift shown in Record Book of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1666-1672, at page 145, on file in Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at Richmond, Virginia, as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we Dorothy Dameron ye relict of Lawn Dameron, deceased, Bartholomew Dameron his oldest son & Eliz. his wife do for ye love, good will & affection which we bear unto our loving brother Lawrence Dameron have given & granted and by these presents do give & grant absolutely & clearly unto our sd. Brother his heirs Extrs, Admrs & assigns all our right, title & interest in a patent containing three hundred forty & two acres of land lying & being on ye head of Yeacomico river in ye countie of Northumberland in Virginia. To have & to hold all ye sd. land to him his heirs, extrs., Admtrs., & Assigns from *henceforth* to his & *their* own proper use and as his & their proper estate for ever, absolutely without any manner of conditions or revocation whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands & seals this 20th of Novembr, 1669."

"Signed, Sealed & Delivered
in ye presence of
Tho. Pedro
EDM. BASYE.

Barth. Dameron, ye Seal.
Signd. Eliz. Dameron, ye Seal.
Signd. Dorothy Dameron, ye Seal."

Edmond Basye next appears on the public records December 21, 1670 when Samuel Tracy of Baltimore, Maryland, proves his right to 200 acres of land for transporting himself, Hugh Williams, John Tucker, and Edmund Basye, but does not state the year of transportation. They landed first in Maryland.

"Records of Entries of Rights, Warrants, Assignments of Rights and Warrants With Certificates and Patents Concerning Lands taken up & Surveyed Within this Province of Maryland by Order, Commission, & Appointmt from the Rt. Honble Caecilius Lord Baltemore, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Sd Province, Begun this ninth day of November in the nine and thirtieth year of his said Ldps (Lordships) Dominion over the said Province of Maryland Annoque Dni one thousand Six hundd & Seventy," Book 16, page 60, found in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, shows the following:

"The 21th of December, 1670. Came Samuell Tracy of the County of Baltimore and proved right to two hundred acres of land, it being due to him for transporting himself, Hugh Williams, Edmond Basye and John Tucker into this province to inhabit.

"Warrant then issued in the name of Samuell Tracy for two hundred acres of land it being due to him for the consideration above specified, certificate returnable the 21th of March next."

Thus it appears that Edmond Basye first landed in Maryland. The tradition in our family is that he landed at Old Point Lookout, Maryland. But the public records show that very shortly thereafter he crossed the Potomac river and settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, where he lived the rest of his life.

Other public records in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, show definitely that some of these claims for bounty land for transporting immigrants were not made until five or six years after the transportation. In Edmond Basye's case the record shows that Samuel Tracy's claim was not made until more than a year after Edmond Basye is shown to appear on the public records in the neighboring colony of Virginia. It is believed that Edmond Basye was transported some two or three years before November 20, 1669. It is not likely that he would be asked to witness a deed unless he had become settled and was well known in the community.

"Order Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1666-1672 at page 86, shows the following: Feb. 19, 1672. "Ch. Clathine agt. Edm. Baysy. Referred to ye next Cort at ye motion of ye Deft."

The County Court Note Book, A Little Bulletin of History and Genealogy, for June, 1930, page 26, states that

"William Barry (Bazy?)" (i.e. Bazey B.6) and "Edmond Bazey" were on the list of "Supernumeraries" in Northumberland County, Va. This item begun in the April, 1930, number says: "Att a Court for Northumberland County the 7th of June, 1679...the Court having according to Act of Assembly in that case, made, received the lyst of the Tythables in this County, & divided them into forties doe order that each forty fitt out forthwith an able man & horse & provide for him a Case of pistolls, a carbine, a sword, eighty pounds of dried pork or Bacon or one hundred pounds of dried Beefe, two bushels of meale, & five Bushells of Indian Corne, & that the s'd p'vision be forthwith brought to the house of Mr. Thomas Mathew..." Then follows a list including the above names of Supernumeraries, presumably those who were to furnish the items called for.

While there is no record of the choice by the "forties" of their "able men" to lead in the defensive wars against the Indians, we are confident that Edmond Basye was one of the men chosen as the "able man" to take the lead, for the inventory of his estate shows the sword, two guns, and a javelin. Private soldiers did not have swords.

Edmond Basye married Eliza Taylor, daughter of John Taylor and Ann (Vezey) Taylor. This John Taylor died between October 11, 1714, and April 10, 1717. The latter's father was John Taylor of Wicomico Parish, Northumberland County, Virginia, who owned large tracts of land in that County. He died in 1702, leaving a will, dated April 15, 1702. The public records were destroyed by fire, and so a copy of his will cannot be had. His widow, Alice, and his son, the above named John Taylor, were appointed Executors April 15, 1702, as appears from the Order Book in Northumberland County, 1699-1713.

In 1683, Edmond Basye and John Basye (A.2) obtained a judgment against William Parker in Northumberland County, Virginia.

In "Order Book" for Northumberland County, Virginia, 1699-1713, at page 211 (July 15, 1702), appears the following:

"Upon the motion of Edmond Baisie, Exctr., a Probate is granted him of the last Will and Testament of John Merryfield, towit, the will being proved by the oaths of John Hill, Isaac Basie (B.1) & Edmond Baisie, Jun. (B.2), witnesses to the said will and the same is admitted to record."

Edmond Basye (A.1), as the lawyer, probably wrote the will.

In "Order Book" for Northumberland County, Virginia, 1699-1713, at page 194, appears a suit of Edmond Basie vs. John Taylor. Jan'y 23, 1701/2.

At page 200 the suit is continued to next court. At page 210 (June 18, 1702), appears the following:

"In the difference depending in the Court between Edmond Baisie, plt. and John Taylor, deft., concerning land, it is ordered that the sheriff summon a suff't jury of the vicinage who together with Col. George Cooper, Surveyor, sometime before the next court meet and lay out the land of the said Baisie according to the known, ancient & reputed bounds of his Pattent and that the said surveyor and the jury report their proceedings therein to the next Court."

And at page 218 (July 17, 1702), the suit of Baisie vs. Taylor was continued to next court. At page 223 (Sept. 17, 1702), the suit of Baisie vs. Taylor was continued to next Court. At page 228 (Oct. 22, 1702) appears the following:

"In the difference depending between Edmond Baisie, plt., & John Taylor deft. concerning land, att a court held for the county the eighteenth day of June, last past, that Col. Cooper, surveyor, should together with a jury go upon the land of the said Baisie and lay out the same according to the known ancient & reputed bounds thereof and return their proceedings to the Court, which [was] returned [and] being insufficient, it is now further ordered that the Sheriff sometime before the next court summon the same jury (if to be had) to meet on the land in difference with the surveyor and make a full and sufficient report to the next court and if any of the former jury are wanting so that they may not be had that the sheriff summon others in their places."

At page 236 (Dec. 18, 1702), appears the following: "The foregoing order not having been complied with, the same order is made again." At page 243 (March 18, 1702/3), the suit of Baisie vs. Taylor is Dismissed.

The line dividing the lands of John Taylor and Edmond Basye, his son-in-law, was not clearly described in the patents or deeds nor marked on the trees so as to be definite and certain. The marks on the trees had been made at least forty-six years before, as may be reasonably inferred from the patent from Lord Fairfax to Edmond Basye. Hence this friendly dispute as to the true line. There were no fences, and stock roamed at will. Edmond Basye had bought the land from Thomas Read's estate and had been put in possession some years prior to January, 1702, when this suit was filed, although the Patent, or grant, to him was not dated until April 25, 1705, as is shown by the Patent, or grant, from Lord Fairfax herein shown, reciting the principal facts. The court recognized Edmond Basye as being the owner of the land and in possession of it when the suit was brought, and refers to the "ancient & reputed bounds thereof." This suit was settled and dismissed, and so no judgment or final order was necessary.

Note the same description in the deed dated December 7, 1712, from Edmond Basye, senior, to his son Edmond Basye, junior (B.2).

In "Northern Neck Book" No. 3, at page 98, in the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, appears the following grant:—

MARGURITTE LADY CULPEPER Thomas Lord Fairfax and Catherine his Wife PROPRIETORS of the NORTHERN NECK of VIRGINIA To all to whom this present Writing shall Come send Greeting in Our Lord God Everlasting. WHEREAS Edmund Baysey of the County of Northumberland Setts forth to Our Office that Thomas Read dyed Seized of one thousand Acres of land in the said County Granted to him the said Thomas Read by patent Dated the last day of November one thousand Six hundred and fifty six & left no heir behind him

nor did dispose thereof by will & the said Edmund Baysey being possessed of one hundred & fifty Seven Acres reputed to be part of the said Reads land & having moved to be preferred to Escheat the same a Certificate according to the rules of the Office thereupon Issued to make the same publick which being now Returned with Indorsement under the hand of Thomas Hobson Clerke of the said County Certifying that the same was duly published & having also returned a Survey of the same under the hand of George Cooper Surveyor KNOW YEE Therefore that wee for & in Consideration of the Composicon to us paid & the Annuall Rent hereafter Reserved Have given and Granted & do by these Presents give & Grant unto the said Edmund Baysey all the right & title of the said Tract & parcell of land to us belonging or appurtenanting by Virtue of the said Escheat the said Tract & parcell of land lying & being in the said County of Northumberland aforesaid and bounded as followeth VIZT Beginning at a Marked White Oak by the road Side & from thence Stretching along or near the said road North Seventy Eight degrees East fifty one & half poles to a black Oak on the Westward Side the road then North twenty five degrees thirty Minuits East Twenty five & half poles to a Spanish Oak on the East ward side the road Thence North Eighteen degrees East Nineteen & half poles to an old marked white Oak Standing in a small Valley on the Westward side the road near Thomas Knights plantacon & Corner tree dividing Thomas Knights & the land of Thomas Walters from thence along a line of Trees dividing from Knight between the North & East points Seventy four poles to a marked Hickory near the head of a Small branch falling into Capt Knights maine Swamp then down the said branch between the North & West points one hundred & sixty poles to an Old marked poplar tree Standing upon a point at the mouth of the said branch from thence along the water Course of Capt. Knights maine Swamp between the South and West points two hundred & fourty poles to a Corner marked Ash tree standing in & near the mouth of another small branch falling into Capt Knights maine Swamp from thence along an old line of trees dividing from Mr. Tayler one hundred and twenty nine poles to the beginning white oake by the ridge road TOGETHER with all rights Members & Appurtenances thereunto belonging Royall Mines excepted & the full third part of all Lead Copper tinn Coles & Iron mines that shall be found thereon. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said one hundred & fifty seven Acres of land Together with all rights profitts & Benefitts to the same belonging or in any wise appurtenanting except before Excepted to him the said Edmund Baysey his heirs & assigns for Ever he the said Edmund Baysey his heirs & Assigns Therefore yeilding & paying to us Our heirs or Assigns or to the Certain Attorney or Attorneys of us the said Proprietors or to the Certain Attorney or Attorneys of Our heirs or assigns proprietors of the said Northern Neck yearly & every year on the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angell the fee Rent of one Shilling Ster. Money for every fifty acres of land hereby Granted PROVIDED that if the said Edmund Baysey his heirs or Assigns shall not pay the before Reserved Annuall rent so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid for the Space of two whole years after the same shall become due if lawfully demanded that then it shall & may be lawfull for us Our heirs or Assigns Certain Attorneys or Agents in the above granted premises to Re-enter & hold the same soe as if this Grant had never passes. Given at our Office in Lancaster County within our said proprietary under Our Seale. Witness our Agent and Attorney fully Authorized thereto dated the Twenty fifth day of Aprill in the fourth Year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Ann by the Grace of God of England Scotland and France and Ireland Queen defender of the faith &c. Annoq Domini 1705.

Edmund Baysey his Escheat Deed for 157 Acres of Land in Northumberland County.

"Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Northumbria Collectanea, 1645-1720," Volume 19, page 5, shows: "Basye, Edmond, Sr., wit. deed Jas. Knight to Edmond Bazie, Jr., 20 Nov. 1705."

In "Record Book" for Northumberland County, Virginia, 1710-1713, at pages 237-239, on file in the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at Richmond, appears the following deed:

"This Indenture made the seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & twelve between Edmond Basie, Sen., of great Wiccocomico in the County of Northumberland, of the one part, and Edmond Basie, Jun., of the parish & County aforesaid, of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said Edmond Basie, Sen., for & in consideration of the sum of ten thousand pounds of tobacco in Casque, pd. by the said Edmd Basie, Jun., to him the sd. Edmd Basie, Sen., att & before the sealing & delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he the said Edmd Basie, Sen., doth by these presents acknowledge thereof & of every part & parcell thereof, doth clearly acquit, exonerate & discharge him the said Edmd Basie, Jun., his heirs, Execrs & Admrs forever, hath given, granted, aliened, bargained, sold, enfeoffed & confirmed & by these presents doth fully clearly & absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff & confirm unto the said Edmd Basie, Jun., his heirs & assigns forever a tract or parcell of land containing one hundred fifty seven acres, being granted to the said Edmond Basie, Sen., by deed dated the twenty-fifth day of April, Anno, 1705, lying & being in the County aforesaid & parish of Great Wiccocomico & bounded as followeth, VIZT., Beginning att a marked white oak by the road side & from thence stretching along or near the said road north seventy eight degrees East fifty one & half poles to a black oak on the Westward side of the sd. road thence north twenty five degrees thirty min. East twenty five & half poles to a Spanish oak on the Eastward side of the road, thence North eighteen degrees east nineteen & half poles to an old marked white oak standing in a small Valley on the Westward side the road near Thomas Knight's plantation & corner tree, dividing Thos. Knight's & the land of Thomas Walters from thence along a line of trees dividing from Knight between the north & east points seventy four poles to a marked hickory near the head of a small branch falling into Capt. Knights swamp, thence following sd. branch between the north & west sides one hundred & sixty poles to an old marked poplar tree standing upon a point att the mouth of the said branch, from thence along the water course of Capt. Knights main swamp between the south & west points two hundred & forty poles to a corner marked ash tree standing in & near the mouth of another small branch falling into Capt. Knights main swamp from thence along an old line of trees dividing from Mr. Taylor one hundred twenty nine poles to the beginning white oak by ye Ridge road as may more fully appear by the said Patent with all & singular the rights, members & appurtenances together with all woods, profits, commodities and appurtenances whatsoever to the said land or to any part or parcell of it belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have & to hold the sd. one hundred & fifty seven acres of land hereby granted, bargained & sold with all the sd. & every of their rights, members & appurtenances unto the sd. Edmond Basie, Jun., his heirs & assigns unto the only proper use & behoof of the said Edmd Basie, Jun., his heirs & assigns forever & the said Edmd Basie, Sen. for himself, his heirs, Excrcs, Admrs. & every of them, the said tract of land before granted, bargained & sold with the appurtenances & premises unto the said Edmd Basie, Jun. his heirs and assigns forever, shall & will warrt & forever defend by these presents from the claim or claims of any manner of person or

persons whatsoever & that the said tract of land & all the premises are clearly & freely acquitted, exonerated & discharged of & from all & all manner of other & former gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases & mortgages, joyntures, dower & titles of dower & of & from all & singular other titles, troubles & charges demands & incumbrances whatsoever & further that the said Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns Excrs & Admrs. and every of them shall & will from time to time & att all times & forever hereafter att the reasonable request & at the cost & charges in the law of him the sd. Edmond Basie, Jun., his heirs, Excrs., Admrs. & assigns, make, do, suffer have executed & acknowledge or caused or procured to be made, done, suffered, levied, executed & acknowledged all & every such further & other reasonable & lawful grants, acts, conveyances & assurances in the law whatsoever for the further, better & more perfect granting, passing & conveying & assigning the said tract of one hundred and fifty seven acres of land ye premises with the appurtenances unto the said Edmd Basie, Jun., his heirs & assigns forever according to the true intent & meaning hereof as by him the said Edmd Basie, Jun., his heirs & assigns or by his or their counsell learned in the law shall be advised, devised or required & the sd. Edmond Basie, Sen., for himself, his heirs, Excrs. & Admrs. & every of them further covenant & agree to & with the sd. Edmd Basie, Jun., his heirs, Excrs., Admrs. & assigns to acknowledge this present deed of bargain & sale in due form of law in some Court to be held by his Majty's Justices of the Peace for this County att any time within six months from ye date hereof. In Witness Whereof, I, the sd. Edmd Basie have sett my hand & affixed my seal to two of these Indentures of the same tenor & date.

Edmond Basie, Seal

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of Jno. Copedge (B.9), Jno. Basie (B.3), Wm. Copedge."

"Die December 17, 1712. This deed was acknowledged in Northld County Court by Edmond Basie, Sen., unto his son, Edmond Basie, Jun. & is recorded. Teste.

Tho. Hobson, Cl. Cur."

"Memorandum. December the 17th, Anno, 1712. That full & peaceable possession by livery of seizin by turf & twig was given & delivered by the within named Edmund Basie, Sen., of the land & premises within mentioned on the land to ye within named Edmd Basie, Jun., in the presence of us.

Jno. Copedge. (B.9). Wm. Copedge. Jno. Basie. (B.3.)

"Die December 17, 1712. This endorsement of livery of seizin was acknowledged in Northumberland County Court by Edmd Basie, Sen., unto his son Edmond Basie, Jun., and is recorded.

Teste. Tho. Hobson, Cl. Cur."

In "Order Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1699-1713, found in the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at Richmond, at page 809, appears the following entry :

"Dec. 17, 1712 Basie's Deed to Basie recorded.—Edmund Basie having acknowledged a Deed of Indenture for land unto his son Edmd Basie with Livery of Seizin thereon endorsed, the said deed & endorsmt thereon are admitted to record."

At the same time Edmond Basye, Junior, conveyed sixty acres to his father Edmond Basye, Senior (See the deed under B.2).

An old parish book at Alexandria, Virginia, shows Edmond Basye was one of the Vestrymen in 1704.

June 17, 1712. Edmond Basye was appointed overseer of roads in Northumberland County, Virginia. (See Order Book in 1713, page 218).

In Book B, at page 76 of Northern Neck Grants, in Northumberland County, Virginia, the land of Edmond Baysey is referred to for description in describing the land of the Taylor family.

In "Order Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1699-1713, in the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at page 728, appears the following entry:

"May 17, 1711. The records being burnt & Edmond Basie presenting to the Court a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Henry Maise, dec'd., and Mr. Richard Nutt in Cort, upon his oath declaring the same to be a true copy to the best of his knowledge, he having writt. the original, & also the sd. Basie making oath that the same was a copy taken by him from the original will, the same is therefore by the Court approved and upon the said Basie's motion admitted to record."

And on page 729 appears the following:

"May 17, 1711. Edmond Basie and others were appointed by the Court to lay out and proportion the land in dispute between Samuel Downing and Elizabeth his wife, Edward Sandore and Edward Sandore, Jun., and to report their proceedings to the Court."

In "Record Book," of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1718-1726, at page 265, in the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at Richmond, Virginia, is the following:

"The Deposition of Edmond Basey Sen.^r declares as followeth that he the said Basey according to the direction of Tho: Watters did make the said Watters his Will and that the said Watters did leave his whole estate to his wife during her widdowhood and his land, after his wife's decease, he gave to his son Jno Watters and for want of an heir from his said son ye sd land should descend to his said Daughter Mary Watters and for his pretended Daughter Eliza he gave her one Shilling to Cutt her off and Lazarus Taylor¹ being wittness to the said Will doth declare the same.

Lazarus Taylor came into Court and said that the decd party did leave to his wife a third part of his land and estate in case she married and the rest as a foresaid.

Ed.: Basey, Lazarus Taylor"

"Die Marty 250 1721/22. This Deposition of Edmd Basy, Senr and Lazarus Taylor relating to Thos. Watters his Will they having made Oath thereto is admitted to Record.

Test: Rd Lee. Co. Cur."

As Attorney, Edmond Basye wrote wills for his neighbors, appeared in court, and was a counselor.

It is very probable that his wife, Eliza Taylor Basye, had died prior to 1714, because she is not named in his will.

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800, page 25, states that Edmd. Basy, of Northumberland County, Virginia., left a will in 1723/4.

¹Lazarrus Taylor was the brother-in-law of this Edmond Basye. And see under A.2 for further reference to this will.

The Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXV, pages 211-218, states that Edmond Basie, Sr., of Wicomico Parish, Northumberland County, Virginia, left a will dated October 2, 1714.

"Record Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1718-1726, at pages 401-402, on file in Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond, Virginia, shows the will of Edmond Basye, as follows :

In the Name of God Amen. The second Day of October Ano 1714, I, Edmond Basy of the parish of Wickco in the County of Northumberland, being Sick & weak of body but of Sound and perfect memory, thanks be to almighty God for the Same and Calling to mind the uncertain State of this Transitory Life here on Earth and that all flesh must yeald to Death when it Shall please God to Call, have thought fit to make and ordain this my Last will and Testament which is this as followeth. Impis: I give and bequeath my Soul to almighty God my Heavenly father Trusting only in the merrits and Intercession of my Blessed Savior and Redeemer Jesus Christ that it will be Saved and Inherit Eternal Glory for Evermore, and my body to the earth from [whence] it Came to be Buried in Decent Christian Buryal at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named. And for what worldly Estate it hath pleased God of his mercy to Lend me, Do Dispose of as followeth, that is to Say, I will that all the Debts and Dues that I owe to any person in Right or Conscience be Duely Satisfied and payd in Convenient time after my Decease by my Executor. Item. I give and bequeath to my Son John Basy and to the heirs of his body Lawfully begotten all my Land on the west side of the main Swamp and the plantation on which my Son Isaac now lives, and for want of Such heirs to my Son Isaac Basy and his heirs forever. Item. I Give and bequeath to my Son Josiah Basy and my Son Elizamon Basy and to the heirs of there Two Bodyes Lawfully begotten all my Land Lying on the South Side of the Spring Swamp and bounded on the Land of Thomas Pitman, Richard Cundiff and my Two Brothers [in-law] Thomas Taylor and John Taylor to be Equally Divided and for want of Such heirs as aforesaid to my Son Isaac Basy and his heirs forever. Item. I Give and bequeath to my Son William Basy and the heirs of his body Lawfully begotten all my Land in Knights Neck which I purchased of my Son, Edmond Basy and for want of such heirs of his Body to my Son Isaac Basy and his heirs forever. Item. I Give and bequeath to my Son Edmond Basy and to his heirs forever all that parcel of Land on which he now Lives being heretofore made over to him by Deed Indented and Sealed by me. Item. I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Julilia Basy one Thousand pounds of Tobacco and to have her being and Reasonable maintainance During her Single Life on my now Dwelling plantation and my will and Desire is that my Said Daughter have and Injoy her Stock of Cattle being now Differently marked from mine. Item. I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Elisher Basy one Thousand Pounds of Tobacco and one Cow and Calf & there Increase to be delivered to her by my Executor Soon after my Decease & to have her being and Reasonable maintainance on my now Dwelling plantation During her Single Life. Item. I Give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Copedge five hundred pound of Tobacco to be payd by my Executors. Item. I Give and bequeath to my oldest Son Isaac Basy all the rest and Residue of my Estate, Real & personal, to him & his heirs forever. Lastly, I do constitute, nominate and appoint my Son Isaac Basy my Sole and Whole Executor of this my Last will and Testament & he is hereby Desired to See to the faithfull management of this my will to all Intents & purposes. In Testimony hereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my

Seal the Day above Written. The words "to be Equally Divided" was Inter-lined before Signed. This was actually Done, Signed & Sealed in presence of us :

Edm. Basye, Seal

William Hornsby. John Hornsby. Mary (MH) Hornsby
her mark

Jany. 28th, 1723. Item. I give & bequeath to Saml: Heath one acre of land lying upon Knights Swamp Convenient for the building of a mill to him & his heirs forever it being part of a Tract of land before mentioned. Tho. Pitman, Isaac Basye.

"Die Marty 18th: 1723/4. This will was proved in Northumberland County Court to be the Last will and Testament of Edmond Basye, Dec'd, being proved by the Oaths of John Hornsby and Mary Hornsbe and a Codicil proved by the oaths of Thomas Pittman & Isaac Basye and are admitted to Record.

Test. Rd Lee, Cl. Cur.

When this will was written in 1714 it is very possible that Edmond Basye contemplated a trip to England for business or other reasons, or that he was very sick or had suffered some personal injury and was not expected to live. But he recovered and lived until 1724. In January of that year (old style 1723) apparently he again became sick and added to his will a codicil which was witnessed by his son Isaac and another. This codicil shows that he had become interested in the building of a mill along the water course dividing his land from that of Capt. Knight. For the water course as a dividing line, see the grant herein from Lord Fairfax. See also the mill property under D.8, D.14 and E.23.

"Record Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1718-1726, at page 410, on file in Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond, Virginia, shows the Inventory of the Estate of Edmond Basye as follows :

Inventory Edmond Baysie Estate.

"An Inventory of the estate of Edmond Basye, Deceased, Taken by the Subscriber: To 1 Cow and Calf; 2 Two-year old Stears; 1 3-year old Stear; 1 2-year old bull; 3 sows; 9 shoats; 1 pr. of Great Stilliards; pee and canhook; to 1 pr. of Small Stilliards; 1 pr. of fiar tongs; one Iron Spit; 1 Iron pot Rack; to 1 Iron Pothook; 1 Iron pestle; 2 Iron Wedges; 6 old hoes; 1 old Grubing hoe; 2 old axes; 2 old Iron potts and hooks; one frying pan; 1 old Iron Kettle; one old bell; mettle Skillet; 1 spice mortar and pestle; 1 coopers adze; 1 old howel; one carpenters adze; 1 Round shave; 1 old cutting knife; one old currieing knife and steel; 2 old gunns; 1 old Iron Jack; 2 Flax hackels; one old cross cut saw; 1 pr. of pinchers; 1 pr of Nipers; one old Javalin; 1 old Sword; 1 Grind Stone; one Cane; one pewter Quart pot; 1 pr. of Taylors Shears; 1 hone; 22 pcs. of pewter; 8 spoons; 1 old Couch; 2 old Spinning wheels; 3 old Tables; 3 old Chests, locks and keys; 1 box, lock & Key; 1 nutmeg grater; To a parcel of old Books; 3 feather beds with bed cloaths and bedsteads and cords; 1 flock bed wth bed Cloaths; 3 Earthen milk pans; one Earthen butter pot; two stone muggs; 1 box Iron & heaters; 6 old Sider Casque[s]; 5 old Tubbs; ½ Bushel of Salt; 1 old Tin Kettle; 1 pr. of wool Cards; 1 Stone Jugg; 1 Looking Glass; 11 Sheets of Writing paper; 1 Penn Knife; 1 pr. of marking Irons; 1 Meal bagg; Silver Seal; 1 pr. of Spectacles; 4 Thread Laces; 2 Sticks Mohair; 3 Dozⁿ of Coat buttons; 5 Skaines of fine

thread, 1 quarter of a pd of Brimstone; to 1¾ yds of Serge; 3¼ yds of Cours Linnin; 4 yds of Kersey; one hat Brush; I pr. of brass Cumpases; 4 yards of Dowlace; 10¾ yds of find Linnin; 8 yds of Do; to 5 yds of Cours Linnin; old Lathing hammer; to his Wareing Cloaths; 2 old wooden chairs; old Candlestick; 764 lbs. of Tobo; old Bung Boarer; old fishing Line.

May 20th, 1724.

Isaac Basye."

"This Inventory of the Estate of Edmond *Baysie*, Dec'd, was presented to the Court by Isaac Baysie and is admitted to Record.

Teste. Rich^d Lee, Cl. Cur."

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. II, page 338, states that Edmond Basye came from *France* to America in 1670, and settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, and was a planter; also that he died about 1724.

Also *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 210, states that Edmond Basye was *born* in France and came to America before 1750; that Samuel Tracy of Baltimore, Maryland, was allowed transportation for him in 1670; that his name appears in Northumberland County, Virginia, Court records in 1683 and in 1712; that land was conveyed to him in 1705, which he conveyed to his son in 1712; that he was a landed proprietor, a vestryman, a warden and attorney. It states his marriage to Miss Taylor.

This Edmond is again mentioned in the last named publication, No. 26, page 734.

Also *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists*, Vol. I, pages 287-288, states that Edmond Basye, of Virginia, married _____ Taylor; that he was *born* in France, was a Huguenot refugee, a landed proprietor, a vestryman, warden, and attorney.

I am very confident that the last three books above named are in error in stating that Edmond Basye was *born* in France, and that he came *directly from France* to America. I am very confident that our first Edmond Basye, of Norman-French ancestry, came from England to America, and not directly from France to America.

The Virginia Company, which was organized in England by the king's authority to explore and develop the colony of Virginia, sought as its colonists those who were to be found in England—not in France—and caused them to be transported in English vessels, thereby conforming to the English Navigation law in spirit, if not to the very letter.

From a study of all these public records we find that Edmond Basye (A.1) was a lawyer familiar with English forms and procedure, which he would have to learn in England. He could not learn it in France. He wrote wills in the English language for other persons; he acted as Executor; he appeared in Court; he engaged in litigation; he bought and sold land; he was a landed proprietor; he was a planter; he was a soldier; he was a road overseer; he was a vestryman in the Church of England; he was a leader in his community and stood high as a counsellor to his neighbors. If he had been born in France and had come directly from France to America, he would have spoken French and could not be expected to know anything about English law and procedure, nor the courts, nor could he have taken the active part which he did in business affairs, nor could he have been a leader and counsellor in his community composed of Englishmen.

He married Eliza Taylor the members of whose family were adjoining neighbors in Virginia and had come from England.

From an inspection of the inventory of his estate, we may reasonably draw inferences about him. For example:

1. While a young man he had probably made voyages at sea. His inventory shows "three old chests with locks and keys," such as sailors had. This, too, is in line with the letter written by Hon. C. L. Hoover.²

2. After acquiring a large tract of land and prospering financially, and after becoming a recognized leader in the community, he was a "country gentleman," as appears from his powdering tubs, hat brush, "wearing clothes," and cane.

3. After he had reached the peak of his success, sometime after middle age, he probably returned to England to have his eyes treated, for we find in the inventory a pair of spectacles. These could not be made in America at that time, and would have to be fitted to the individual.

Also, it may be inferred that he went back on a visit to England for business or other reasons, from the fact that we find in the inventory certain articles that were made abroad and were not made here in America, and which he brought back with him, viz., imported laces, mohair, coat buttons, fine thread, serge, kersey, fine linen, books, pewter dishes, tin kettle, mirror, candlestick, brass compass, lathing hammer, bell, nutmeg grater, spice mortar and pestle. If he did return to England, the time might have been soon after making his will in 1714, which may have been made in anticipation of such a journey.

4. We find in this inventory a variety of tools necessary for carrying on various activities on the plantation, such as for making threads and yarns from flax and wool, for weaving cloth, tailoring, tanning leather (for shoes and other purposes), carpentering, coopering, salt making, and farming. And he had livestock.

From the fact that he had a small library, writing paper, a pen knife (used for quill pens), and a silver seal, and from his writing of wills and from other activities referred to, we may reasonably conclude that he had more education than many of the average American colonists of that day.

5. For sports, if we may call them such, his inventory shows he was equipped for hunting and fishing,—two guns, one javeline and a fishing line. But what he did in these lines was probably more for practical purposes than for sports.

6. For further discussion concerning him, see Forewords, pages 48-62.

A. 2. JOHN BASYE (European Ancestry unknown to compiler.)

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Church.

It is probable that this John Basye and Edmond Basye (A.1) were brothers. John came to America in 1657 or 1658.

The County Court Note Book, A Little Bulletin of History and Genealogy, for June, 1927, page 19, shows: "John Bazey(?) and the widow of Thomas Church, Jr." were married "Before 28 Jany 1677," in Northampton County, Virginia. And for April, 1926, page 11, shows that "Lt. Coll. Robert Abrall and John Pigg, of New Kent, 1658, brought over John Bose[Base?] and others and claimed headrights."

The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. X, page 258, shows: "List of tithables in Northampton County, Virginia, August, 1666," showing among others the name of "John Basy." (This list is taken from the records in the Clerk's office.)

²See pages 58-60.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 210, says that the name of John Basye appears on the tithable list of Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1666, and that he appears on the court records in 1712. Northampton County, Virginia, where John Basye next is found, was carved out of Northumberland County.

On September 12, 1683, John Basye and Edmond Basye (A.1) got judgment against William Parker for 1200 pounds of tobacco and coffee. (See Order Book for 1683, page 251.)

Winstons of Virginia, and Allied Families, at pages 79-80, gives the will in full of Thomas Waters, dated in 1711, proved February 9, 1711, and in a footnote says: "The Court appointed John Basye to be guardian of Dorcas Waters," as shown by the Essex County Records, Order Book 1716-23, pages 415-416.

This will³ was written in England by Edmond Basye (A.1).

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in Northampton County, Virginia, In "Order Book, Wills, Etc.," Vol. II (New Number XIV at page 41, appears the following deed:

Know All Men by These presents that I, John Basey [or Bazey] of the County of Northampton, *Planter*, doe hereby give and grant unto my godson John Tatum, the younger son of John Tatum of the County aforesaid and also Planter, one three years old heifer with all her female increase (except the first cow calfe she brings) which I give to Thomas Tatum brother unto the said John Tatum the younger, with all her female increase. The said three years old heifer being marked, cropt & underbitted on both eares, the right eare a hole in it & the left eare slitt, which said heifer with her increase as aforesaid I intrust & Impower their said father John Tatum to take the care thereof & looke after for the use and benefit of his said two children & for his paines & trouble therein to have all ye male increase of them and the female increase of the said heifer and calfe as aforesaid to be delivered them as they attaine to the age of twenty one years & soe to reddound & goe to the sole use and benefit of them and their heirs for ever. But in case of both or either of their decease under age then the female increase with the said heifer as aforesaid to be divided amongst the residue of the children of the said John Tatum as they attain to lawful age & to be enjoyed by them & their heirs forever.

Witness my hand & seale the 29th day of Octobr Anno D, 1681.

Signed & delivered in presence of Nicholas (N. G.) Granger, Jno. Burroughs.

John (signum) Basey
ye seale.

(Endorsed)

"The 30th of December, 1681, Acknowledged in open court by the within named John Basey [or Bazey] as his reall act & Deed.

Teste Dan Neech, Cl. Cur. } North.^{ton.}
Co.

Recorded, Teste Dan Neech, Cl. Cur. }

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in Northampton County, Virginia, Vol. 4, page 230, of the Book of "Orders, Deeds, Wills, etc.," also showing "A Record of Marks of Cattle Belonging to the Inhabitants of this County of

³See under A.1.

Northampton," under the heading of "Several Men's Marks of Cattle Entered in the Yeare 1666," appear the following items :

April 23rd: "John Bazy, his marke, cropt on ye right eare, & a hole in ye same eare."

Also: "Winifred Bazy, her marke, cropt both eares, & 2 slitts in ye left, & nick under ye right eare."

Whether this Winifred was the daughter by a former marriage, or the mother or the sister, of John Basye, does not appear.

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northampton County, Virginia, in "Order Book, Wills, etc." for 1674-1679, in Vol. 10 (New No. XII) at page 221, Jan'y 6, 1677, appears the will of Thomas Church, Jun., dated March 20, 1676/7, probated 31st day of December, 1676/7, in which the name of John Bazy (among others) is shown as owing 200 pounds of tobacco to the deceased (and other persons owing him other amounts). And on page 225, Jan. 28, 1677, recites:

"Whereas, John Bazey who married the relict of Thomas Church, Jun., dec'd, hath by his petition to this court left Thomas & Norra two of the children of his said predecessor with the executors to the court's disposing. And Peter Parker having voluntarily profered in court to take the guardianship of them & give security to bee responsible for their welfare. It is the judgment of the Court accordingly ordered that they remain with him. The boy will be eighteen and the girl will [be] sixteen."

And on page 328, February 27, 1678, recites:

"Upon the motion & petition of John Bazey [or Basey] to this Court it is their opinion & result that the wife of the said Bazey [or Basey] have an equall share of the deceased child's estate of the said Bazey's wife's former husband as well as the other two surviving children of Thos. Church, Junr., dec'd., her said former husband. The sd. decedent's estate being given to his wife & children by his will."

And on page 254, April 30, 1678:

"Sam Younge, John Bazey [or Basey], Wm. Streape, and Abraham Van Soldt are appointed by the Court to appraise the estate of Daniel Jackson, deceased, and that the Sheriff give them notice to meet att ye house of Wm. Baker on Saturday the 4th of May next to perform ye same accordingly."

And on page 256, May 28, 1678:

"It is ordered by the Court that John Tatum, Co. Surveyor of the Highways the ensuing year, be commissioned in the Room of John Basey to see the highwayes cleared in his precincts according to former order of assembly and that the Sheirff give him notice thereof with copy of this writ & former order."

John Basye left no sons and perhaps no daughters unless it be Winifred before mentioned.

A. 3. JOHN BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. about 1595. d. Aug. —, 1671. m. Elizabeth —
b. — d. 1673.

Their children: B.10, B.11, B.12.

John Basye settled at Hartford, Connecticut. He was a weaver by trade. He had no sons. He had three daughters, viz., Mary (B.10), who married Samuel Burr (died in 1682); Lydia (B.11), who married John Baker and died May 16, 1700; and Elizabeth (B.12), who was born in 1645, baptized at Hartford, August

23, 1645, and later married Paul Peck, Jr. The name of Baysey was handed down as a christian name in the Burr, the Baker and the Welles families.

John Basye was an original proprietor. His house lot was on the South side of the road from the mill to the South meadow, now Elm Street. He held several public offices, viz., he was chosen chimney viewer in 1649; surveyor of highways, 1652; constable, 1656; fence viewer, 1667; townsman, 1669.

"Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650," page 53, states that John Basey came from Wethersfield Parish, Essex, England, to Hartford, Connecticut.

The *Historical Notices of Connecticut*, at page 1, of the part entitled 'Historical Notices,' states :

Great numbers who attended his [Rev. Thomas Hooker's] ministry, and experienced its salutary effects, were willing to emigrate to any part of the world, to enjoy the happiness of such a pastor.

And on page 2 of same :

Therefore in 1632, a large body of them came over, and settled at Newton, since called Cambridge, in Massachusetts. Those who before had arrived and commenced a settlement at Weymouth, all removed to Newtown and settled with their brethren.

Rev. Hooker arrived in Boston, Sept. 4, 1633, and with him came 200 passengers. On page 9 of the same book: John Baysey is named as one of the original proprietors and settlers of Hartford. And on page 23 of same it states that to John Baysee was assigned Lot 25 in the town. And at page 43 of same, it shows that in a subsequent allotment of lands, John Baysey was also assigned Lot No. 35 containing 21 acres.

At page 2 of the part entitled *Genealogy and Biography of the First Settlers of Hartford*, it says: Baysey, John, an original proprietor and settler. His house lot was No. 25, between Buckingham, now College, and Elm Streets. He was by trade a weaver. He died in 1671 and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1673. He had no sons; his daughters were: Lydia, m. John Baker; Mary, m. Samuel Burr; Elizabeth, b. 1645, m. Paul Peck. John Baker had a son, and Samuel Burr a grandson, named Baysey, to preserve the name.

Connecticut Historical Collections, at page 31, states: The first English settlement in Hartford was commenced in 1635, by Mr. John Steel and his associates from Newtown (now Cambridge), in Massachusetts. The main body of the first settlers, with Mr. Hooker at their head, did not arrive till the following year.

The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884, Vol. I, pages 229-230, states :

John Baysey, weaver (autograph on will, *Baisie*), was an original proprietor [of the City of Hartford]; his house-lot was on the South side of the road from the mill to the south meadow, now Elm St. He was chosen chimney-viewer, 1649; surveyor of highways, 1652; constable, 1656; fence-viewer, 1667; townsman, 1669; d. August, 1671; Will dated Aug. 14; inv. Aug. 29, £383.2.6. His widow Elizabeth, died in 1673; inv. Dec. 13.—Ch.: i, Mary, m. Samuel Burr, of Hartford, ii, Lydia, m. John Baker, who lived on the highway afterwards called Baker's Lane, in Hartford; she d. May 16, 1700, iii, Elizabeth bapt. in Hartford, Aug. 23, 1645; m. Paul Peck, Jr., of Hartford. The name Baysey was handed down to the present century as a Christian name in the Burr and Baker families, and the Welles family of West Hartford.

Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700, page 16, says: Baysey, John, weaver, an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn. no male issue.

A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut, with the Time of Their Arrival in the Country and Colony, Their standing in Society, Place of Residence, Condition in Life, Where From, Business, etc., as far as is Found on Record, at page 158, states:

Basey, John, a weaver by trade, was a respectable and early settler at Hartford; he had fourteen acres in the land division at Hartford in 1639. In 1640, he resided in Hartford, south of Little River; his lot was bounded westerly on Richard Butler, south by the road from George Steel's to south meadow, and easterly by Joseph Easton; he had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptised at Hartford, Aug. 23, 1645; Mary, m. Samuel Burr; Lydia, m. John Baker; Elizabeth, his third daughter, m. Paul Peck; his wife was Elizabeth ————. He had a grandson, Paul Peck; another, Joseph Baker, a brother-in-law, John Baker, and a son-in-law, John Baker; he left no sons. He d. 1671; his wife, Elizabeth, d. 1672. John Basey drew 36 acres in the land division in 1672. He made his will Aug. 14, 1671. He gave his grandson, Paul Peck, a piece of land; also, his grandson, Joseph Baker, woodland; also, his grandson, John Baker, a piece of land; to his son-in-law, John Baker, he gave his loom 'with all the tackling,' after his decease. His wife, Elizabeth, Executrix, inventory appraised Aug. 29, 1671; £383, 2 s. 6d. He mentions no sons in his will. He gave Joseph, son of John Baker, seventeen acres of land.

Also, at page 158, shows:

Basey, Elizabeth, widow of John, in her will, gave her daughter, Elizabeth Peck, two coats, one that was her husband's cloak, and her cow, for her care for her in her sickness; the remainder she gave her three daughters, Mary Burr, Lydia Baker and Elizabeth Peck. Inventory dated Dec. 13, 1673; £60. 14s; No sons.

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Vol. III, pages 207, 208, and 211, names John Baysey as an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut; that he married Elizabeth ————, who died in 1673; and that his daughter Mary (B.9), in 1665, married Samuel Burr who died in 1682.

Colonial Families of the United States of America, Vol. IV, page 112, states that John Baysey, who died in 1671, was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., and that his daughter, Mary (B.9) married Samuel Burr, who died in 1682, at Hartford, Conn.

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. III, (1928) at page 43, states that John Baysey, who died in 1671, was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., and was a freeman, and that his wife Elizabeth died in 1673. See also Vol. IV, (1930), page 248, of the same publication for substantially the same facts, except that the name is spelled Baysee. See also Vol. V, (1933), page 248, of the same publication which shows that Elizabeth Baisey, daughter of John Baisey, married Paul Peck (1639-1725), of Hartford, Conn.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 25 (1932), on page 204, states that John Basey was an imigrant to America before 1750, that he was a weaver at Hartford, Conn., and died in 1671. He had 14 acres in 1639; he married Elizabeth ————, who died in 1674; and their children were: Elizabeth, baptized at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1645, married Paul Peck; Mary, married Samuel Burr;

and Lydia married John Baker. Also No. 26 of the same publication, at page 210, says that John Basye (Baisie, Bassie, Baysey) (died Aug. 14, 1671), was of French Huguenot descent; he settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1635; an original proprietor of Hartford where he lived on Elm Street; he was chimney-viewer, 1649; surveyor of highways, 1652; constable, 1656; fence-viewer, 1667; townsman, 1669; a weaver; his sister *Adrean* married at Hartford, Sept.⁴ 15, 1648, John Lord; will made August 14, proved Sept. 7, 1671; married Elizabeth ———— (d. 1673); issue:-1-Mary, married Samuel Burr, of Hartford; 2-Lydia, (d. May 16, 1700), married John Baker; 3-Elizabeth (baptized, Hartford, Aug. 23, 1645), married Paul Peck, Jr. (b. 1639, d. 1725), of Hartford, Conn.

The *Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, 1633-1885*, at page 12 states: John Baysey is shown to be a member of the church, and that he died in 1671.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. II, pages 79-81 (taken from the Lansdowne Manuscripts, the originals being in the British Museum, XCIH, 89) recites:

Complaint of Nathaniel Barding and Others of the Church Against Mr. Webster and others of the Dissenting Brethren; Presented to the General Court.

"This 4th of December, 1657: A Declaration of severall greivances and offences given by Mr. Webstr, Capt. Cullick, Mr. Goodwin and Andrew Bacon, and the other subscribers to a remonstrance sent to the Ch: of Christ at Hartford, now published and read in severall Chs, tending to the defamation of Mr. Stone and the Ch. at Hartford, and to the breach of the peace of the Chs and Comonwealth, wch wee whose names are subscribed humbly prsent to this honored Court for reliefe, helpe, and direction, desiring it may bee duly considered. Their offences are these wch follow:

1. Wee conceive that they have violated their covenant wth vs wch they have not only made, but lately renewed in a sollemne manner, and testified before God and men that [they] would walke with us as formerly, and yet they repeate former [matters] wch were all issued according to the Counsell of the late reverend Eldrs and messengers sent from seven ch.s in Mattachusetts, whereby they make it appear that they refuse to stand to that determination to wch wee and the Ch; doe stand firmly according to or agreemt and in-gagemt.

2. They have wthdrawne themselves from all Ch. Comunion wth vs, not giving vs any convincing reason out of the word of God for their wthdraw-ing from vs in this mann'r, neither have they reasoned wth the Ch: although wee it hath bene desired by them, for the Ch: have answered their paper and received no returne; neither have they since that answe're inquired of the Ch: and examined things in the least measure, whether the Ch: will owne any such things as are evill or noe; and that these actings tend of their owne nature to the defamation of the Ch: and Mr. Stone may appeare.—

(1) Because these subscribers hiding their owne sin in breach of covenant, prtend that Mr. Stone hath transgressed the last agreemt, without a[ny] evidence, spetiall testimony, or any one witnesse named who can testify those things, and subscribe a multitude of hands, as if all the things wch are expressed in that paper were sure and certaine. Who is it that hearing these papers read by officers in Chhs but will bee apt and ready to conceive that so many persons of such accompt will not subscribe to a paper wthout just cause and sufficient ground?

⁴Should be May.

(2) They say they wthdraw from Mr Stone and all that joyne with him in these evill courses, as if neither Mr Stone nor the Ch: were worthy of the Comunion of saints.

2. These actings also tend to the breach of the peace of Chs and Comonwealth: first, of Chs and Ch: estate, (first,) because they tend to the rending of Chs. 1 Cor. 12,25.

(2) because these are a desperate violation of the rules of discipline in practise here according to the word of God: as for that rule of discipline, 18 Math. 15, they so slight it, that Brother Bacon not only being vnder offence but also vnder Ch: pcesse and some conviction, and yet he prfesseth hee will not attend the Ch: and why may not any brother when hee hath given offence, espetially if hee can procure a considerable number to joyne wth him, rend himself from the Ch: and shake off the yoake, ordinances and discipline, and govrment of Christ, in his Ch: And this way of theirs crosseth or first fundam-tall law, whereby wee are bound by oath to observe the rule of discipline here in practise according to the word of God.

(2) if differences arise in a Ch: they should bee first disputed in the Ch: and then more openly in a publick Counsell, according to that pattern, Acts 15; but this rule is not attended by our brethren.

3. Vpon this accompt how can it be avoyded but there will be seurrall Chs in every towne in this jurisdiction? for if discontented prsons who distaste the wayes of God prtending that they are the holy party may separate from their brethren without just cause, will not this cause divissions and sub-divisions of Chs in sevrall Townes? In prbability this will follow this evill example, and be destructive to the peace of the comonwealth and kindle such a fyre as will not be quenched till the observation of all devine ordinances, the sancification of the Sabboath, and practise of the wayes of devine worship, bee consumed amongst vs, and then woe bee to the Inhabitants of this place. Wee must marke them who cause devisions and offences contrary to the Doctrine wch we have learned, Rom. 16,17.

The reason why wee are necessitated to prsent these greivances and offences to the consideration of this honored court, is because these our brethren doe deny any Ch: relation to vs; secondly, the civill authority are by the appointmt of God and by the lawes of this comonwealth to see that the peace, ordinances and rules of Christ in every Ch: within this jurisdiction bee observed; and the Ch: have given in to or brethren, if vpon due examination it bee found that Mr Stone or the Ch: have departed from that last agreemt made before the eldrs of the Massachusets, they will by the helpe of Christ attend their conviction with due satisfaction.

Nathaniell Barding,
George Stocking.
George Crane.
Thomas Spencer.
William Kelsy.
Joseph Eason.
Paul Peck.
John Baysy.
Nath. Willett."

Collection of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. XXI, pages 195-196, giving a list of families in Hartford with the quantity of grain in possession of each, March 9, 1669-1670, shows: "Goodm Baysy" had 30 busels of wheat, 12 bushels of corn, and that there were 4 persons in his family.

Same publication, Vol. XXII page 246, shows: "Goodm *Bazy*" was one of twelve jurymen that served May 13, 1662, at Hartford, in the "Particular Court," which was one of the County Courts.

At page 161, shows: "John *Baisy*" and Rich Goodman were presented to the Court and sworn in as constables for Hartford, the 1st Thursday in March, 1655-1656.

At page 199, shows: "John *Basie*" was a juror at Hartford, May 17, 1659.

At page 211, shows: "John *Basey*" was a juror at Hartford, May 15, 1660.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. VI, containing a copy of all the records in the earliest volume of the town votes at Hartford; at pages 16-18, shows the names of such inhabitants as have a right in undivided lands January 14, 1639. This list includes the name of "John *Beasy*." At page 22, shows that "John *Baysey*" had 14 acres of land, January 3, 1639. Page 50 shows that "John *Bayse*" had 14 acres of land March 3, 1640. Page 85 "At a generall towne meting upon the 31st of January, 1648, this choyse was made:

.....
Jo *Baysy* and Joseph Esen are chossen to vew the chimnies on the south side....." Page 98, shows: "Att a Towne meeteinge on ye 22 of february, 1651. - - - - - their was chosen: for surveyers for ye south side Jon *Baysy* & Joseph Eson....." Page 110, shows: "At a Towne meating the 15th of February, 1655, ther was chossen - - - - - for constables of the north side Richard Goodman, of the south side for ye year ensuing, John *Baysa*....." Pages 150-151, shows: "At a Towne meeting, Feb. 7, 1666..... John *Baysey* and Rob: Sandford were chosen fence Viewers for the year ensueing....." Page 157, "At a Towne meeting Feb. 23rd, 1668, there were chosen officers for the year ensueing, Mr. Richd Lord, John *Baysey*, Nath. Ruscoe, Steven Hopkins, Townsmen....." Pages 161-162, "The Townsmen for Anno (69) are Drs. by soe much granted by a rate febr'y 69 upon the towne, £ 59:19:11:

this Accott: given in Decr 28, 1670. John *Baysy*, Stephen Hopkins, Nathll Resco, Richard Lord."

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. XIV, showing distributions of land at Hartford in 1639, page 48, describes 1 acre "sequestered" for Mr. Woolcott abutting upon Thomas Scotts land on the west and upon the land of John *Baysy* on the east, and on Math Marvens land on the south and on Tho. Schotts on the north. At page 57 is described land sold to Mr. Richards abutting on the highway lying north and south partly in the south meadow on the east and on John *Baysees* land and on a highway and on the west and on Mr. Milis land on the south and on Thomas Osmers land on the North. Page 64 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on the south. Page 120 describes land adjoining John *Bayseys* land on the east. Page 123 describes land adjoining John *Bayseys* land on the east. Page 153 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on the east. Page 174 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on the north. Page 200 land is allotted to John *Baysee*. Page 201 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on the north. Page 202 describes land adjoining ——— *Bayseys* land on the west. Page 208 mentions highway leading from John *Baysees* corner. Page 214 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on the west. Page 215 describes land of John *Bayse* and Pall Peck. Page 216 describes land adjoining John *Bayseys* land on the south and east. Page 227 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on the south. Page 235 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on the east. Page 238 describes land adjoining John *Bayseys* land on the south. Page 241 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on the south. Page 244 describes land adjoynnig lands of John *Baysey* on the east. Page 247 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on north

and south. Page 259 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on east. Page 267 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on west. Page 272 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on north. Page 283 describes land adjoining land of John *Baysey* on the east. Page 285 mentions land of John *Bayse*. Page 288 describes land adjoining land of John *Baysy* on the east. Page 307 describes land bought of John *Baysa*. Page 320 describes land adjoining John *Baysees* land on north. Page 341 describes land adjoining John *Bayseys* land on north. Page 342 mentions land of John *Bayse*. Page 361 describes land adjoining land of John *Baysy* on south. Page 378 describes land given by John *Baysey* to Joseph Baker and John Baker. Page 411 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on east. Page 413 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on north. Page 417 describes land adjoining John *Bayseys* land on west. Page 425 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on west. Page 433 describes land adjoining John *Bayses* land on north. Page 500 mentions John *Baysey* as owner of land. Page 482 describes land taken in exchange from John *Baysie* and John *Baysy*. Page 550 mentions John *Baysey* as owner. Page 565 mentions the land of John *Baysey*. Page 552 mentions land allotted to Jno *Baysey*. Page 497 shows the mill rates of Jno. *Baysey*.

John Basye had a sister Adrienne (Adrean) Basye, who married John Lord, on May 15, 1648.

A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Vol. I, page 82, shows among the list of the early land owners at Hartford, Connecticut, prior to 1653, the name "*BAYSEY, JOHN.*" The holdings were recorded in Hartford, at the County seat. Vol. I, pages 179-181, states that in Vol. III, at pages 94-97 of the Probate Records at Hartford, appears the Will of John *Basey*, of Hartford, Weaver. Inventory, £383- 02- 06. Taken 29 August, 1671, by Richard Butler, Nicholas Olmsted, George Grave, Jr. Will dated 14 August, 1671. The Will of John *Basey* is as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I, John *Baysey*, of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, in New England,—Weaver—being at this present weak in Body but of sound memory and good understanding, considering my own frailty, I have made and ordained this my last will and testament in manner and form following: That is to say, first of all I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator and preserver, when it shall please him to call for the same out of this transitory Life, and my Body to comely christian Buriall, in ashured hope of the blessed resurection of the same at the Last day. And as for that portion of worldly goods and estate that it hath pleased God to Lend mee here for a time, I doe by this my Last will and testament dispose thereof as followeth: First, my will is that all my just debts due from mee to any person or persons whatsoever bee duely discharged and paid out of my personal estate, and that my funeral expenses bee in like manner paid out of my estate.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my grandson Paul Peck my piece of upland, being about fower acres, Lying Between Land of Thomas Cattlyn and Goodman Bacon, as allso my division or part of the upland on the East side of the great river, to bee his and his heirs for ever after my decease.

Item. I give unto my grandson Joseph Baker my wood Lott, being about Seventeen acres, Lying between Thomas Bunce his land and Joseph Eason his Land, to bee his and his heirs for ever after my decease, reserving only to my Beloved wife Elizabeth *Basey* the use thereof for any fuell or timber that is there, during the term of her natural Life, and to all my daughters the use thereof for fuell or timber till such time as it comes to bee inclosed and otherwise improved.

•
Item. I give unto my grandson John Baker my little pasture, beeing about three acres, Lying near my son Baker's house, to bee to him and his heirs for ever after the decease of my daughter Lydia Baker, to whom I doe give the improvement of it after my decase during her natural Life.

Item. I give unto my son-in-law John Baker my Loom, with all the tackling Belonging to it, after my decease.

Item. I give unto my Beloved wife ELIZABETH BASEY my dwelling house and House Lott with the Barn and all the Appurtenances, as allso all my meadow and swamp Land in the South meadow, as allso my *p()art* of six acres near the towns End, during the term of her natural Life; and I doe give unto my said wife a third part of all the *prese(nt)* corn that shall bee at the time of my decease, and doe except that from being any part in paying any debts or funeral charges. I doe give her one third part in value of all the moveables, Cattell or other personall estate, that shall bee Left, to be at her own dispose for ever, and shee to have her choice out of all for that third part.

Item. I give to my eldest daughter Mary Burr my dwelling house, Barn, house Lott, and all their appurtenances, for ever after the decease of her mother, and after my said daughter's decease to descend to her child or children all of them, and so to bee divided that her sons shall have equal shares therein; and if she leave any daughter or daughters, then the division so to bee made that a daughter's part shall bee half so much as a son's part.

Item. I give unto my daughter Lydia Baker (besides the little pasture mentioned before) one full half of all my meadow and swamp Land in the South meadow, and shee to have the northermost half, that is to say, after the decease of her mother, during her Life time, and after her decease to descend to her children surviving her, to bee divided amongst them in the same proportion as is fore mentioned concerning my daughter Burr her children.

Item. I give the other halfe of my meadow and swamp Land in the South meadow to my daughter Elizabeth Peck after the decease of her mother, and after the decease of my said daughter it shall descend to and bee divided amongst her children surviving, by the same rule and proportion as is mentioned concerning my daughters aforesaid.

Item. I doe make and constitute my Beloved wife ELIZABETH BAYSEY to bee sole Executrix. I doe desire Mr. Richard Butler and Joseph Easton to bee overseers of this my Last will, and in case of their decease, then my friends George Grave, Jr., and Stephen Hopkins to bee overseers in their stead.

JOHN BAISIE. L.S.

Witness: Steven Hopkins, (Erased signature ———)enior, William Pitkin.

Court Record, page 111- 7 September, 1671. Will proven.

A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Vol. I, page 179, the following item appears:

Bayse, Elizabeth, Hartford, Invt. £60- 14- 00. Taken 13 December, 1673, by Stephen Hopkins & George Grave. Will not dated.

The will of Elizabeth Bayse is as follows:

I, Elizabeth Bayse, being by the Providence of god very weeke but of sound understanding, do make this my last will & testament: I do give to my

daughter elizabeth peck my 2 Cushions that was my husband's, in Consideration of her Care & Trouble of mee in my sickness. The rest of my estate I give to my three daughters, Mary Burr, Lydia Baker and Elizabeth Peck, equally to be divided amongst them.

ELIZABETH BAYSE L.S.

Witness: George Grave, Stephen Hopkins.

Court Record, page 135- 15 December, 1673. Will & Invt. exhibited by Samuel Burr and Paul Peck.

Also on page 401 of the same book appears the following:

Baker, Joseph. Court Record, page 28- 8 April, 1691: Whereas, Joseph Baker, by the last will of *JOHN BASEY* of Hartford, had a parcell of Land given him of 17 acres valued in the inventory at £10, and the said Joseph Baker being Deceased, we, upon Motion of John Baker, the Father of sd. Joseph Baker, Dist. the sd. Estate equally between the Brothers of sd. Joseph Baker that are now living.

The spelling of the name in his will is Baisie, Baysey, and Basey. His will is dated August 14, 1671, and was proved September 7, 1671. The inventory filed August 29, 1671, shows his estate was appraised at £383, 2s, 6d. His widow Elizabeth died in 1673, and left a will. The name is spelled Bayse in her will.

A. 4. ADRIENNE BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. ———. m. John Lord, May 15, 1648.
b. 1625.

Their children: B.13.

Adrienne (Adrean, Adriana) Basye was a sister of John Basye (A.2). She was married at Hartford, Connecticut, to John Lord, May 15, 1648, who was one the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut. She was his second wife. His first wife's name was Rebecca Bushnell. This John Lord, becoming heavily involved in debt, left his wife Adrienne in September, 1651, and went to Virginia, where he engaged in raising tobacco and barley. The records at Richmond, Virginia, show that he was in Virginia in 1663.

Complaint of non-support being made, the General Court ordered the townsmen of Hartford to require John Lord "the wearing apparel of his wife and a bed for her to lodge on." Accordingly on February 20, 1663, he wrote from Virginia to his nephew, Richard Lord, at Hartford, stating that if the next crop was favorable he would pay his debts.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 210, states that Adrean Basye (Baisie, Bassie, Baysey), sister of John Basye of Hartford, Connecticut, married at Hartford, Conn., on Sept.⁵ 15, 1648, John Lord.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XIII, page 141, says: John Lord was maryed to Adrean Bayc (Baysey) May the fifteenth, one thousand six hundredth forty & eaight.

And Vol. XLIII, page 94, shows an inquiry was made for information concerning descendants of John Lord and his wife Adrean Basey, of Hartford, whom he left and went to Virginia. Reference is made to his letter dated February 20, 1663.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. XIV, at page 608, shows: John Lord was maryed to Adrean Bayc, May the fifteenth, one thousand six hundred forty & eaightt.

⁵Should be May.

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Vol. III, page 115, says that John Lord married May 15, 1648, as his second wife, Adrian Bayc, the surname probably being Baysey. Being greatly in debt he abandoned her and fled to Virginia. The Court ordered him to provide for her.

Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, 1633-1885, at page 235, says: "John Lord maryed Adrean Bayc [?Baysey]," May 15, 1648.

"*The Semmes and Allied Families*," page 250, says: "James Neale [son] of Capt. James Neale, married, second, Elizabeth Lord, daughter of Capt. John Lord of Virginia, and his second wife, Adriana Bassey." (See B.13).

Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale, at page 485, says: John Lord, born 1625, married (1) Rebecca, daughter of Francis Bushnell, of Guilford. She died before 1647, and he married (2) 15 May, 1648, Adrean Basey, probably the sister of John Basey of Hartford, whom he abandoned, and in September, 1651, the General Court ordered the Townsmen of Hartford to 'require of John Lord the wearing apparel of his wife and a bed for her to lodge on.' He wrote from Appomatox, Virginia, 20 February, 1663/4, to his nephew Richard Lord, promising if the next season was 'favorable to tobacco' to pay his debts."

(The above is taken from the Memorial History of Hartford County, Vol. I, page 248.)

The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884, Vol. I, pages 248-249, says that John Lord (son of Thomas Lord, an original proprietor of Hartford) :

b. 1625, m. (1) Rebecca, dau. of Francis Bushnell, of Guilford, who d. before 1647; (2) May 15, 1648, Adrean Basey, of Hartford, prob. a sister of John Baysey; he abandoned his wife, and in September, 1651, the General Court ordered the Townsmen of Hartford to require of John Lord the wearing apparel of his wife and a bed for her to lodge on. He probably had fled to Virginia; Porter prints a letter, dated at Apomatixe (Appomattox) Feb. 20, 1663-4, from him to his nephew, Richard Lord, promising to pay his debts if the next season was favorable to tobacco. Oct. 17, 1648, John Lord, taylor, was bound over to good behavior, his brother, Thomas Lord, giving bonds for him.

The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. I, page 200, mentions "Andrew⁸ [?] Basey, of Hartford," as the second wife of John Lord, who went to Mattox, now Westmoreland, Virginia, from which place he wrote a letter to his nephew, Richard Lord, dated February 20, 1663. He was engaged in raising tobacco and barley. This same item appears again in Vol. XXXIV (1926) at page 345.

A. 5. MICHAEL BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. about 1610. d. 1688. m. Joane Cove.

No children.

Michael Basye first appears on the public record March 14, 1651, when he witnessed the will of Anthony Rawlings. At that time he was doubtless in business for himself and was able to testify as a witness in Court. He was under no restraint. It is believed that Michael Basye came to America about 1646 or 1647. From his statement made August 17, 1665, he had come apparently as the servant of Governor Stone (which must have been prior to 1651), the then Governor of the Province of Maryland. Such indentured apprenticeships usually ran from 5 to 7 years, and thereafter the servant was free to engage in business for himself. Michael

⁸Should be Adrienne.

Basye apparently bought and sold headrights, each for fifty acres of land, issued to persons who transported imigrants to America. Such headrights were assignable. He bought and sold tobacco. In 1656 he had litigation concerning some contracts to buy and to sell tobacco. He was, it seems, well to do and stood well in the community. He had property at the time of his death all of which he gave to his wife by will. He left no children. It is very probable that Jane Cove came from Hull, England, to America at the same time as Michael Basye, but they could not get married then, because Michael was a servant of the Governor and could not support a wife. In the meantime she married Anthony Rawlins (Rawlings) and had a son by him. After the death of her husband she married Michael Basye sometime prior to October 16, 1654, prior to which time, but after marriage, a slander suit was filed by him to protect and defend the reputation of his wife. He won the suit.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 210, states that Michael Basye, who died at Dorchester, Md., in 1688, came in the Adventure; he sold land in Maryland in 1653; he willed all his property to his wife and mentioned no children; he married Joan ———.

The Maryland Genealogical Bulletin, Vol. IV, (January, 1933), page 5, says: "Baisey, Michael, Immigrated prior to 1653."

The Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 1, page 7, shows that: Michael Base was one of four witnesses to the will of Anthony Rawlings, whose will was dated March 14, 1651, probated Jan'y 22, 1652. Vol. 2, page 43, states that Michael Basye, of Dorchester County, Maryland, left a will dated August 11, 1688, probated February 16, 1688/89 giving to his wife Joane all his property and making her the executrix. One of the two witnesses was Philadelphia Rawlings.

Orders of Court of the Province of Maryland, Book 1, page 396, Jan'y 22, 1652, shows: Michael Basey, pltf. vs. Hen. Cox & Jno. Boulton, Defts.

"Upon the defendts motion who appeared this day at the pltf's suit upon an arrest & requesteth the court that the pltf's suit may be dismissed, he not prosecuting. Thereupon it is ordered accordingly and that the complt pay the defendants one hundred pounds of tobacco apece for their charge and trouble in attending since the beginning of this Court with Court charges.

And in Vol. A.B.H., page 358, Maryland Land Office, at Annapolis, is the following: I Michaell Baisey do acknowledge to have sold unto Henry Bullon the rights of three hundred acres of land which I do promise to make appear upon all demands.

Witness my hand this fourth of October, 1653.

Michael Baisey.
his mark

Witness: Richard Harris, John Love (Vide Titles fol.)

"Henry Bullen demandeth the three hundred acres assigned him by Michael Baisey as above.

Warrt (Eod.) to lay out for Henry Bullen three hundred acres of land in any part of the province not formerly taken up. Ret. 1st Jany. next (De bene esse) to stand good if Baisey in Convenient time do make his rights appear upon record."

And in Book A.B.H., at page 361 (October 3, 1653) appears the following:

"Michael Baisey according to his promise in his assignment to Henry Bullen, Sct. Entreth these titles for the three hundrded acres thereby assigned to Bullen of which he maketh demand for the said Bullen's use, viz., for the transport of John Mack Peter, bought of Thos. Symmonds in April 1652, George Barnard bought of Cap. Cornwalles 1651, and Thomas Long bought of Mr. Henry Coursey about 2 years since, and his wife's servants, and transported into this province before June, 1652."

"Court Proceedings," Province of Maryland, Book 1, at page 628, October 16, 1654, found in the Maryland Land Office, at Annapolis, shows :

"Richard Manship sworn saith that the wife of Peter Godson related to this depont and his wife that Michael Baiseys wife's eldest son was not the son of Anthony Rawlings her former husband, but she knew one at Maryland that was the father of him, but named not the man, and that she said Michael Basey's wife was a strumpett up and down the country, and said that Thomas Ward of Kent tould her soo.

"Elizabeth Manship sworn saith the same. Margaret Herrings sworne saith that the wife of Peter Godson affirmed that Anthony Rawlins son was not his son but the son of another man at Maryland. "Whereas Peter Godson's wife hath slandered the wife of Michael Basey & saying she was a strumpet up and down the country. It is ordered that the said Godson's wife shall be committed into the sheriff's hand untill she shall find security for the behaviour which the pltf. is satisfied with as he hath declared in Court."

Book 1, page 232, in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, shows (Jan'y 12, 1656) : "Michael Basey having proved that the estate of John Crabtree is indebted unto him 600 pounds, the Court doth order that Satisfaction shall be made unto the said Basey, out of the said estate of the aforesaid Crabtree, deceased, of the 600 pounds of Tobacco."

Book 1, page 234, Jan'y 13, 1656, in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, shows: "Whereas John Williams arrested Mich^l Basey to this Court upon an action of defamation and it appearing to this Court that there was no cause of a suit, the Court doth order that the suit be dismist and the said Williams to pay costs of suit and 60 pounds of tobacco to Henry Bullon and his wife as witnesses.

Book 1, page 253, March 20, 1656, in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, shows: Whereas Mr. Richard Harris arrested to this Court Michael Basey for a debt of one thousand four hundred pounds of tobacco and caske due by Bill payable the 10th of October last dated ye 5th of May last, the Court doth therefore order that the said Basey shall make present satisfaction of the said one thousand four hundred pounds of tobacco and caske with costs of this suit or else execution."

Book 1, page 253, March 20, 1656, in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, shows: "Whereas Michael Basey arrested to this Court Phillip Hyde for a debt of one thousand four hundred forty six pounds of tobacco and caske by Bill and Accompt. as by the acknowledgment of the said Hyde in open Court appeareth, the Court doth therefore order that the said Hyde shall make present satisfaction of the said one thousand four hundred forty six pounds of tobacco and caske with cost of suit or else execution."

Book 1, page 310, September 25, 1657, in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, shows: "Nonsuit is granted to Robert Hopkins defendant in an action wherein Michael Basye is plaintiff with cost of suit."

In the Maryland Land Office, at Annapolis, Maryland, in Book 8, pages 39-40, appears the following: "On the back of a warrant for Michael Basye for one hundred acres of land dated the fourteenth of July One thousand six hundred sixty three returnable the fourteenth day of January following is this assignment.

"I, Machaell Bassey doe hereby assigne and mak over unto John Rawlins the two rights of land herein menconed and doe desire that this warrent may be renewed in his name. Witness my hand this nine and twentieth day of March one thousand six hundred sixty five.

Mich^l (MB) Bassey
his mark.

Witness : Francis Carpenter.

"Michael Bassey declares upon oath this day before me that there was never no land taken up by him nor no other person for him since his being free from his master Capt. William Stone then Governour of this Province and also that he never took up any land for his maid servant named Jane Cove who came into this Province in the good ship called the Adventure, of Hull.

Michael (MB) Bassey
his mark

"Sworn before me this seaventeenth day of August anno one thousand six hundred sixty & five.

Francis Caprenter (seale)

On the back of the above Deposition of the said Michael Bassey is this assignment that follows :

"I, Michael Basey doe assigne all my right of land unto John Rawlins.

Witness my hand this seaventeenth day of August anno Domini one thousand six hundred sixty & five.

Michael (MB) Bassey
his mark.'"

Teste : Francis Carpenter.

In "Book No. 6," of "Deeds, Wills, &c." in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Essex County, Virginia, Michael Bassey witnessed the will of Honoria Jones, dated November 9, 1685. Also, in "Rappahannock County Records, 1677-1686/7," at page 84, Michael Bassey witnesses the will of Honoria Jones dated November 9, 1685.

"Will Book 6," page 55, in the Hall of Records, at Annapolis, Maryland, shows the following :

"In the Name of God Amen. The last will and Testament of Michael Basey being in perfect memory in manner as followeth. First. item I bequest my soul to ye Almighty God that gave it me in full assurance that through the merritorious death and passion of his deare son Jesus Christ he will take it to his morey [mercy?]. Next I bequeath my body to ye earth to be burried in Christian Burrial at ye discretion of my loveing wife. Item. I give unto my wife Joane Basey all and every part of my estate personall & reall and make my said wife full executrix of this my last will and testament as witness my hand and seale this the eleventh day of August & in ye yeare of our Lord God 1688.

his
Michael (MB) Basey
mark

Signed sealed in the presence of us
her

Philladepha (PR) Rawllings
mark

Obadiah King.

"And the back of sd. Will was thus written : I have taken ye oathes of ye witnesses to ye within specified will named Philadelphia Rawlings & Obadia King who declared upon their oaths yt they saw Michael Basye signe and seal this said will as his last will and testament, as witness my hand and seale, this 16th day of February Anno Domini 1688.

John Brooke, (Seale)"

"Testamentary Proceedings," Book 14 (1687-1692) page 120, shows that on 24th Nov. 1688, was exhibited the last will and testament of Michael Bassey, late of Dorchester County wherein he appointed Jane his wife executrix who prayed letters testamentary thereupon. The Will then is ordered by the Court to be proved. Commission issued to John Brooke to take the depositions of the witnesses to the will. And on page 154, shows that on 28th June, 1689, was exhibited the will of Michael Basye late of Dorchester County deceased proved by two witnesses thereunto before John Brooke, Gent.

A. 6. ELIZAMOND BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Eliza. and Eliz. are here undoubtedly an abbreviation for Elizamond, which name appears frequently in the Basye family.

Eliza. (or Eliz.) Bassye came over to this country in 1650, and Elias Edmonds was allowed land for transporting him (See Vol. 2, page 218, Land Office Records at Richmond, Va., and Book 5, pp. 210 & 230, Annapolis, Md).

"William and Mary College Quarterly," Vol. 44 (1937) (being Vol. 17, No. 2, of second series), page 292, refers to "Elias Edmonds who lived at the head of the Corotoman in Lancaster County and who died March 27, 1654, being the first member of that family to settle in America, *coming from England.*"

Cavaliers and Pioneers. Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800, Vol. I, page 192, states that Elyas Edmondes was allowed 890 acres lying on the north side of the Rappahannock river, on July 29, 1650, as appears in Patent Book No. 2, at page 217, for transporting 18 persons, among them being *Eliza. Bassye*. The records further show that Elias Edmonds is credited with transporting other persons at other times.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, on page 209, states that *Eliza. or Eliz. Bassye* came to America in 1650, according to Richmond (Va.) land office records.

Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666, at page 25, states that *Eliz Bassye* was brought over to America in 1650, by Elias Edmonds.

For a discussion concerning the identity of this Elizamond Basye with one of the "three brothers," see Forewords, ante.

A. 7. SARAH BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Sarah Basye was brought to America in 1654.

Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666, at page 26, states that Sarah Bayse was brought over to America in 1654 by Capt. John West, Esq., of Gloucester, County, Virginia.

A. 8. MATTHEW BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

The History of Haverhill, Massachusetts, From Its First Settlement, in 1640, to the Year 1860, page 43, states :

At the session of the General Court, in the succeeding June, (1641) :

Mr. John Woodbridge, Matthew Bayse, John Cross and George Giddings, they four, or any three of them, are appointed to set out the bounds of Salisbury and Pentucket, alias Haverhill; they are to determine the bounds which Mr. Ward and his company are to enjoy as a town or village, if they have six houses up by the next General Courte in the 8th month. (October).

A. 9. GEORGE BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. Nov. 20, 1722. m. ———.

Their children: B.14.

George Basye was perhaps a widower at the time of his death, and may have suffered misfortune by Indians. He did not die from old age. His daughter was baptized only ten years before the Parish provided the public care for him which continued for three years, until his death.

The Vestry Book of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Va., From 1682-1758, at page 124, says: At a vestry held for St. Peter's Parish at ye Brick Church 7br [September?] ye 29th, 1179 [1719] To Elis Wicker for keeping Geo. Baisey 12 mon., ending ye 18th of 9bo [November] 0500 £ Tobo. [ie., 500 pounds of tobacco.]

And at page 126, says: At a vestry held for St. Peter's Parish at the House of James Taylor, November ye 18th, 1719, Elisabeth Wicker. hath this day agreed with this Vestry to keep George Baisy to the 18th Day of November next for four hundred and fifty pounds of Tobacco.

And at pages 128-129, says: At a Vestry held at St. Peter's Church, in New Kent County, Octo'r ye 20th, 1720, Ordered yt Benj. Wicker be allowed 350 lb. of Tobacco p.ann for keeping Geo. Baisey. To Benj. Wicker for keeping Geo. Baisey 392

And at page 131, says: At a Vestry held for St. Peter's, at St. Peter's Church, September ye 29th, 1721, To Benj. Wicker for keeping Geo. Baisey, 467. Ordered yt Wm. Waddill, Jun'r, be allowed 450 lb. Tobacco for keeping George Baisey one year

And at page 133, it is said: At a vestry held for St. Peter's parish on Saturday, the 29th of Sep'tr, 1722, Ordered that Edward Oslin have 350 lb. of Tobacco for keeping George Baizey.

The Parish Register of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Va., from 1680 to 1787, on page 8, shows that "Jane, daughter of George Baizey, Bapt August ye 24th, 1709." And on page 55, shows that "George Baisey died Novemb 29th, 1722."

The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia, 1684-1786, at pages pages 170, 173, 177, 180, 181, 184, 185, makes substantially the same showing as found in "The Vestry Book of St. Peter's, New Kent County, Va., From 1682-1758," above mentioned, and in addition, at page 167, shows that at the meeting of the Vestry held September 29, 1718, Elisabeth Wicker was allowed 550 pounds of tobacco for keeping Geo. Baizey."

A. 10. JOSHUA BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Martha.

Their children: B.15, B.16, B.17, B.18.

Joshua Basye lived at Beverly, Massachusetts. *Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year, 1849*, Vol. I, page 36, states that four children of Joshua and Martha Basie were baptized, viz., Joshua Basie (B.15) March 21, 1696; Martha Basie (B.16), March 21, 1696; Mary Basie (B.17), March 21, 1696, and John Bason (B.18), July 18, 1703. These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

The Essex Antiquarian, Vol. VII (1903), page 140, says: Joshua Basay, yeoman, and Israel Basay, mariner, both of Beverly, buy land bounded by Mistress Basay in Beverly in 1797.

The last above named persons are probably grandchildren of the above named Joshua Basye.

A. 11. EDWARD BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. 1730.

Edward Basye has left but little record. *The Douglas Register*, of Goochland County, Virginia, at page 387, states that Edward Baise left a will or inventory in 1730, recorded in Book I, page 203, Goochland County, Virginia.

William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXXIV, page 48, in giving a list of wills in Goochland County, Virginia, names Edward Baise, 1730, Book 1, page 203, which was taken from the Index at the Court House. *Virginia Wills and Administration, 1632-1800*, page 17, shows the name of Edwd. Baisse, and that an inventory of his estate was filed in 1730, in Goochland County, Virginia.

In "Order Book" of Goochland County, for 1728-1730, found in the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at Richmond, Virginia, shows that Edward Baise (Baize) brought suit against William Moor for debt at the November Court, 1728. Appearances in Court from time to time until July Court, 1729, when case was dismissed.

A. 12. MARGARET BASYE (European ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Margaret Basye was transported about 1661, and claim for a headright was made in 1662. *Cavaliers and Pioneers. Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800*, Vol. I, page 429, states that Edward Sanders was allowed 2900 acres in Lancaster and Northumberland Counties, on March 5, 1662, as appears in Patent Book No. 4 at page 102 (597) for transporting 58 persons, among them "Margtt. Bassay."

The County Court Note Book, a Little Bulletin of History and Genealogy, Vol. X (Aug., 1931), No. 4, page 37, states that Edward Sanders, in 1662, was allowed 18 headrights assigned to him for bringing over Margtt Bassey, and others.

B. 1. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye A.1).

b. about 1671. d. 1739. m. Elizabeth ———.

Their children: C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.7.

Isaac Basye, the oldest son, was named as executor in the will of his father (See will at A.1).

Isaac Basye was a witness to the will of John Merryfield, deceased, and his father was the executor. See under A.1.

Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Northumbria Collectanea, 1645-1720, Vol. 19, page 5, shows:

Basye, Isaac, wit. deed Jas. Knight to Edmond Bazie, Jr., 20 Nov. 1705.

Basye, Isaac, Uncle of Henry Mayes' daus. Mary and Eliz., 10 Feb. 1708/9. Re-record of Mayes' Will, May 17, 1711.

Basye, Isaac, Wit. Wm. Howard's Will, late 1709 or early 1710.

On November 20, 1720, Isaac Basye was Administrator of the Lindley estate, Northumberland County, Virginia, and sold land to Elesha Basye (B.8) and John Basye (B.3).

It is very probable that this Isaac Basye was the Captain of a Company of soldiers organized to defend against Indian attacks before the Revolutionary War as his father had been before him, for we find in Isaac's inventory a case of pistols,

three guns and two swords. One of the swords probably had been his father's⁷ and the other was his own. Private soldiers did not carry swords. I find no public record of this, but all such military affairs did not become public records, just as the names of *all* Revolutionary War soldiers cannot be found on the public records.

In "Order Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1699-1713, at page 773, appears the following: Feb. 20, 1711-12. "Basie v. Urquhart Estate.— It appearing to this Court that Tho. Urquhart, dec'd, stood indebted to Isaac Basie by acct. to which he hath made oath the sum of two hundred & forty pounds of tobacco, judgm. is therefore granted the said Basie ag.^t the sd. Urquhart's estate for the sd. sum and ordered that Bartholomew Scriever admin^r of ye sd dec'd pay the same out of ye sd. dec'd's estate with costs & alias ex.&c.

And on page 748, appears the following: July 19, 1711. Isaac Basie against Susannah Smith. . . "dismissed."

William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXII, (1914), page 212, under the title "The Popes of Northumberland County," shows:

John Pope's name appears many times in the Order Books as witness, jury man, in law suits of his own, and as overseer of the highways.

He made his will Jan. 4, 1722, as follows:

I give and bequeath unto my eldest son Joseph Pope, etc.

I give and bequeath unto my second son John Pope—

I leave to my wife Ann Pope the use of the manor plantation, lying between my son's Joseph and John Pope's land during her natural life and after her decease, to my son John Pope and his heirs.

I give and bequeath unto my third son Richard Pope—

I give unto my youngest son Leroy Pope—

I give and bequeath unto *Isaac Basie* my gray broadcloth coat, vest and breeches.

To Thomas Pittman, a suit of clothes.

My will is that my four sons shall have their estate paid them when they come to the age of eighteen, the residue of my estate unto my dear and loving wife, Ann Pope, and my four sons.

Mr. Thomas Gaskins, Jr., and Mr. Thomas Winters to divide said estate.

Witnesses—Isaac Basie (B1), Elizamon Basie (B.5) and Katherine Basie. Will Recorded Nov. 20, 1723.

At Alexandria, Virginia, an old parish book shows that Isaac Basye was a vestryman from 1724 to 1736.

In 1739, Isaac Basye died. His will dated February 17, 1738, was probated in Northumberland County, Virginia. He mentioned his wife Elizabeth, and his children: William (C.2), Edmond (C.7), Jesse (C.3), John (C.1), Judith (C.6), and Winnifred (C.4). His wife Elizabeth was executrix. He did not mention Isaac (C.5).

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Vol. I, pages 287-288, states that Isaac Basye, who died in 1739, married Elizabeth ———, and that he was the son of Edmond Basye (A.1).

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. 2, (1926), page 338, states that Isaac Basye who died in 1739, was the son of Edmond Basye (A.1), who settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 210, says that Isaac Basye died about 1739; his name appears on Court records of Northumberland County, Virginia, 1712; he had

⁷See inventory under A.1.

charge of Henry Lindley's estate, 1720; Isaac Basye's will was probated in 1739; he married Elizabeth _____; issue 1-William (whose will was probated in 1762), married Elizabeth⁸ _____; 2-Edmond; 3-John; 4-Jesse; 5-Elisha; 6-Winnifred; 7-Judith. The same publication, No. 26, page 734, again mentions him. *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800*, on page 25, states that Isaac Basye, of Northumberland County, Virginia, left a will in 1739.

Record Book of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1738-1743, at pages 51 and 51a, on file in Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond, Virginia shows the will of Isaac Basye, as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen. I, Isaac Basye, of the Parish of Great Wicocomoco in ye County of Northumberland in Virginia being weak of Body but of Perfect mind & memory thanks to God for it, Caling to mind the uncertainty of my Life do make & ordain this to be my Last will and Testament in manner & form following: & first & princibly I Give and Recommend my Soul unto Almighty God who gave it & my body to the Earth from whence it Came trusting in ye merits of my blessed Lord and Christ that my pardon is sealed in heaven before I go hence & be no more seen & as touching my Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with in this Life I Give, Devise & Dispose of it in ye following Manner & form, Vzt.: Item. My will is that my Land may be divided in Manner & form following, namely, that the Division begin at a Sicamore tree Behind the pasture & so runing thence North along a Line of marked trees to a marked white oak which stands upon a branch oposite to James Webbs plantation. Item. I Give & bequeath unto my Son William Basye (C.2) that part or parsel of Land being on ye Lower Side of ye Division with my mannor house, to him & his heirs for Ever.

Item. I Give & Bequeath unto my son Jesse Basye (C.3) that part or parsel of Land being on ye upper Side of ye Devision, to him & his heirs for Ever, Only the use of it to my Son William Basye During his mothers Life. Item. I give & bequeath unto my [Sons] Edmond Basye (C.7) and John Basye (C.1) one certain tract or parsel of Land Containing four hundred acres Lying & being in ye County of Prince William upon a branch of Bull run caled rushey branch to them & their heirs for Ever to be Equally Divided between them having regard to Goodnes & Conveniences as well as Quantity, & my son Edmond to have his first choice. Item. I Give & bequeath unto my Daughter Winifred Basye (C.4) one feather bed & furniture & one Cow & Calf. Item. I Give & bequeath unto my Daughter Judith Basye (C.6) one feather bed and furniture & one Cow & Calf. Item. My will is & I Leave the whole use of all the remainder part of my Moveable Estate, household Goods & Chatles, unto my kind & loving wife Elizabeth Basye during her natural Life or Day of Marriage & after her Decease or day of Marriage that then my will is that it shall be Equally divided between my four sons & three Daughters. Item. My will is that my two Daughters Winifred Basye & Judith Basye shall have what ground they shall have ocasion to tend within the Inclosure of my two sons William Basye & Jesse Basye & Lodging home with other Conveniences during their Single Life.

Item. My will is that my Estate shall not be appraised. My will is that there shall be a just Inventory taken of my Estate by my Executors hereafter named. Lastly I constitute, make & appoint my wife Elizabeth Basye & my two sons William Basye & Edmond Basye to be whole & Sole Executors of this my

⁸Should be Rebecca.

Last will & Testament & I do hereby utterly disallow & Disanul all other former Testaments, wills or legacies.

Ratifying & Confirming this & no other to be my Last will & Testament whereunto I do set my hand & fix my seale this the second Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & thirty nine.

Isaac Basye. Seale."

Signed & Sealed in ye presence of us John Hill, William Bond.

"8br [October]: the 8th: 1739. This will was proved In Northumbd County Court to be the Last will & Testament of Isaac Basye, Decd: by the oaths of John Hill & Wm: Bond evidences thereto & Elizabeth Basye & William Basye Exctrs: therein named made oath thereto on whose motion the same was admited to Record.

Test. James Fontaine Cl.Cur."

Query. What was the name of the third daughter referred to in this will?

The son Isaac (C.5) was not mentioned in this will, probably because he had been well provided for.

The Northumberland County, Virginia, Record Book, 1738-1743, page 54a, now in Virginia State Library at Richmond, Virginia, shows the following inventory of the Estate of Isaac Basye, deceased:

to 5 feather beds & furniture; 2 old beds & furniture; 33 head of hogs, young & old; 15 head of cattle, young and old; 6 head of sheep; 2 old horses; 5 chests & 2 old trunks; 4 wooden boxes & 1 spice box; 39 old books & 6 flag chairs, 2 leather Do & 3 wooden Do; 5 wooden stools & 2 oval tables; 2 small tables & 3 old guns; 1 case of pistols & holsters; 2 old swords & 1 old clock; 1 silver watch; 3 iron pots & hooks; 1 copper pot & 1 iron Kettle; 3 brass kettles & 1 copper Do; 13 pewter plates & 3 frying pans; 7 old pewter basons; 1 pewter cordial pot; 2 pewter tankards; 1 pewter pocket bottle; 3 pewter mustard pots; 4 earthen plates & 1 earthen dish; 6 earthen pans; 6 earthen butter pots; 2 old saddles, 2 old bridles & 1 old halter; 1 old cross cut saw & 3 iron wedges;

2 iron pestles;

1 bras spice mortar & pestle;

2 washing tubs & 2 water pails; 3 piggins & 3 water canns; 1 iron potrack & 3 iron hooks; 3 pare of fire tongs & 3 candlesticks; 1 pare sheep shears & 1 pewter pottle pot: 1 qt. Do & 11 old pewter dishes; 3 pewter porringer & 1½ Doz. Spoons; 2 pewter chamber pots & 3 prs. spoon molds; 1 cow bell & 2 tin funnels; 2 earthen bottle jugs & 2 stone Do with 1½ gall. linseed oyl in them; 1 thill, 1 old cart & wheels & horse; harness for 2 horses; 2 ploughs; 1 harrow; 2 grindstones; 1 pare of hand mill stones; 1 woolen wheel & 2 linnen wheels; 1 stock lock & key & 1 box iron & heaters & chafing dish; 1 grid iron; 1 pare of large stilliards; 1 pare small stilliards; 3 razors, 1 hone; 1 pare of hand bellows; 1 pare horse fleams 2 pare bullet molds; 1 pare shot Do; 1 brass tobo box; 1 lancet, case, and some lancets; 4 glass vials; 8 knives & forks & 1 salt sellar; 1 pepper box; 1 pare of sadle bags; a parcel of small punches; 2 sticks of sealing wax; 1 large drinking glass; 1 glas pocket botle; 12 hides tannd leather, 1 horse hide tannd; 1 looking glas; & 500 small nails; ½ lb. gunpowder; 1½ lbs drop shot; 1 pare shoo boots; 10 sheets paper; some Spanish white; 1 currying knife & steel; some shoemakers tools; 1 lot of tinkers tools; 2 brass hackles & 3 narrow axes; 2 old broad axes; 1 feather bed & furniture in ye possession of William Basey; & 1 iron pot & hooks; 5 narrow hoes, & 4 broad Do; 2½ lbs. of spun cotton: 1 ivory headed cane; some

carpenters tools; some joiners tools; some coopers tools; & 2 meal sifters; some turners tools & 1 bench; 11 cider casks; & 5 lbs. wool; his wearing cloaths; part of a barel of tow; 23½ lbs. nails; 2 large lifting trays; 3 small Do; 3 old powdering tubs; 1 new bed cord; 3 meal bags; 2 wheat sifters; & 4 towels; 3 bushels of salt; & 3 bush. 3 pecks wheat; to Cash 3 0 10½;
more cash 3 ;
more cash 1 14 3;

1 cutting knife; 1 bras cider cock;

9br [November] 12th, 1739. Elizabeth Basey, Extr.

William Basey, Extr.

"9br the 12th, 1739, This inventory of the estate of Isaac Basey, Dec'd., was exhibited in Northumberland County Court by Elizabeth Basey & William Basye, Extrs., of the sd. Dec'd. & on their motion admitted to record.

Teste. James Fontaine, Cl. Cur."

B. 2. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye A.1)

b. about 1675. d. 1746. m. 1. Lylia Karenhappuck.

Their children: C.8, C.9, C.10, C.11, C.12.

Edmond Basye left no sons surviving. Edmond Basye, on December 7, 1712, received a deed from his father, Edmond Basye (A.1) conveying 157 acres in Northumberland County, Virginia, being the same land granted to Edmond Basie, Sr. (A.1) in April, 1705, by Lord Fairfax. Residence of Edmond Basye, Jr., is given as Wicomico Parish, and the deed is witnessed by John Basie (B.3) and another. (See the Patent from Lord Fairfax and the deed following, both under A.1). "The Magazine of American Genealogy," No. 26, page 210, says that Edmond was born before 1712. He was in fact more than 21 years old then and was married. Edmond Basye is named in his father's will. (See will at A.1). Edmond Basye, was a witness to the will of John Merryfield, deceased, and his father was the executor. See under A.1.

In *Record Book for Northumberland County, Virginia, 1710-1713*, at pages 239-241, appears the following deed:

This Indenture made this seventh day of December, in ye year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven hundred & twelve, between Edmond Basy, Junr, of the Parish of Great Wiccocomoco in the County of Northumberland, of the one part, and Edmond Basie, Sen., of the said parish & county aforesd. of the other part, Witnesseth, that the sd Edmond Basie, Junr, for & in consideration of the sum of Ten thousd. pounds of merchantable tobacco in Casque to him in hand pd at & before the ensealing & delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the sd Edmd Basie, Junr, doth by these presents acknowledge thereof & of every part & parcell thereof doth clearly acquit, exonerate & discharge him the sd Edmd Basie, Sen., his heirs, Exectrs & Admtrs forever, hath given, granted, aliened, bargained, sold, enfeoffed & confirmed & by these presents doth fully, clearly & absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoffe & confirm unto the sd Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns for ever, a tract or parcell of land containing Sixty acres, more or less, being formerly granted to Capt. Peter Knight by patent dated the Sixth day of November, One thousd six hundred sixty one and by the said Capt. Peter Knight devised by his last will to his son James Knight who sold the same land to Edmond Basie, Jun., as appears by Deed of Sale dated ye twentieth (?) day of November one thousd seven hundd & five, the parcell of land with its courses, both natural and artificial, is bounded as followeth, vizt., be-

ginning at a white oak tree standing in Capt. Knight's old field and along a line of marked trees easterly to a red oak by ye swamp & being a corner tree which sd line divides the land from ye land of ye sd Knight which land is now ye land of Wm Short from thence down the said swamp by several courses into a little branch where there is a small path way to ye sd. swamp unto Mr. May's (?) his plantation, thence up the said branch westerly unto a marked red oak standing on the aforesd old field & from thence along ye old field southerly unto ye aforesd white oak being the first station standing in ye aforesd. old field with all & singular the rights, members & appurtenances together with all woods & profits, commodities & appurtenances whatsoever to ye sd land or to any part or parcell of it belonging or in any wise appertaining.

To Have & to Hold the said land hereby granted, bargained & sold with all their & every of their rights, members, & appurtenances unto ye sd Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns unto ye only proper use & behoof of the sd Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns for ever & the sd Edmd Basie, Jun., for himself, his heirs, Exectrs & Admtrs & every of them the said tract of land before granted, bargained & sold with ye appurtenances & premises unto ye said Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns forever shall and will warrant & forever defend by these presents from the claim or claims of any manner of person or persons whatsoever & that the said tract of land & all the premises are clearly & freely acquitted, exonerated and discharged of & from all manner of other & former gifts, grants, bargains & sales, leases & mortgages, joyn-tures & dower, titles of Dower & of and from all & singular other titles, troubles & charges, demands & incumbrances whatsoever and further that the said Edmond Basie, Jun., his heirs & assigns, Exectrs, admtrs. and every of them shall and will from time to time & at all times & forever hereafter at the reasonable request & at the cost and charges in the law of him the said Edmd Basie, Sen., his heirs, Exectrs, Admtrs & assigns make, do, suffer, have executed & acknowledged & confirmed procured to be made, done, suffered, levied, executed & acknowledged, all & every such further & other reasonable & lawful grants & conveyances & assurances in ye law whatsoever for the further, better & more perfect granting, passing & conveying & assuring the aforesaid tract of land the premises with the appurtenances unto the said Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns forever according to the true intent & meaning hereof as by him the said Edmond Basie, Sen., his heirs & assigns or by his or their counsell learned in the law shall be advised, devised or required and the said Edmond Basie, Jun., for himself, his heirs, Exctrs & Admtrs & every of them further covenant & agree to & with the said Edmond Basie, Sen his heirs Exectrs Admintrs & assigns to acknowledge this deed of bargain & sale in due form of law in some Court to be held by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County at any time within six months from the date hereof. In Witness Whereof I have set my hand & affixed my seal to two of these indentures of the same tenor & date.

Edmond Basie, Jun. Seal.

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of us: Wm. Copedge, John Copedge (B.9), Jno Basie (B.3).

"The words 'sixty acres, more or less' was interlined before assigned."
Die December 17, 1712. This deed was acknowledged in Northumberland County Court by Edmond Basie Jun & Lylia his wife unto his father Edmond Basie and is recorded.

Teste: Tho. Hobson, Cl. Cur.

Memorandum. December the 17th, 1712. That full & peaceable possession by livery of seizin by Turso and twigg was given and delivered by the within named Edmond Basie Jun of the land & premises within mentioned on the land to the within named Edmond Basie Sen., in the presence of us, Jno. Copedge, Jno Basie, William Copedge.

Die December 17th, 1712. This endorsmt of livery of seizin was acknowledged in Northumberland County Court by Edmond Basie Junr unto his father Edmond Basie and is recorded.

Teste. Tho. Hobson, Cl.

Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Northumbria Collectanea, 1645-1720, Vol. 19, page 5, shows:

Basye, Edmond, wit. Will of Hen. Mayes, 12 Apl, 1702.

Basye, Edmond, wit. deed, Hill to Dunaway, 8 July, 1702.

Basye, Edmond, Uncle of Henry Mayes' daus. Mary and Eliza, 10 Feb., 1708/9, Re-rec. Mayes' Will, 17 May, 1711.

Basye, Edmond, Re-rec. deed Knight to Basie, 16 July, 1712.

Basye, Edmond, Jr., buys 60a. from Jas. Knight, 20 Nov. 1705.

Basye, Edmond, Jr., land at head of G. W. River adj. Jas. Knight, 19 June, 1710.

Basye, Edmond A.1 and Edmond, Jr. wit deed Benj. Browne to Jno. Dunaway, 15 July, 1702.

In "Order Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1699-1713, at page 809, appears the following entry: Dec. 17, 1712. "Basie's deed to Basie recorded. Edmd Basie having acknowledged a Deed of Indenture for land unto his father Edmd Basie with Livery of Seizin thereon endorsed the sd. Deed & endorsmt thereon are admitted to record." Also on page 809 appears the following: Dec. 17, 1712. "Basie, Lilia, relinqu. of dower.—Lylia Basie, ye wife of Edmd Basie, Jun. having relinquished her right in Dower to ye land mentioned in the above Deed and acknowledged the same in Court is admitted to record.

In "Record Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1710-1713, at pages 246-247 and 248, Edmond Basie, Jun. witnesses the deed of Enoch Hill and wife Frances Hill dated October 11, 1712, to Robert Carter and at pages 248-249 witnesses the bond of Enoch Hill and wife to Robert Carter, dated October 11, 1712, for 4000 lbs. of tobacco.

In 1717, Edmund Basye and Isaac Basye (B.1) file suit in Northumberland County, Virginia. (See Order Book, 1713.)

In "Record Book," of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1718-1726, at page 286, is the following:

"Northumberland. Jan. 27th, 1721. I have recd of John Conway a part of the Estate of Daniel Sullevant, late deceased, For his said Son Daniel Sullevant (to Witt) a four year old Cow and last years Calf; a three year old heifer; a heiffer of a grasses, appraised by Richard Marsh and Richd Dennie and David Dennie to be worth one hundred and Fifty pounds Tobbo. also 4 head Hoggs, 1 Iron pott with hooks, the same recd by me.

Edmond Basie Junr"

"Die May 16: 1722. This receipt of Edmond Basie, Junr. on account of Daniel Sullevant, a minor, Orphant of Daniel Sullevant, decd, was presented to the Court by Jno Conway and on his motion is admitted to record.

Test: Rd Lee, Cl. Cur."

In "Record Book" of Northumberland County, Virginia for 1718-1726, at pages 209-210, Edmond Basie, Jun & two others appointed by the Court July 20, 1721, to appraise the estate of James Simmons. Appraisement dated August 3, 1721, & filed on Sept. 20, 1721.

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800, on page 25, states that Edmd. Basye, of Northumberland County, Virginia, left a will in 1746.

Record Book of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1743-1749, at pages 123a and 124, shows the will of Edmond Basye, as follows:

Edmond Basies Will.

In the Name of God Amen. I, Edmond Basye, of Northumberland County being in my health & perfect sense & memory, thanks be to God for the Same, & calling to mind the mortality of my body & knowing that it is appointed for all flesh to die, do appoint, constitute & ordain this to be my last will & Testament & as touching such worldly Goods wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with, I give & dispose in the following manner & form: Imprimis. I leave the use of all my whole Estate, both personal & real, to my well beloved wife, Keren happuck⁹ during her natural life & after her decease I leave my plantation with all the land pertaining to it to my daughter Leanna Basye to her & her heirs lawfully begotten & for want of such heirs to return to my Grandson William Everit to him & his heirs forever. Item. I give & bequeath to my Daughter Leanna her choice of all my Beds & furniture together with my Chest of Drawers to her & heirs for ever. Item. I leave to my daughter Rebecka, the wife of William Lunceford, one Shilling Sterling to her & her heirs forever. Item. I leave to my Daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Rich^d. Oldham, one Shilling Sterling to her & heirs forever. Item. I leave to my Grandson William Everit his next choice of Beds & furniture after my Daughter Leanna, to him & his heirs forever. Item. My Will is that after my wife's decease the remaining part of my movable Estate, after the Legates are paid, be equally divided between my two Daughters Hannah & Leanna & my Grandson William Everit to them & their heirs forever. Item. My Will is that my Estate may not be brought to any appraisement nor that my Ext. may give any security for my Estate. I do also appoint my wife Keren happuetz & brother Elisimond Basye to be the Exts. of this my last will & Testament & do revoke all Wills before this dated. I acknowledge this to be my last will & Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 5 day of Decembr. 1745.

Edmond Basye (Seal)

Charles X Sullivant his mark, Thos X Sampson his mark, George Mills

April the 14th, 1746 this Will was proved in Northumberland County Court to be the Last Will & Testament of Edmond Basye, Dec^d., by the Oaths of Charles Sullivant & Thomas Sampson witnesses thereto. The Exts. made oath to the sd Will on whose motion the same is admitted to Record.

B. 3. JOHN BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye, A.1).

b. ———. d. after 1768.

John Basye is named in his father's Will (See Will under A.1).

He was a witness to the deed from Edmond Basye (A.1) to Edmond Basye (B.2). (See under A.1).

⁹Kerenhappuck, a Bible name. See Job XLII:14.

Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Northumbria Collectanea, 1645-1720, Vol. 19, page 5, shows: Basye, John, wit. Wm. Howard's Will, late 1709 or early 1710.

John Basye, in 1714, makes complaint in Court in Northumberland County, Virginia.

In *Record Book of Northumberland County, Virginia, for 1718-1726*, at page 150, appears the following: Bond in full, dated Feb. 15, 1720, running to the Justices of the Peace, Fifty Pounds Sterling for Andrew Flanagan, Administrator of Wm. West, deceased.

Andrew Flanagan, Charles Betts, John Basy.

Also at pages 225-226, of same record, John Basye witnesses the Will of Joseph Ball, dated 19th day of 8br [October], 1720. Also at pages 203-204, he witnesses a deed dated 18th of 7br [September], 1721. for John Hackny to Peter Grinstead. John Coppedge (B.9) was the other witness. Also at pages 202-203, John Basie & John Coppedge (B.9) witness the deed of John Hackne to Peter Grinstead 7br [September], 1721, Land in Northumberland County.

In *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin, First Series, 1921-1924*, at page 239, the name Jno. Basey appears in the list of taxpayers at Elk Run and vicinity in 1751, taken from the Account Book of Capt. John Crump, Sheriff of Prince William County. Also on page 242 appears in this list the name of "Jno. Basey Bradburn."

In "Record Book No. 2," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 183, is shown a copy of the inventory of the estate of William Nelms, deceased, made Nov. 13, 1752, signed by James Foley, John Basye and Solomon Jones, referring to the order of Court appointing them October 23, 1752.

He is named in the will dated April 2, 1756, of his sister, Elesha Basye (See under B.8) who died in 1768, in Northumberland County, Virginia.

Order Book No. 3, 1755-1757, page 71 (May 24, 1756), Prince William County, Virginia, shows: "John Baysie is appointed surveyor of the Road in the room of John Neavill and ordered that he keep the same in good repair with the male labouring tithables working thereon and also to erect posts or stones where necessary according to law."

He was the administrator of the estate of his brother Josiah Basye (B.4).

B. 4. JOSIAH BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye A.1).

b. ———. d. 1756. m. ———.

Children: C.13, C.14, C.15, C.16, C.17, C.18.

Josiah Basye is named in his father's will (see will at A.1).

(The compiler is not wholly satisfied as to the children of Josiah Basye because he finds no record to identify them.)

In "Record Book" No. 1, at page 321, in the Office of the Circuit Clerk for Northumberland County, Virginia, appears the following: "Reward between Taylor & Buckner. Pursuant to an order of court bearing date the 9th day of April 1750 we the subscribers have met & settled accts. between Mr. John Taylor & William Buckner, orphan of Thos. Buckner, decd., and have possessed John Knight Guardian of the sd. orphan with the said orphan's estate as followeth, vizt:

To 1 negro woman named Jenny	£ 35- 0- 0
to 1 Do Boy named Harry	30- 0- 0
to 1 Do girl named Hannah	28- 0- 0
to 1 Do named Sinah	18- 0- 0

to 1 Do Boy named Mashah	14- 0- 0
to 1 Do Girl named Winney	8- 0- 0
to 1 cow @ 30 / 1 Do @ 28 / 1 heifer @ 26	4- 4- 0
to 1 large heifer @ 20 / 1 small Do @ 9	1- 9- 0
to 1 small bull yearling @ 6	6- 0
to 1 feather bed & furniture	3- 0- 0
to 1 iron pot 3 / 1 old trunk 4	7- 0
to 11 pewter @ 13d. 1 sow @ 5	16-11

We the subscribers do likewise certifie that the above said Wm. Buckner, orphan, is indebted to the above said Mr. John Taylor by accts that appear to be just (to us) the sum of Four Pounds two shillings & nine pence, Cur.t Money. Josias Basye (B.4), Elizmond Basye (B.5), Chas. Copedge”

“At a Court held for Northumberland County the 13th day of May, 1751, this report and settlement of the estate of Thos. Buckner, deceased, was this day returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste Thos. Jones, Junr. Cl. Cur.”

In “Record Book” No. 3, in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, at pages 314-315, appears the following: “In obedience to an order of Northumberland county court dated the 10th day of May, 1756, we the subscribers being met & first sworn have appraised the estate of Josias Baisey as followeth :

	£	sh	d
to 1 cow and calf	1	5	
to 1 bull 8/1 to 2 dishes & six plates	1		
to a parcell of old puter		3	
to 1 case pistols &c 10/1 & 1 gun 10/	1		
to 1 small iron pot and frying pan 3/6		3	6
to a parcell of carpenters & coopers tools 8		8	
to 1 pair spectacles & 1 tobo box		1	3
to 1 pot and hooks		3	6
to 1 bed and furniture	2		
to 1 chest		7	
to 1 suit of cloaths and hatt	1		
to 1 Do Do		15	
to 5½ yards draget at 2/		10	6
to 1½ yards shalloon at 20d		2	6
to ¾ yard Dustle		5	
to 5¼ yards oznabrigs at 9d		3	11½
to mohair, thread &c		1	3
to 1 line and hook			6
to 3 check shirts		1	6
to 2 sides tand leather		7	
to 1 hatchet and shovel			8
to 4 casks and one tubb		12	

John Basye, Admr. (B.3) £ 10 11 1

Joseph Pope, John Pope, Charles Fallen”

“At a court held for Northumberland county court the 12th day of July 1756, this inventory and appraisement of the estate of Josias Baisey, decd., was this day returned and admitted to record.

Test: Thos Jones Junr, Cl. Cur.”

See under Elizamond Basye (B.5) for the appraisment of the share of Josias under the will of Elizamond Basye, his brother.

B. 5. ELIZAMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye A.1).

b. ————. d. 1756. Never married.

Elizamond Basye is named in his father's will (See will at A.1). Doubtless he was named for his father's brother (A.6).

William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXII, page 212, states that *Elizamon Basie* (together with Isaac Basie (B.1), and Katherine Basie?) witnessed the will of John Pope in 1722, in Northumberland County, Virginia, filed 11/23/1723. (See will under B.1).

Elizamond Basye, by will dated July 13, 1746, filed September 12, 1756, gave his property to his brother, Josias (B.4) and sister, Elizabeth (B.9). He probably was not married, as he mentions no wife or children.

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800, at page 27, states that *Elisamond Baysie*, Northumberland County Virginia, left a will in 1756.

In Record Book No. 3, in Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 289, appears the following will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, Elismond Baysie of the county of Northumberland Wiccocomoco parish, being sick of body but of perfect mind and memory do make this my last will and testament. & first & principle I give my soul to God yt gave it & my body to the earth trusting in the meriats of my blessed Jesus yt my pardon is sealed in heaven before I go hence and be no more seen & as touching my worldly estate I give and dispose of it in the following manner and form. Item. I give and bequeath unto my loving sister Elizabeth Basye (B.9) my mayer, brydel and sadle. Item. I give and bequeath unto Robert Moore one young heffer and young sow. Item. I give & bequeath all the remainder part of my whole estate to be equally divided between my brother Josias Basye (B.4) and my sister Elizabeth Basye (B.9) to be equally divided between them, and my will and desire is that my estate shall not be brought to any appraisement nor no account given thereof by my Excrcs after named and my will & desire is that my brother Josias Basye (B.4) & my sister Elesha Basye (B.8) be whole & sole Excrcs. of this my last will and testament ratifying and confirming this *an* no other to be my last will & testament Whereunto I do set my hand and fix my seal this 13th day of July, 1746.

Elismond Basye (Seal)

Test: John Hornsby, Lazarus Suttan, Junr., Robert More."

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 12th day of April, 1756, this last will and testament of Elisamond Basye, decd, was this day presented in court by Elesha Basye (B.8) the Excr therein named who made oath thereto according to law and the same being proved by the oaths of Lazarus Suttan and Robert More, two of the witnesses thereto and admitted to record and on the motion of the said Excr. certificate is granted her for obtaining a probat thereof in due form.

Test: Thos. Jones, Junr, Cl. Cur."

In "Record Book" No. 3, in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, at pages 315-316, appears the following: "In obedience to an order of Northumberland county court bearing date the 12th day of April

1756 we the subscribers being mett and first sworn have appraised the estate of Elizamond Baisey as follows, vizt :

	£	sh	d
to 10 head of hoggs	1	10	
to 1 pide cow & bull calf	1	5	
to 1 heifer 9/ to 2 Do 12/6 each	1	10	
to 1 cow & bull yearling	1	10	
to 1 cow and calf	1	5	
to 1 cow & heifer yearling	1	10	
to 1 stear £ 1:10 to 1 cold £ 1:4 casks 16	3	6	
to 2 large casks 9/ to 3 tubbs 4/6		13	6
to 1 old hogshead 2/1 and two hides 4/		6	
to 2 hides 5/ 4 old hoes 4/ and one broad Do 3/		12	
to 2 tin pans 1/3 and two basons 2/		3	3
to 2 axes 4/6 and one pot and hooks 4		8	6
to 4 dishes 11/1, ½ doz plates 4/ & some puter 1		16	
to 1 large gimblet 1 1 frying pan 20		1	9
to 1 spit 4/ & 2 stone jugs 20		5	8
to some earthen ware 1/6		1	6
to 2 large bottles ¼ and four Quart Do 1/		2	4
to 1 bible 4/1 and one psalter 1/ and old books 1,		6	
to 1 bell and some old iron		2	6
to 1 small cask 2/6 & 2 tubbs 2/3 is 4/9, to 1 piggin 1/6, & 1 tubb 2/6 is 4		8	9
to 4 old baskets 1/1 one hook & parcell knives 3/6		4	6
to 1 grey mare, saddle & bridle 2 £, to 4 old chairs 4, & 1 side leather 4	2	8	
to 1 old tub 1 gum, salt & beans 2/ to 1 old chest 4/6, & 1 table 6d 5		7	
to 1 bed, bedstead &c 2 £ 10 to 1 old Do 1 £5	3	15	

Elishe Bayse Executrix

£ 23 2 3

Jos. Pope, John Pope, Chas. Fallin."

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 12th day of July, 1756 this inventory and appraisement of the estate of Elizmond Baisey, decd was this day returned and admitted to record.

Test: Thos. Jones, Junr, Cl. Cur."

And on pages 313-314, appears the following :

"The division of Elismond Bayses estate the 19th of April, 1756 is as followeth : This part in possession of John Baisey (B.3), Admr. of Josias Baisey [B.4], Vizt.

	£	sh	d
half the hogs		12	
to 1 cow and bull calf	1	5	
to 1 cow and yearling	1	10	
to 1 stear	1	10	
to 1 bed	2	10	
to 2 casks		8	
to 1 Do large sort		4	6
to 1 Tobacco Hogshead		2	
to 1 bell & some iron		2	6
to 1 broad hoe & basket		4	

	£	sh	d
to 1 tin pan			7½
to half the puter		9	
to 1 frying pan		1	8
to some earthenware		1	6
to 2 large bottles & sqr. Do		2	4
to 1 gimblet			1
to 1 small cask & 1 tub		5	
to 1 side tand leather		4	
to 1 coat and 2 pair of Stockings		8	
to 1 old tub, gun, beans, &c.		2	
to 1 chest 4/6 to 1 Hatt 1/3		5	9
to half the knives &c		1	9
	£	10 10	2½

Joseph Pope, John Pope, Charles Fallin”

“This to Elesha Baisey (B.8) as heir of the above sd Elizman Basye:

	£	sh	d
to half the hoggs 12/6 to 1 cow and calf £1 5, to 1 cow & yearling £ 1	3	7	6
to 2 heiffers £1-1-6 to 2 axes and 1 iron pot & hooks 8 - 6 ...	1	10	
to 1 bed 25 & 1 colt 20, to 1 bible and Psalter 5/1, to 2 casks 8	2	18	
to 1 larger 4/6, to 3 tubbs 4/6 to 4 old hoes 4, to 1 tin can 7½		13	7½
to half the putre 9, to 1 spit and 2 stone jugs 5/8		14	8
to a parcell of old books 1/ to two tubbs 2/3		3	3
to 1 piggin 1/6, to 4 chairs 4, to a parcell of cloaths 15,	1		6
to powder and shot 6d, to 1 table 6d		1	
to half the knives &c		1	9
Elishe, Excr	£	10 - 10 -	3½

Joseph Pope, John Pope, Charles Fallen.”

“At a court held for Northumberland county the 12th day of July, 1756, this division of the estate of Elismond Baisey, decd, was this day returned and admitted to record.

Teste: Thos. Jones, Junr, Cl. Cur.”

B. 6. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye A.1).

b. ———. d. after 1753. m. ———.

Children: C.19.

William Basye is named in his father’s will (see will at A.1).

William Basye (with his father Edmond Basye, A-1) was named by the Court in Northumberland County, Virginia, on June 7, 1679, as one on the tithable list and placed on the list of Supernumeraries to take an active part in the defensive wars against the Indians, as shown by *The County Court Note Book, a Little Bulletin of History and Genealogy*, for June, 1930, at page 26, where the name is spelled Bazey, Bazy and Barry. See under A.1, for the reference and quotation.

In “Record Book No. 2,” in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 193-193a, 193b, 193c, 193d is shown a copy of the inventory of the estate of William Smith, deceased, signed by Edwin Fielding, Wm. Basye and John Hornsby, made Feb. 12, 1752, referring to the

order of court appointing them Aug. 10, 1752 and July 13, 1752. [The date Feb. 12, 1752 is evidently an error and should be 1753, for the next preceding and next following entry shows 1753.]

In the same record book at pages 194, 194a, 194b and 195, is shown a copy of the inventory of the estate of Elizabeth Nutt, decd. returned Feb. 12, 1753, signed by John Hornsby, William Basye and Edwin Fielding, referring to the order of court appointing them July 13, 1752.

B. 7. JULILIA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye A.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Julilia Basye is named in her father's will (see will at A.1).

B. 8. ELESHA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye A.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Elesha Basye is named in her father's will (see will at A.1) and also in the will of her brother Elizamond Basye (B.5).

Elesha Basye lived in Northumberland County, Virginia.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 210, says that John (B.3) and Elesha Basye (B.8) bought land from the Lindley Estate, in Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1720. She made a will dated April 2, 1756, filed September 12, 1768, in Northumberland County, Virginia, giving her estate to her brother John (B.3) and to her nephew, Jesse (C.3). Probably she was not married as she mentioned no husband nor children. Married women did not make wills then. She was the executrix of the estate of her brother, Elizamond Basye (B.5).

Virginia Wills and Administration, 1632-1800, on page 25, states that Elesha Basye, of Northumberland County, Virginia, left a will in 1768.

In *Record Book 7*, of Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 282-283, is shown the following Will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, Elesha Basye of the County of Northumberland in Wicomeco Parish being in health and of perfect mind and memory doe make this my last will and testament and first and princibly I give my soul to God that gave it and my body to the earth trusting in the merrits of my blessed Savior and Redeemer Jesus Christ, that my pardon may be sealed in heaven before I goe hence and be no more seen, and as touching my worldly estate, I give and dispose of it in the following manner and form. Item. I give and bequeath unto my brother John Basye one cow and her futer increes. Item. I give and bequeath unto Jesse Basye all the remainder part of my estate whatsoever may be found to be such. And my will is that my estate should not be brought to an appraisemt nor no account given thereof by my executor after named. And my will and desire is that Jesse Basye be whole and sole Executor of this my last will and testament, Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament, whereunto I do set my hand and fix my seal this 2nd day of April, 1756.

her
Elesha X Basye (Seal)
mark

Testies: John Cundiff
his
William (M) Been
mark

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 12th day of September, 1768. This last will and testament of Elesha Basye was presented in Court by Moses Sutton, and being proved by the oaths of John Cundiff and William Been, witnesses thereto was admitted to record. And on the motion of sd. Moses Sutton who made oath thereto according to law, certificate is granted to him for obtaining letters of administration with the will annexd on the said dec'd estate in due form.

Teste Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

In "Order Book for 1767-1770," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 289, appears the following:

"The last will and testament of Elisha Baysie decd was presented in court by Moses Sutton, and being proved last court by the witnesses thereto was admitted to record, and on the motion of the sd Moses Sutton who made oath according to law, certificate is granted him for obtaining letters of admin. with the will annexed in due form giving security, whereupon he together with John Hornsby & Isaac Garner his securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of £500 for the sd. Moses Sutton's due & faithful admin. of the estate of the sd Testator & performance of *his* will."

B. 9. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye A.1).

b.———. d. ———. m. John Coppedge prior to 1724.

Elizabeth Basye is named in the will of her father (see will at A.1). Elizabeth Basye is named also in the will of her brother, Elizamond Basye (B.5), dated in 1746, in Northumberland County, Virginia, filed in 1756.

Her husband, John Copedge, witnessed the deed of Edmond Basye, Junior (See under B.2), and also the deed from Edmond Basye, Senior (see under A-1). He also witnessed other deeds with John Basye (see under B.3).

B. 10. MARY BASYE (Daughter of John Basye A.3).

b. about 1640. d. ———. m. Samuel Burr, 1665.
b. about 1635. d. 1682.

Their children: C.20, C.21, C.22, C.23, C.24.

Mary Basye married Samuel Burr of Hartford, Connecticut. Mary died before her husband.

Colonial Families of the United States of America, in Vol. IV page, 112, states that Samuel Burr, who died in 1682, of Hartford, Connecticut, married Mary Baysey, daughter of John Baysey who died in 1671, an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, and his wife, Elizabeth ———, who died in 1673.

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. III (1928) page 143, tracing the Burr and other families, states that Samuel Burr, (b. about 1635, d. 1682) of Hartford, Connecticut, a freeman (1658), married, about 1660, Mary Baysey, daughter of John Baysey, who died 1671, an original proprietor of Hartford, a freeman, and who married Elizabeth ———, the latter dying in 1673. See also Vol. IV (1930), page 80, of the same publication for substantially the same facts, except that the name is spelled Baysee.

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Vol. I, page 307, says Samuel Burr of Hartford, married Mary, daughter of John Baysey, who died before her husband.

The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884, Vol. I, pages 229-230, states that the children of John Baysey (A.3) include Mary, who married Samuel Burr of Hartford.

A General History of the Burr Family, at pages 280-282, gives certain memoranda including a copy of the Will of Benjamin Burr in Connecticut, who died in 1681. He is of the "First Generation" in America. He mentions among others in his Will his son Samuel Burr of the "Second Generation," who married Mary Basye. And then the author of the book states :—

Second Generation.

SAMUEL BURR, of Hartford, Ct., made a freeman at Hartford in May, 1658. He m. Mary Bazey, dau. of John Bazey, one of the first settlers and a prominent man in the colony. Chil. :—

Samuel, b. 1667 ;

John, b. 1670 ;

Mary, b. 1673, m. June, 1693, Daniel, s. of Thomas Clark ;

Elizabeth, b. 1675, m. Apr. 6, 1698, Thomas Clark ;

Jonathan, b. 1679.

Samuel Burr [meaning the one of the second generation first above mentioned] d. Sept. 29, 1682. He seems to have been a man of great energy and business ability, and left a large estate.

Third Generation.

SAMUEL BURR, JR., of Hartford, Ct., m. Mercy (prob. BAZEY). Chil. :—

BAYSEY, bapt. Dec. 6, 1685, d. young ;

Samuel, bapt. Feb. 19, 1687-8, d. young ;

Mary, bapt. Nov. 2, 1690, d. young ;

Martha, b. Jan. 14, 1693 ;

BAYSEY, b. Feb. 27, 1695 ;

Samuel, b. May 4, 1697.

It is stated in this book that Samuel Burr, Jr., died March 4, 1698. His wife, Mercy, and some of the children were then living. Mercy Burr, the mother, was then appointed guardian for Baysey Burr. Another guardian was appointed for the other children.

It thus appears that Samuel Burr, Jr., and his wife, Mercy, gave their first born son the christian name of BAYSEY, which was the family name of the child's grandmother. After the death of this son, another son was also named BAYSEY. In like manner two sons were named Samuel, the christian name of the father. It should be remembered that the daughters as well as the sons of the family generally take pride in keeping alive their own family name (and sometimes the christian name) as long as possible whenever they can and do take pride in the achievements and social standing of their parents' and grandparents' families. In such cases we may be sure that self-respect and respect for honorable seniors abide in that family.

The spelling of this name Basye by the author of that book should be noted. It is spelled in the above paragraphs quoted from the book, BAZEY, BAYSEY ; and in the index it is spelled BASEY and BAYSEY. The specific mention of the father of Mary, viz., John Bazey (Basye), serves to identify the family at Hartford, Connecticut.

The accuracy of the statement above quoted that Samuel Burr, Jr., of the third generation, married Mercy, whose family name was probably Bazey, is questioned. This John Basye of Hartford (A.3) had no sons to perpetuate the name, and had only three daughters, one of whom was Mary Basye (spelled in that book referred

to, as Baze), the wife of the above named Samuel Burr of the second generation. Also the accuracy of some of the dates may be questioned. For example, it is stated that Samuel Burr, Jr., of the third generation, was born in 1667, and that his first son, Baysey Burr, was baptized December 6, 1685. That would make Samuel Burr, Jr. about 17 years old when he was married. While early marriages were common then, it is not probable that boys got married that young.

The *Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, 1633-1855*, at page 165, says: "Baizy, son to Samuel Burr," was baptized Dec. 6, 1685.

This is the Baizy (or Baysey) Burr, who died young. And at page 174: "Baisy, son to Sam'll Burr," was baptized March 1, 1695/96. This is the second Baisy (or Baysey) Burr. He was born February 27, 1695.

Mary Basye Burr is mentioned in *A Catalogue of the names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, page 158. And at page 428, the names of the children of Samuel Burr, Jr., and his wife, Mercy, include the name of Baze Burr, born Feb. 27, 1695. Also, she is mentioned in *Historical Notices of Connecticut*, page 2 of the part entitled *Genealogy and Biography of the First Settlers of Hartford. Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists*, Vol. III, page 208, shows that Mary Baysey and Samuel Burr were married in 1665.

B. 11. LYDIA BASYE (Daughter of John Basye A.3).

b. about 1642. d. May 16, 1700. m. John Baker, about 1661.

Their children: C.25, C.26, C.27.

Lydia Basye married John Baker of Hartford, Connecticut, who lived on the highway later called Baker's Lane. One of their children was named Baysey (Basye) Baker, who married Harrah Willet April 1, 1697, and they had a son Baisy (Basye) Baker.

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Vol. I, page 97, says that John Baker, of Hartford, married Lydia, daughter of John Baysey, and had John, Baysey, and Joseph, and perhaps other children. She is mentioned in "A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," page 158. And at page 112 it shows that Basye Baker married Hannah Willet, April 1, 1696,¹⁰ and gives their children, two of them being named Basye, viz., Basye, born April 4, 1698, and Basye, born May 10, 1699, died 1701. Also shows that the father, Basye Baker, removed to Middletown. She is mentioned in *Historical Notices of Connecticut*, page 2, of the part entitled *Genealogy and Biography of the First Settlers of Hartford*.

The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884, Vol. I, pages 229-230, states that the children of John Basye include Lydia, who married John Baker, who lived on the highway afterwards called Baker's Lane, in Hartford. She died May 16, 1700.

The *Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, 1633-1885*, at page 22: Baisy Baker is shown to be one who subscribed to the covenant of the church, Feb. 23, 1695/96. The church covenant is set out in full on pages 21-22. At page 238: Baysey Baker married Hannah Willet," April 1, 1697. At page 176: "Nathanell, son of Baysy Baker, was baptized Feb. , 1697/98. At page 177: "Baisy, son to Baisy Baker," was baptized Apr. 9, 1699. At page 178: "Baisy, son to Baisy Baker," was baptized May 12, 1700. At page 181: "Hannah, daughter to Baisey Baker," was baptized April 22, 1705. At page 183: "Timothy, son to

¹⁰Should be 1697

Baysy Baker," was baptized January 19, 1706/7. At page 185: "Ebenezer, son to Baysy Baker," was baptized Dec. 19, 1708. At page 186: "Thankfull, daughter to Baysy Baker," was baptized March 19, 1710. At page 188: "Jeremiah, son to Baysy Baker," was baptized June 15, 1712. Nathaniel Willett, father of the above named Hannah Willett, left a will, dated July 13, 1697. He died January 4, 1698.

The Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Vol. I, pages 596-597, shows a copy of this will, and that letters of administration were issued to Zachariah Sandford and Basey Baker, in January, 1698. Also, that in January, 1724, the Commissioners appointed by the Court to distribute the property of the estate gave it to "John Whiting, John Bunce & Sarah Bunce, to Mrs. Baker, Relict of Basey Baker, widow Hannah."

History and Genealogy of the Gov. John Webster Family of Connecticut, at page 17, shows: Many, if not most, of the descendants of Gov. John Webster, because of early intermarriages, are descendants of one or more of the original settlers of Hartford, and founders of the Colony of Connecticut. For their convenience, we append the full list of early settlers as given in the Memorial History of Hartford, page 227, towit: (Here follow the names, including Gov. John Webster and Benjamin Burr, Thomas Lord, Thomas Lord, Jr., Richard Lord, Deacon Paul Peck, and Baysey, John, also spelled Baisie.) And on page 36: "Robert Webster, married for his third wife, Susannah, daughter of John Baker, of Hartford, and granddaughter of John Basey, one of its early settlers. Robert Webster died in Feb. 1744, and his widow, Dec. 1746." He left a will recorded at Hartford, mentioning his wife Susannah and his children.

B. 12. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of John Basye A.3).

b. 1645. d.——. m. Paul Peck, Jr., about 1663.
b. 1639. d. 1725.

Their children: C.28, C.29, C.30.

Elizabeth Basye was baptized in Hartford, Connecticut, August 23, 1645. She married Paul Peck, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut. They had Paul Peck, born in 1666; and John Peck, born 1686; Ruth Peck, born 1688, and other children. *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, Vol. XIV, at page 575, states: "Elizabeth Baysa daughter of John Baysa was baptized Aug. the twenty and three one thousand six hundreth forty & fiv." *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XII, page 173, says: "Elisabeth Baysa daughter of John Baysa was baptized Augu[st] the twenty and three one thousand six hundredth forty & five." *The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884*, Vol. I, pages 229-230, says that the children of John Baysey include Elizabeth, who was baptised in Hartford, Aug. 23, 1645; married Paul Peck, Jr., of Hartford. Also on page 255, says: "Paul [Peck], b. 1639, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Baysey." *Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, 1633-1885*, at page 155, says: "Elizabeth Baysa, dau. John Baysa, bapt. Aug. 23, 1645."

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. V, (1933), page 248, shows that Paul Peck (1639-1725), of Hartford, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Baisey, daughter of John Baisey (A.3). *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. III, p. 383, says Paul Peck married Elizabeth, daughter of John Baysey. She is mentioned in *A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, page 158. She is mentioned in *Historical Notices of Connecticut*, page 2, of the part entitled "Genealogy and Biography of the First Settlers of Hartford."

B. 13. ELIZABETH LORD (Daughter of Adrienne Basye Lord A.4).

b.———. d. ———. m. James Neale.

The Semmes and Allied Families, page 250, says: James Neale [son] of Capt. James Neale, married, second, Elizabeth Lord, daughter of Capt. John Lord of Virginia, and his second wife, Adriana Bassey."

B. 14. JANE BASYE (Daughter of George Basye A.9).

b. 1709. d. ———. m. ———.

The Parish Register of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Virginia, from 1680 to 1787, on page 8, shows that "Jane, daughter of George Baisie, Bapt. August ye 24th, 1709." *The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia, 1684-1786*, at page 351, shows that "Jane, Daughter of George Baisie, Baptd. August ye 24th, 1709".

B. 15. JOSHUA BASYE (Son of Joshua Basye A.10).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Joshua Basye lived at Beverley, Massachusetts. *Vital Records of Beverley, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year, 1849*, Vol. I, page 36, shows that Joshua Baisie, son of Joshua and Martha Baisie, was baptized March 21, 1696. These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

B. 16. MARTHA BASYE (Daughter of Joshua Basye A.10).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Martha Basye lived at Beverley, Massachusetts. *Vital Records of Beverley, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, Vol. I, page 36, shows that Martha Basie, daughter of Joshua and Martha Baisie, was baptized March 21, 1696. These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

B. 17. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Joshua Basye A.10).

b. ———. d. ———. m. John Grady, 1714.

Mary Basye lived at Beverley, Massachusetts. *Vital Records of Beverley, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, Vol. I, page 36, shows that Mary Basie, daughter of Joshua and Martha Baisie, was baptized March 31, 1696. These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church. *The Essex Antiquarian*, Vol. VII (1903), page 140, says: "Mary Basey published to John Grady, both of Salem, Aug. 21, 1714." This was taken from the "Salem Town Records."

B. 18. JOHN BASYE (Son of Joshua Basye A.10).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

John Basye lived at Beverley, Massachusetts. *Vital Records of Beverley, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, Vol. I, page 36, shows that John Bason, son of Joshua and Martha Basie, was baptized July 18, 1703. These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

C. 1. JOHN (I. B.) BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. about 1695. d. 1769. m. Hannah Taylor.

Their children: D.1, D.2, D.3, D.4, D.5, D.6, D.7.

John Basye is named in his father's will. See under B.1.

The middle initials "I.B." shown above in the name of this John Basye are

used here merely as distinguishing marks, and because his Will was signed by this mark which was designated on the record as "I.B." But these initials are properly no part of his name. His will with the signature by mark is here shown.

The Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 35, pages 309-312, shows that Taylor (first name not given) makes a deed to Basye (first name not given) in 1744-1745. The deed books are missing, but the Index, in Prince William County, Virginia, refers to the deed. Note that Winnifred (Taylor) Basye (C.7) and Hannah (Taylor) Basye were daughters of Benjamin Taylor. The same publication also shows that this Benjamin Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth, made a deed to their son, Joseph Taylor, describing the land as joining the land of Edmond Basye (C.7) reserving a life estate. After the death of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, their son Joseph Taylor is to pay his sisters, Winnifred Basye (C.7) and Hannah Basye, a certain share of the estate. This was April 28, 1763.

John Basye took up a stray horse in 1754, and this public notice was given: "Taken up by the subscriber, Jno. Baysey, a middle sized mouse colored horse with a narrow blaze in his face and the after hind foot white, and without any brand plain enough to be described. March 4, 1754. J. B. Bonley, Clerk". See T. R. #3, Baltimore, Maryland.

On March 14, 1759, he bought or leased land from Charles Carroll in Baltimore County, Maryland, during the life of Ann [Hannah], his wife, and his sons, John Basye (D.6) and Laban (or Lisbon) Basye (D.7). The annual payment is to be made in tobacco. In 1764, he bought some personal property from the estate of Isaac Basye (C.5) in Northumberland County, Virginia. (See Account under C.5 in Book 6, page 413). John Basye was the administrator of the estate of his brother Isaac Basye (C.5) from 1761 to 1766. See under C.5.

In "Record Book" No. 6, for Northumberland County, Virginia, among the names shown on the poll taken July 16, 1765, at pages 643-646, appears this name: John Baysie. *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734, mentions him.

Marriage Register No. 1, page 6, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John Basay (C.1) a witness to application for marriage and permission given by Benj. Taylor that his daughter Frances may marry James Bashaw, dated March 20, 1762. Note that John Basye (D.6) later married Elizabeth Bashaw, and that John Basye (C.1) had previously married Hannah Taylor, daughter of Benjamin Taylor. Thus were the families of Basye, Taylor and Bashaw related. And Marriage Register No. 1, page 2, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John Basye (C.1) and Edmon(d) Basye (C.7) witness the marriage permission given by Benjamin Taylor that his daughter, Mary Taylor, may marry Joseph Hudnall, Jr., dated November 29, 1759.

In Record Book No. 7, Northumberland County, Virginia, page 428, is shown a poll of the residents of the county taken September 11, 1769, on which appear the names of John Basye (C.1) and Isaac Basye (D.8).

William & Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 33 (1926) page 331, states that Hannah Taylor married Thomas Basye.¹¹ *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 35, pages 309-312, correctly states that Hannah Taylor (sister of Winnifred Taylor, C.7) was the wife of John Basye. John (I. B.) Basye and his wife, Hannah Taylor were second cousins.

The Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 35, pages 309-312, shows that in Fauquier County, Virginia, Frances Taylor, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, and James Bashaw were married March 20, 1762, and that John Basye and others were on the bond.

¹¹Error. Should be John Basye.

On August 4, 1763, he gave a deed conveying 100 acres of land in Baltimore County, Maryland, to Valentine Sorsk, a merchant of Baltimore, in accordance with his bond dated October 1, 1754, executed by John Basye in favor of Bryan Philpot. This was the plantation on which the said John Basye then lived. The deed is recorded in Book M at page 31. Baltimore Court House, Maryland.

On June 8, 1768, John (I. B.) Basye made his will. (See Will Book VII, p. 426) which was filed March 13, 1769. He mentioned Edmond (D.1) his youngest son, and John (D.6), and four sons-in-law. The will is witnessed by Winnifred Basye Marsh (C.4) and Isaac Basye (D.8), in Northumberland County, Virginia. *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800*, on page 25, states that John Basye, of Northumberland County, Virginia, left a will in 1769.

In "Record Book" No. 7 for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 426-427, appears the following Will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, John Basye of the Parish of Wiccomoco in the County of Northumberland being weak in body but of sound & perfect memory praised be God for the Same, do make & ordain this my last will and testament in manner & form following. Item. I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me and my body to the earth to be buried in a christian manner at the discretion of my executor hereafter named. Item. I give & bequeath to my youngest son Edmond Basye (D.1) one negro girl named Hannah & also one negro boy named Isaac together with one bed and furniture & also one cow & calf. Item. I give to my son Edmond Basye one sow & four shoats to him & his heirs lawfully begotten of his body & in default thereof to my son John Basye (D.6) and his heirs forever. Item. My will and desire is that my family should live as they are now till the fall and make use of provisions as usual. Item. I give my son in law Joseph Hockaday (D.2) one shilling in lieu of any other part of my estate. Item. I give my son in [law] Nehemiah George (D.3) one shilling in lieu of any other part of my estate. Item. I give to my son [in] law Thomas James (D.4) one shilling in lieu of any other part of my estate. Item. I give to my son in law James Sebree (D.5) one shilling in lieu of any other part of my estate. Item. I give & bequeath to my son John Basye one negro woman Frank & child Tom with all the rest of my estate, after paying my just debts, to him and his heirs forever. I do constitute authorize and ordain my son John Basye to be my joint executor of this my last will & testament revoking and disannulling all other former wills and testaments, ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last will & testament. My will & desire is that my estate shall not be appraised. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of June One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight.

his
John (I. B.) Basye seal"
mark

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of Isaac Basye (D.8).

her
Winnifred (W) Marsh [C.4]
mark

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 13th day of November 1769, this last will & testament of John Basye dec'd was presented in court by John Basye the executor therein named who made oath thereto according to law, and being proved by the oath of Isaac Basye (D.8) one of the witnesses

thereto was continued for further proof, and on the motion of the said executor giving security, certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste. Thos. Jones C. N. C."

In "Order Book for 1767-1770," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 433, appears the following:

"The last will & testament of John Baysie decd was presented in court by John Baysie the excr therein named who made oath thereto according to law & the same being proved by only one of the witnesses thereto subscribed was referred for further proof, & on the motion of the sd Excr giving security, certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form. Whereupon he with Richard Dudley his security entered into & acknowledged their bond in the penalty of £500 for the sd John's due & faithful admin of the estate of the sd testator & performance of his will." The names of the daughters referred to in the foregoing will were: Hannah (D.3), Elizabeth (D.4), Jean (D.5), and ————(?) (D.2).

C. 2. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. about 1693. d. 1762. m. Rebecca Martin.

Their children: D.8, D.9, D.10, D.11, D.12.

William Basye is named in his father's will. See under B.1. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800*, on page 27, states that Wm. Baysie, of Northumberland County, Virginia, left a will in 1762.

"Order Book, 1753-1756, Northumberland County," Virginia, at page 362 shows the following: "William Basye produced an account of the Estate of John Hornsby, orphan of John Hornsby deced, and being examined by the court, it was sworn to by the said William and ordered to be recorded."

In Record Book No. 3 for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 294, 294a, and 295, appears the following deed:

"This Indenture made the 10th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty six in the twenty ninth year of the reign of our Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c between William Basye and Rebecca his wife of the county of Northumberland of the one part & John Cundiff of the County of Lancaster of the other part Witnesseth yt the said Wm. Basye and Rebecca his wife for the consideration of ten *Pds* current money to them paid by the said John Cundiff before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof the sd. Wm. Basye doth hereby acknowledge and every part thereof doth hereby acquit and discharge the sd John Cundiff his heirs Excrs & Admrs hath given, granted aliened enfeoffed conveyed & confirmed & by these presents doth give grant alien enfeoff convey & confirm unto the said John Cundiff his heirs and assigns twenty one acres & a half of land situate lying and being in the Parish Wiccomoco & county of Northumberland as followeth: Beginning at a chestnut tree in an old field in a line between the sd Basie and John Cundiff & running thence No r d 1 42 poles along a line of marked (trees) to a white oak on the side of a branch thence down the sd branch to a fork and up another to a line tree standing on the south side of the road thence S 21d W 6½ p to a line tree thence S 13d 5m W 11 p to a read oak tree thence S 10d W 8½p to a corner between the sd Baise & Cundiff thence S 79½d E 13½ p to a line thence S 82½d E

18½ p to a white oak by the side of the woods thence to the beginning and all houses orchards fences timbers timber trees woods underwoods ways water profits emollements hereditaments & appurtenances within the aforesd bounds and to the said parcel of land belonging or appertaining as also all the right title claim interest or demand which the said Wm. Baisey and Rebecca his wife hath or may have in and to the same or any part thereof. To have and to hold the aforesaid parcel of twenty one acres & a half of land & premises with its appurtenances to the said John Cundiff his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of him the sd John Cundiff his heirs & assigns forever and to no other use intent or purpose whatsoever and the said William Bayse for himself his heirs excrs admrs and assigns doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the sd. John Cundiff his heirs and assigns that he the said William Bayse his heirs Excres and Admrs shall and will from time to time and at all times forever hereafter warrant and defend the aforesaid twenty one and a half acres of land and every part thereof with its appurtenances unto the sd John Cundiff his heirs and assigns forever against the claim molestation interruption or demand of the sd William Bayse his heirs excrs admrs and assigns & all other person or persons whatsoever claiming by from or under him or them or any of them and the sd Wm. Bayse doth further hereby covenant and agree to and with the sd John Cundiff that he the sd Wm Bayse his heirs excres and admrs and every of them shall and will at all times hereafter at the reasonable request & cost & charge in law of the sd John Cundiff his heirs and assigns make do & execute such other deed or deeds acts or conveyances for the more sure conveying the aforesd parcel of land & premises to the sd. John Cundiff his heirs and assigns as by the said John Cundiff his heirs and assigns shall be required & that they the sd. Wm. Baisey & Rebecca his wife their heirs excres & admrs shall and will in due form of law acknowledge these presents in the County Court of Northumberland within six months from the date. In Witness Whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

William Basye (seal), Rebecca Basye (seal).

Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Benjamin Cundiff, Moses Suttin."

"Memorandum. That on the day of the date of the within premises quiet and peaceable possession & livery of seizin of the within mentioned parcell of land and appurtenances was made and given by the within named Wm. Basye unto the within named John Cundiff by delivery of turf and twig of the sd land in presence of Benjamin Cundiff

Moses Suttin"

"At a court held for Northumberland county the 10th day of May 1756 this deed with livery of seizen endorsed from William Basye & Rebecca his wife to John Cundiff was acknowledged by the sd William & Rebecca & admitted to record Previous to which Rebecca the wife of the said William being first privily examined as the law directs.

Test: Thomas Jones, Junr, Cl Cur."

In "Record Book No. 4" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 191-192, William Basye, Jesse Bayse [C.3] and Thomas Everit were appointed by the court as appraisers Dec. 12, 1757, in the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased. They made their return to the court Feb. 13, 1758. In same Record Book at pages 251-252, William Basye was one of the three witnesses to the will of Argil Taylor, dated March 29, 1758. And at pages 283-287 of the same record book at a general

election held at the court house July 19, 1758, the following names are listed among others :

"John Basye (C.1), William Basye (C.2), Jesse Basye (C.3)."

In "Record Book No. 6," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 55-56, William Basye (spelled Baysie) was one of three appraisers appointed by the court July 9, 1762, to appraise the estate of John Hill. Their appraisement was filed June 15, 1762. (Note.—July 9 should be June 9, 1762.) *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 47, pages 81-82, states that Chas. Coppedge, William Basye and Joseph Webb witnessed the will of Argyle Taylor, dated March 29, 1758, in Northumberland County, Virginia.

In "Record Book No. 5," for 1758-1762, for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 502-503, appears the following will :

"In the Name of God Amen. I William Baysie being sick and weak in Body but thanks to God of perfect sence and memory do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First. I bequeath my soul to God who gave it and as for my worldly estate I give and bequeath in form following. Item. I give the use of my Plantation whereon I now live to my loving Wife Rebecca during her natural life after her death to my son Isaac (D.8) and his heirs. Also Four Negros I leave the use of to my loving wife during her natural life namely together with Bed and furniture Dick, Letty, Ruben and Bob, and the said Negros after her death to be equally divided amongst my children. I leave the Plantation whereon Josiah Baysie (B.4) did live to my three Daughters Elizabeth (D.10) Catherine (D.12) and Salley (D.11) Baysies during their maiden lives but after their death or marriage to my Son Isaac and his heirs the said land beginning at a Hickory and running a North Corse to a Branch thence down the Branch all that part or parcell of Land I leave to my Daughters during their maiden lives as afore-said. All the rest of my Negros and moveable Estate I leave to [be] equally divided amongst my children and lastly I nominate and appoint my loving wife Rebecca my Executrix and my son Isaac Baysie, William Martin and Jesse Robison my Executors of this my last Will and Testament in confirmation which I have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this 28th Oct.^r 1761.

Sealed, Signed in Presence of us.

William Basye (Seal)

his
Robert (P) Potts, Elizabeth Hill, William Fallen, Jun^r."
mark

"At a Court held for Northumberland County, the 8th day of February, 1762, This last Will and Testament of William Baysie, Dec'ed was this day presented in court. Rebecca Baysie the Executrix therein named (and liberty reserved for the other executors to Quallifie) who made oath that according to Law and the same being proved by the Oaths of Robert Potts and William Fallen, Jun^r., two of the Witnesses thereto, is ordered to be recorded and on the motion of the Said Executrix A certificate is granted her for Obtaining A Probate thereof in due form.

Teste: Thos Jones, Cl. Cur."

After the death of William Basye, his widow Rebecca married William Coppedge of Northumberland County, Virginia. *Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XLVII, page 43, states that *Will. Coppedge* and *Rebecca Baisey* were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, January 10, 1763.

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, in Record Book No. 5, for 1758-1762, at pages 544, 545 and 546, appears the inventory of the Estate of William *Baysie*, decd. Taken 3rd of March 1762, as follows :

		£	S	D
“Negroes, Viz.	1 Negro Woman Prisyilla	45	0	0
	1 Do. Dinah	60	0	0
	1 Do. Man Dick	60	0	0
	1 Do. Woman Lett	55	0	0
	1 Do. Boy Sam	50	0	0
	1 Do. Do. Robin	48	0	0
	1 Do. Do. Girl Jemima	45	0	0
	1 Do. Boy James	40	0	0
	1 Do. Do. Harry	30	0	0
	1 Do. Do. Tom	30	0	0
	1 Do. Do. Ruibin	15	0	0
	1 Do. Girl Winey	20	0	0
		488	0	0
Stock, Viz.	1 Yoak Oxen	6	0	0
	1 Cow With Calf	1	18	0
	1 Do. Dark Cold	1	13	0
	1 Pide Cow & yearling	2	0	0
	1 Do. and Bull yearling	1	10	0
	1 Brindle Heffer with Calf	1	10	0
	1 Yearling	0	15	0
	1 Pide Heffer 2 yrs. old	1	0	0
	1 Young Steer	1	0	0
	1 Do. Younger	0	15	0
	1 Bull Calf	0	12	6
		18	13	3
12 head of Sheep @	1 Sow with pigs 15/; 6 shoats £ 1:6; & 9 Do 27/	3	5	0
	1 Sow and Pigs 15/; 2 Do. with 10 pigs @ 12/6 each, 25/ 2:	3	18	0
	1 old horse 2 - 10 - 0 & 1 young mare £ 5:10:0:	0	0	0
	1 Large Pott & hook at 8)	7	10	0
	1 Cart and wheels	0	8	0
	1 Small Pot & hooks 6/; 1 large & hooks 8/	2	10	0
	1 Smaller Do. without hooks at 3/	0	14	0
	7 broad hoes 11/; 5 Narrow Do. 8/	0	3	0
	1 Grubbing ax 1/3 & 1 Broad ax 4/1 Large Narrow ax)	0	10	0
	1 Do. 3/6 1 Do. 2/	0	9	3
	1 Pair of fire tongs 2/6 4 old hooks 2/	0	5	6
	1 Box Iron and heaters 3/ 1 set of Wedges 4/	0	4	6
	1 Iron Pestle 6/; 1 Best Bell 5/; 1 Do 2/6	0	7	0
	1 Sadle etc. 10/; 1 Wimble & Bitts 1/6	0	6	6
	1 Iron Spitt 3/ & 1 Frying pan 2/	0	11	6
	Some Tinkers Tools 2/6 & some Silver Smiths Do. 2/6	0	5	0
	3 Fifty gallon casks @ 2/6 & 3 thirty galln Do. 2/6	0	15	0
	1 Twenty gall Do. 2/6 & 1 Do. 2/6	0	15	0
		0	5	0

	£	S	D
2 Casks at 3/ is 6/ & 2 Do. @ 3/ & 1 Do. 1 is 4/	0	10	0
2 Tubbs at 2/ is 4 & 2 Do. @ 12 is 2/	0	6	0
2 Raw hides 6/ & 4 is 10/	0	10	0
Sundry Carpenters & Coopers Tools & Turners Do. & some lumber	1	10	0
2 Spinning wheels 6/ & 3 pair of Cards 7/6	1	3	6
Pewter. 1 Dozn plates 20/ 2 dishes 8/	1	8	0
2 old dishes 4/9 & 2 Do. 4/6	0	9	3
3 Basons 9/ 2 old Do. 4/ & ½ doz Spoons, Funell &c. 2/6	0	15	6
1 Tin Bucket 12 1 lead worm 5/	0	6	0
Sundry Delph ware glasses—Vialls &	0	12	6
1 Large chest 5/ Sundry water pails &c. 4/	0	9	0
1 chest 8/ & 1 do. 8/ & 1 Do. 3	0	19	0
2 leather Trunks 5/ & 2/ 1 large box & lock	0	11	0
1 silver watch £ 5 & 1 Ovill Table 7/6 & 1 square do. 7/6 ...	1	0	0
1 Square Do. 3/ Knives & forks 4/3 & a parcell of old books 12	0	8	3
1 Peper box 2 old snuffers & candlesticks 1/ 1 wooden spice morter and Pestle /6	0	1	6
2 Table cloths 6 & 1/6 2 bags 3/	0	5	0
2 guns @ 15/ is 30 & 6 flag chain 6/ & 1 Do. 2/	1	0	0
1 Dimond 10 & 1 Slate 1/ & 1 pr. Drawing Stillards 1/6 1 meal sifter .....	..	12	6
1 Best Bed and furniture	9	0	0
1 Do. Do. &c.	9	10	0
1 Do. 1/ Stand	3	10	0
1 Feather bed 2 Bedsteads &c.	4	0	0
1 Spinning Wheale	0	7	6
1 Powdering Tub 1/6 & 1 Frying pan 1/6	0	3	0
1 Chest 6/ & Pewter Bason & Some old pewter & 1 Chair ...	0	10	0
1 hone, Razor & Gimblett 2/6 1 Book 2/6 & 1 pr. money scales 2/6	0	7	6
To the crop of Corn at 8/6 per Barle			
To the crop of tobacco per Inspectors Books			

We the subscribers being appointed (by an order of Northumberland County, Court bearing date the 8th day of February, 1762) to appraise the Estate of William Baysie deceased being first sworn before Georg Ball, gent. have accordingly, appraised the same as before mentioned.

Geo. Payne, Jno. Pope, Moses Lunsford.

At a Court held for Northumberland County the 8th day of March, 1762, This Inventory and appraisment of the estate of William Baysie, deceased, was this Day returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

C. 3. JESSE BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. ———. d. 1768. m. Martha ———.

Their children D.13, D.14, D.15, D.16, D.17, D.18, D.19.

Jesse Basye is named in the will of his aunt, Elesha (B.8). The will was dated in 1756 and filed in 1768 in Northumberland County, Virginia. He is named also in his father's will. See under B.1.

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800, on page 25, states that Jesse Basye, of Northumberland County, Virginia, died and an inventory was filed in 1768. In 1774, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye made a deed (hereafter shown) to their children, John (D.14), Elizamond (D.17), Jesse (D.13), Maria (D.15), Betsey (D.19), Nancy (D.16), and Judith (D.18), transferring slaves. *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734, mentions him.

In "Record Book" No. 7, at pages 307-308, of Northumberland County, Virginia, appears the following Inventory :

"We the Subscribers being appointed by an order of Northumberland County Court bearing date the 12th day of September, 1768, to appraise the estate of Jesse Basye, dec'd, being first sworn before George Payne, gent.

We have proceeded as followeth :

	£	s.	d.
To 1 Sow with pigg		10	
To 4 Do. hoggs @ 5/	1		
To 1 feather bed & furniture	3	10	
To 1 Do bed & bedstead	2		
To 1 Do & bedstead	1		
To 1 Do & bedstead	1	10	
To 1 Chest		6	6
To 1 hone & razor		5	
To powder & shott		2	3
To 1 Table		4	
To 1 Do		2	
To 8 old chairs		4	
To 1 spinning wheel & 1 pr. of cords		7	6
To 1 frying pan & pr. fire tongs		2	6
To 2 small jugs & 3 bottles		2	6
To a parcel of old books		2	
To 1 gun		7	6
To 7 Pewter plates @ 18d		10	6
To some earthenware & 1 tin pan		2	
To old pewter		6	6
To 3 iron potts		11	6
To old spinning wheel	0	1	3
To some old water vessels		4	6
To 1 old iron pott			6
To a parcell of old hoes		4	3
To 3 axes & 1 grubing hoe		6	
To Sundry old coopers & joyners tools		5	
To 1 chest & some lumber		5	
To 2 old Do. chests		3	3
To 1 weaver's Quill wheel		1	6
To 1 pepper box & 1 drinking glass		1	
to 2 small tubs & 2 small gums		2	
to 1 looking glass		2	6
to 1 cart & wheels		17	6
to 1 ring & bolt & 2 iron pins		5	
to 1 old earthen jar & 1 flax brake		1	
to 1 pr. Stillards & 1 old sword		5	6
to 1 brown heifer	1	10	0
to 1 cow & calf	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
to 1 do & calf	1	15	
to small heifer	1	5	
to 1 small bull	0	15	0
to 1 cask & tubb		6	6
to 2 ewes & 1 lamb		16	
to a parcel of wool		2	
to some old knives & forks & basketts		2	
to 1 old loom & 2 old stays		5	
to 1 man's saddle		5	
to 1 chisel & smoothing plain		1	
	£	26	5 3

Isaac Basye (D.8)

John Basye (D.6)

George Bean."

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 12th day of December, 1768, this inventory and appraisement of the estate of Jesse Basye dec'd was this day returned & ordered to be recorded.

Teste. Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

In "Record Book No. 9" in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 495-496, appears the following:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, I Martha Bayse of Weicomoco Parish & county of Northumberland send greeting. Know ye that I, Martha Bayse, for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have and bear to my beloved children John Bayse (D.14), Nancy Bayse (D.16), Judith Bayse (D.18), Marian Bayse (D.15), Betty Bayse (D.19), Lismon Basye (D.17) & Jessee Bayse (D.13) with respect to concerning my negroes Thomas & Hannah and Milly with the said Hannah & Milly and both their increse together with my part of the thirds now in the possession Elizabeth Sutton for divers good causes and considerations me hereunto moving have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto my said children the said negroes Thomas Hannah and her increase, vizt., George, Winny & Daniel, and all her future increase, together with the sd Milly and the sd right to the sd thirds with all increase from the sd negroes equally to be divided among them my sd children. To have and to hold the negroes aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid and not otherwise, to them and their heirs, excrs adminis and assigns but still to remain in trust for the sd children under the management and care of the Martha Bayse during her life and I the sd Martha Bayse all and every of the negroes aforesaid to my said children their heirs Ecrcs adminis and assigns against all persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the fifth day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and seventy four.

her
Martha (x) Basye
mark

Signed sealed and delivered to the purpose above mentioned in presence of Hopkins Harding, Moses Sutton, John Sutton."

"At a court held for Northumberland county the 14th day of November, 1774, this deed of gift from Martha Basye to her children was proved by the witnesses thereto subscribed and admitted to record.

Teste. Thos. Jones, C. N. C."

In "Order Book for 1767-1770," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 321, appears the following: "An inventory & appraisement of the estate of Jesse Baysie was this day returned & ordered to be recorded." (Dec. 12, 1768). In "Order Book for 1783-1785," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 371, appears the following: "A division and allotment of the estate of Jesse Basye, decd, was this day returned and ordered to be recorded." (Aug. 8, 1785).

In "Record Book No. 13" in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 15-16, appears the following:

"Pursuant to an order of Northumberland County court bearing date the 13th day of December, 1784 we the subscribers have mett and divided the estate of Jesse Basye (C.3) decd in the hands of Moses Sutton as followeth: One negro Stephen to George Bean on behalf of his ward Jesse Basye (D.13) the said Bean on behalf of the said Jesse Basye to pay to George Sampson Fifteen pounds also the said Bean to pay to Judith Basye (D.18) five pounds also possessed Lismon Basye (D.17) with a negro Tom the said Lismon Basye to pay to Judith Basye (D.18) ten pounds also possessed Mary Basye (D.15) with a negro George also possessed George Sampson (D.19) with a negro Winey also Judith Basye (D.18) with a negro Milley also find due the aforesaid parties from the said Moses Sutton Three thousand six hundred and fifty nine pounds of crop tobacco.

Jno. H. Fallin, George Hunt, Richard Pope."

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 8th day of August 1785, this division and allotment of the estate of Jesse Basye decd was this day returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste

Catesby Jones, Cl. Cur."

In "Record Book No. 19" in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 333-334, appears the following:

"Northumberland county court 13 October, 1812.

Elismond Basye (D.17) Tho. Webb & Judith (D.18) his wife who was Judith Basye, Epaphroditus Fielding & Mary (D.15) his wife who was Mary Basye, George Sampson & Elizabeth (D.19) his wife, who was Elizabeth Basye, & Jesse Basye (D.13), pltf's. vs. Cath. Sutton, def't. In Chancery.

This day came the plaintiffs by their counsel & it appearing by the affidavit of a witness that the decree nisi made in this cause hath been duly executed & the def't. still making default the bill & exhibits & master commissioners report were read, upon consideration whereof the court doth confirm the said report & decree & order that the def't. pay to the plaintiffs within thirty days from this date the sum of Nine hundred & thirty two dollars & ninety seven cents with five p.c.p. annum interest thereon from the 14th day of October 1811 till paid & the costs of this suit. And in default thereof that Peter C. Rice, Wm. Taylor & Matthew Lamlein or any two of them after giving thirty days notice of the time & place appointed therefor, proceed to make sale of the lands & premises in the bill mentioned whereof Moses Sutton died seized

& possessed & apply the proceeds thereof towards satisfying this decree, & the balance if any they return to the debt. & report thereof to the court.

Plaintiffs' costs \$20.14.

Attest, F. Bates, C.C."

"Pursuant to the within decree we the subscribers after giving thirty days notice of the sale of the within land by public advertisement of the time & place of sale met accordingly on the premises on the 29th day of Decr. 1812, it being the day appointed therefor & exposed to sale to the highest bidder the within mentioned land & premises for cash & sold the same to Elismond Basye for \$560.00 he being the last bidder, and after deducting 5 p.c. commission for our trouble possessed him the said Basye with five hundred & thirty two dollars it being the proceeds of the sale of the said land he being fully authorized to receive the same. Given under our hands this 8th day Feby 1813.

W. M. Taylor, Matthew Lamlein"

"Returned into Northumberland County court the 8th day of February, 1813 & ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Fleming Bates, C.C."

In "Record Book No. 6" for Northumberland County, Virginia, among the names shown on the poll taken July 16, 1765, at pages 643-646, appear these names:

"Jesse Bayse C.3, Isaac Baysie D.8, John Baysie C.1, Jesse Bayse D.13, Isaac Baysie D.30, John Baysie D.14."

C. 4. WINNIFRED BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Marsh.

Winnifred Basye is named in her father's will. See under B.1. She witnessed the will of her brother John (I.B.) Basys (C.1). In the Marsh family in Northumberland County, Virginia, as late as 1940, the name Basye is still used as a given name; as Basye Marsh. In the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Lancaster County, Virginia, was filed on July 10, 1940 a deed of B. & S. dated July 9, 1940 from E. M. Doar Jr. & wife to Henry Jeter Edmonds, 200 acres, referring by description to land on the East formerly owned by "Bayse Marsh."

C. 5. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. ———. d. 1761. m. ———.

Their children: D.20, D.21, D.22.

Isaac Basye was not named in his father's will (see under B.1), probably because Isaac Basye, the son, had been well provided for. This Isaac Basye was probably a tailor, for his inventory shows he had a tailor's equipment. Part of his property in Northumberland County, Virginia, was bought by his brother, John (I. B.) Basye (C.1), who was his administrator. His heirs were: Edmond (D.21), John (D.20), and Elisha (D.22). Claims were filed against his estate May 14, 1761. He is mentioned in "*The Magazine of American Genealogy*," No. 26, page 734.

In "Record Book No. 6," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 413, appears the following:

"An account of the sale of the estate of Isaac Basye, decd:

Edmond Basye (D.1), Dr. to 1 Taylor's goose 4/6, 1 sute

Cloths 30/, 3 books 4/6, 1 pr Taylor's shears 1/3 £ 2 0 3

Johnson Bean, 2 razors & one hone 3/10, some pewter 10/..... 13 10

John Basye Junr (D.6) one mare & saddle 50/ 1 coat & vest			
10/ ., Do vest and pr. breeches 20/ one table and 1 bed 18/7	4	18	7
Robert Potts, Junr, a parcel lumber,		5	
John Basye, Sen (C.1) 2 coats 12/ one trunk 5/6		17	6
Robert Edmunds 1 pr pumps		5	
George Bean, one pr silver buckles		16	7
Elisha Basye (D.22), box iron,		3	8

John Basye, Admr." (C.1)

"At a court held for Northumberland county the 14th day of May, 1764, this account of sales of Isaac Basye's estate was this day returned & being sworn to by John Basye, admr., is ordered to be recorded.

Test: Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

In "Record Book No. 6," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 647, appears the following:

"The estate of Isaac Baysie, decd. Dr.			
To John Denny as per acct prov'd No. 1 20/ to John Mitchell,			
No. 2 8/	£1	8	0
To Ezekial Hudnall & Francis Timberlake, No. 3 5/6 to David			
Flahive No. 4, 18d,		7	
To William Nutt No. 5, 2/10, to Thos. Potts No. 6, 9/6 to Doctr			
Robinson No. 7, 52/9	3	5	1
To Robert Jones No. 8 4/6, To Robert Potts No. 9 4/4 To			
John Pope No. 10 3/		11	10
To William Bean No. 11 5/ To Ambrose Fielding No. 12, 3/6,			
To William Winton No. 13 9/		17	6
To funeral charges 20/ to 3 qts brandy at the apprsmt 3/9, to			
costs of 2 warrants 2/6	1	6	3
To paying twy (?) & tax of the sd apprentice 8/ & 114			
pnds tobo		8	
To boarding the sd dec'd & apprentice	3		
	£11	3	8
By sale of the estate 200/. By sundry debts due the estate 45/6	12	5	6

E. Excepted per John Basye." (C.1)

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 12th day of May, 1766, this account of the administration of Isaac Bayse estate was presented in court by John Bayse & being examined by the sd Court & sworn to by the sd John was ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

C. 6. JUDITH BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Judith Basye is named in her father's will. See under B.1.

C. 7. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye B.1).

b. about 1720. d. 1804. m. Winnifred Taylor.

b. ———. d. about January, 1805.

Their children: D.23, D.24, D.25, D.26, D.27, D.28, D.29, D.30, D.31, D.32, D.33.

Edmond Basye is named in his father's will. See under B.1. Edmond *Basie* to a grant on October 31, 1754, for 400 acres of land in Prince William County, Virginia, from Lord Fairfax. Edmond *Basie* is described as of Prince William County, Virginia, as herewith shown. He later was of Fauquier when that county was formed out of Prince William County in 1759. He also resided at one time in Culpeper County which was formed out of Orange County in 1748.

Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXV, pages 390-392 in the article entitled *The Baptists in Fauquier County, 1770-1771*, shows some items taken from Peter Hitt's Account Book.

It shows moneys paid to the church by the members from time to time: Peter Hitt, John Pickett, Henry Mauzy, Henry Kemper, Thomas Stone, William Green, Edmond *Basaye* and others.

"The account book of Peter Hitt was for many years in possession of members of that family and is now in the hands of the Fauquier Historical Society. Its chief value consists in the light thrown by most of the extracts upon the state of the Baptist Church in Fauquier County, Virginia. The extract shows that as early as 1770-1771, the Picketts, Mauzys, Withers, Burr Harrison, the Greens, Ashleys, Paynes, and *Basyes*, all of whom were families of prominence in Fauquier, had left the church of England and had connected themselves with the Baptist church."

The same publication, Vol. XXXV, pages 309-312 says that Taylor (first name not given) made a deed to Basye (first name not given) in 1744-1745. The deed books in Prince William County, Virginia, are missing but the Index shows this. Note that Winnifred (Taylor) Basye and Hannah (Taylor) Basye (C.1) were daughters of Benjamin Taylor. The same publication also shows that this Benjamin Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth, made a deed to their son, Joseph Taylor, describing the land as joining the land of Edmond Basye, reserving to themselves a life estate, and reciting that after the death of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, their son Joseph Taylor is to pay his sisters, Winnifred Basye (C.7) and Hannah Basye (C.1), a certain share of the estate. This was April 28, 1763. Edmond Basye and his wife, Winnifred Taylor, were second cousins.

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. II (1926), p. 338, states that Edmond Basye (about 1720-1810), of Prince William, Fauquier, and Culpeper Counties, Va., was a sergeant in the Indian Wars.

In *Northern Neck Book 'H'*, at page 522, in the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, appears the following grant:

THE RT. HONBLE. THOS. LORD FAIRFAX, Baron of Cameron, in that part of Great Britain called SCOTLAND, Proprietor of the Northern neck of VIRGINIA. To all to whom this present Writing shall come sends Greeting: KNOW YE, that for good causes and in consideration of the composition to me paid and for the Annual Rent hereafter reserved, I have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents for me My heirs and Assigns, Do give, Grant and Confirm unto Edmund Basie of Prince William County, a Tract of waste and ungranted land in Augusta County, in Powels Fort, on a branch of the North River of Shannandoah, called passage Creek, and bounded as appears by a Survey thereof made by Mr. Robt. Rutherford, as followeth, Beginning on the East side of the said Creek at two Sycamore trees standing in the line of Darby McCarty near a large hill, Then wth. his said line N.E. One hundred and forty eight poles to his corner, Then continued one hundred and five poles to a white oak, black oak and wild cherry tree Sapling Standing on the side of a Steep hill near a small branch, Then N.W. Two hundred and fifty three poles crossing the said passage

Creek To three white oak Saplings standing in a Valley, Then SW two hundred and fifty three poles to a white oak Spanish oak and pine sapling standing on the brow of a small knowle; Then S.E. Two hundred and fifty three poles crossing the said Creek to the Beginning, Containing four hundred Acres. TOGETHER with all Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereunto belonging ROYAL MINES EXCEPTED and a full third part of all Lead Copper, Tinn, Coals, Iron Mines and Iron Ore that shall be found thereon. To have and to hold the said four hundred Acres of Land, Together wth. all Rights, Profits and benefits to the same belonging or in any wise appurtaining, EXCEPT BEFORE EXCEPTED, to him the said Edmund Basie, his heirs or Assigns for Ever, He the said Edmund Basie his heirs or assigns therefore Yeilding and paying to Me My heirs or assigns, or to my certain attorney or attorneys agent or agents or to the certain Attorney or Attorneys of My heirs or Assigns Proprietors of the said Northern Neck Yearly and every year on the feast day of St. Michael the Arch Angel the fee rent of one Shilling Sterling Money for every fifty Acres of Land hereby granted and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity: PROVIDED that if the said Edmund Basie his heirs or assigns shall not pay the before reserved Annual Rent so that if the same or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid by the space of two whole Years after the same shall become due if lawfully demanded, That then it shall and may be lawful for me My heirs or Assigns Proprietors as aforesd. My or their certain Attorney or Attorneys, Agent or Agents to re-enter into the above granted premises and to hold the same so as if this grant had never passed. GIVEN at my office in the County of Fairfax within my said Proprietary under My hand and Seal. DATED this Thirty first day of October in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign of our Soverign Lord, George the second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Ann. Dom. One thousand seven hundred & fifty four.

FAIRFAX.

State Land Office, Northern Neck Book "H", Page 522.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 210, shows that Edmond Basye, born in 1730,¹² died in Culpeper Co., Va.,¹³ in 1810,¹⁴ possibly was the son of Isaac Basye (B.1), and grandson of Edmond Basye (A.1); that he bought land from Lord Fairfax in Prince William Co., Va., in 1754, and later settled in Fauquier County, Va., where he and John Basye (D.6) enrolled as sergeants in Col. William Edmonds' militia Company raised from this county to fight Indians; he made a deed in Fauquier Co., Va., in 1771; he married Winnifred _____, possibly Taylor; their issue were: 1-Edmond [D.23], (b. about 1750, d. of small-pox or measles at Nansemond Count House, Va., 1783; that he served in the American Revolution; he bought land in Fauquier and Culpeper counties, Va., in 1772; he married in about 1770, Nancy (d. 1835), daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Taylor (Morgan) Mauzy, of Fauquier Co., Va.; 2-Joseph [D.26], (d. Culpeper Co., Va., 1799), who married Mary _____ 3-_____, 4-Elizmond [D.25], soldier in the American Revolution, who married in 1773, Nancy, daughter of Capt. William McClanahan, the fighting parson; 5-Richard [D.24], (d. Nov. 4, 1822), a soldier in the American Revolution, who married Dec. 4, 1781, Nancy Taylor. Also he is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

The above list of children omits these: James (D.27), Elizabeth (D.28), Thomas (D.29), Isaac (D.30), Winnifred (D.31), Judith (D.32), and Hannah (D.33).

¹²Should be about 1720.

¹³Error. He died in Kentucky. See suit of Riddle vs. Basye under D.27.

¹⁴Error. Should be 1804.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1915-1916, giving a list of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, at page 19:

"Baisey, John, V.C.M., 97; Va. mag. 7.305." (C.15).

"Baisley, Edmund, V.C.M., 97; Va. Mag. 7.305" (C.7).

"Baisley, John, V.C.M., 97:" (D.6).

In 1761 he enrolled in Capt. William Edmonds' Company of militia in Fauquier county, Virginia, for service in the Indian Wars. His name appears on the original muster roll in possession of Mrs. J. B. Britton, a lineal descendant of Capt. William Edmonds. She lived at Warrenton, Virginia.

The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VII, page 305, says:

The following is a roster of Capt. William Edmonds' Company of Virginia troops in the French and Indian war. Captain Edmonds lived in Fauquier county, and it is believed that most of the men in his company were from the same county. A list of W. Edmonds' Company, 1761, then follows the list including John Baisey, Sergt. (C.15, John Baisey (D.6), and Edmond Baisey, Sergeant (C.7).

Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651-1776, at page 97, shows the roster of Capt. Wm. Edmonds' Company of Virginia troops in the French and Indian War, 1761, from Fauquier county, Virginia, which includes John Baisey and Edmond Baisley, Serg. This article says the source of this information is the *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 7, page 305. *The Fauquier Democrat*, November 23, 1907, published this muster roll. *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins, First Series, 1721-1724*, at page 146, shows that in Fauquier county the first Company of militia organized was mustered in 1761, two years after the county was formed. This was Capt. William Edmonds' Company. It includes the names of "Edmond Baisey, Sgt.," (C.7), "John Baisey, Sergt." (C.15), and "John Baisey (D.6). This list was copied from the original in possession of Mrs. J. B. Britton, Warrenton, Virginia.

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Vol. I, pages 287-288, states that Edmond Basye, who died in 1810,¹⁵ married Winnifred Taylor, and that he was the son of Isaac Basye (B.1). *Property Tax List of Culpeper County, Virginia, and Names of Slaves, 1783*, shows lists made by several census takers. Under "List of James Pendleton, Gent.," appears: "Edmond Basye, son of Isaac, above 16, (Solomon, Rose, Aggy, tithe, Dinah, Nan, Charles, Fan, Sarah, Mary, Luke)." All persons above sixteen years of age were put on the titheable (i.e. taxable) list. In 1786, Edmond (C.7), Thomas (D.29) and John (C.15) witnessed a deed to Joseph Basye (D.26) in Fauquier county, Virginia. See deed in Book 9, pages 155-156, under D.26.

William & Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 33 (1926) page 331, under the title *The Taylor Family of Fauquier County, Virginia*, says that John Taylor died in Lancaster County, Va., in 1712, leaving sons: John, James, Benjamin and Moses Taylor, and probably a son named Richard. The family lived in Wicomico Parish, near the Northumberland County line. James and Benjamin sold their land in Lancaster County and removed to Prince William County, Virginia. The article then continues:—

The children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor were: Richard Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Hannah Taylor—married Thomas Basye,¹⁶ Winifred Taylor, married Edmund Basye. Elizabeth Taylor, born in 1735, died in 1829, married

¹⁵Error. Should be 1804.

¹⁶Should be John Basye (C.1).

first James Morgan, of Fauquier County, Va., a soldier of the French and Indian War..

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye (D.27) vs. Elizamond Basye (D-25) et al., is the following copy of Agreement :

“Articles of Agreement made and entered into this twenty seventh day of October in the year of our Lord 1800.

By and between Edmund Basye Sen. of Culpeper County and State of Virginia of the one part, Elizamond Basye (D.25) of Bourbon County and State of Kentucky of the other part (Witness that)

Where as the said Edmund by deed of bargain and sale and also by bill of sail, baring date Oct. 1800 hath conveyed unto the said Elizamund his estate both real & personal (which will more fully appear, referance being had to the cort of the County aforesaid where the said deeds are recorded). The true intent and meaning of which the said conveyance is this, the said Edmd having unwarily evolved himself in numerous debts as security and deeming it injustice to himself and family to pay the same has made the above conveyances with a concientious view to evade the same. In consideration of the premises it is covenanted as followeth to wit.

1st. It is agreed on the part of the said Edmd and that the said Elizd hold and injoy all and singular the property aforesaid with the entire direction and management thereof for and during the life of the said Edmd then to be disposed of as here in after directed. 2d. It is agreed by the said Edmd that at his death, If he should so direct by his will, that the said Elizd should hold and enjoy a full and equal part of the said proprty, with the rest of his children that the said Elizamund shall relinquish all claims to wages for the management of the said estate other wise he shall receive full and complete satisfaction for the expences and trouble he must necessarily be at.

3rd. It is agreed on the part of said Elizd that at the death of the said Edmd the Estate aforesaid shall be distributed as by the last will and Testament of said Edmund shall be divided. Or in case he shall die intestate then as the act of the Assembly of Virginia directs the estate of Edmd shall be distributed.

4th. And lastly it is covenanted by & between the parties, that for the mutual and faithful performants of each and all of the above recited covenants they by these presents bind themselves and each of themselves their Heirs Execs &c. and each of their jointly several Heirs Exec. &c. in the penal sums of ten thousand Dollars.

In testamony whereof they here unto set their hands and affix their seals the day and year first above written.

(C.7) Edmund Basye. (D.25) Elizamund Basye.”

A true copy drawn of by me. Ethel Basye. (E.84)

Sealed and delivered in the presents of Wm. F. Grant, Wm. Howe.”

Bond of Edmund Basye Sen. and Elizamund Basye

Basye vs. Basye & others

Filed with Bill.

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al., is the following :

"This Indenture tripartite made and entered into this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred by and between Edmund Basye, Sen. (C.7) and Winnifred his wife of the first part, Edmund Basye, Jun, (E.52) of the second part and Anne Basye (D.23) widow of the late Edmund Basye (D.23) of the third part, each of the County of Culpeper and State of Virginia. Witnesseth that the said Edmund Basye, Sen. for and in consideration of ten pounds to him in hand paid by the said Edmund Basye, Jun. and Anne Basye, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said Edmund Basye Jun. and Anne Basye of the same forever acquitted and discharged by these presents, hath granted, bargained and sold unto the said Edmund Basye, Jun. and Anne Basye and by these presents doth grant bargain sell and to farm let all the tract or parcel of land hereinafter described. To have and to hold the said bargained land as joint tenants thereof unto them the said Edmund Basye, Jun. and Anne Basye for and during the said Anne Basye for the said term on the conditions hereinafter expressed unto the said Anne Basye and her heirs and assigns which said tract or parcel of land is situate in the county and State aforesaid and bounded as follows, viz., Beginning at four red oak saplings corner to Corbins land thence bending (?) with said land N. 15° — 176 poles to a white oak in a drain running therewith South 71° E. 100 poles to the mouth thereof thence bending with mill run S. 44° East 20 poles to the said Run, thence S. 64° E. 45 poles to a white oak and Hickory Saplings the dividing line, thence with the dividing line S. 8° E. 145 poles to an ash intersecting a line of the deed, thence N. 68° W. 122 [poles] to the beginning, containing one hundred and twenty one acres be the same more or less. Together with all houses, woods, waters, water courses profits and emoluments to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining To have and to hold the tract of land with the appurtenances unto them the said Edmund Basye Jun. and Anne for and during the term aforesaid and the remainder of the interest and estate after the expiration of the term aforesaid unto the said Edmund Basye, Jun. and his heirs forever free and clear of all former claims or incumbrances whatsoever. And it is further covenanted by and between the parties to these presents that as it is agreed by the said Edmund Basye, Sen. that the said Anne Basye shall hold a life estate in the land above described, the true intent and meaning of the said covenant is that their said interest in the land shall continue no longer than she continues in her present state of widowhood. But on her entering into the married state her right meant to be conveyed by these presents shall cease as fully and to all intents and purposes as if this deed had not been executed. And it is further covenanted that the said Anne Basye shall not sell or by any means transfer the estate which she holds in the above described land on pain of incurring as complete a forfeiture as in case of her marriage as above mentioned. And lastly the said Edmund Basye, Sen. for himself, his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns the right and title of the above bargained tract of land unto the said Edmund Basye, Jr., and his heirs and assigns forever warrant and defend and unto the said Anne Basye as far as is expressed by the above covenants against the claim or claims of him the said Edmund Basye Senr his heirs Executors Administrators or assigns or the claim or claims of any other person or persons whatsoever. In Witness Whereof the parties to these presents hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and date first above written.

(C.7) Edmund Basye, (E.52) Edmund Basye, (D.23) Nancy Basye (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of Wm. F. Grant, Benjamin Basye, (E.76) Spencer Scott, Henry Basye." (E.54).

"Received the 9th of October, 1800, of Edmund Basye, Jr., ten pounds being the consideration within mentioned. Rec'd per me.

£ 10 - 0 - 0.

Edmund Basye."

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 20th day of October, 1800, this indented deed from Edmund Basye, Sen. and Winnifred his wife of the first part to Edmund Basye, Jun. of the second part and Anne Basye widow of the late Edmund Basye of the third part together with the receipt thereon endorsed was proved by the Oaths of William F. Grant, Spencer Scott and Henry Basye, three of the witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur.

A copy teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

The last above deed is found recorded in Deed Book V, pages 315-317, Culpeper County, Virginia.

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al., is the following:

"Know all Men by these presents that I Edmund Basye, Sen. of the county of Culpeper for and in consideration of the sum of Ten pounds lawful money of Virginia to me in hand paid by Henry Basye (E.54) of the said County of Culpeper, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said Henry Basye and his heirs forever discharged thereof, Hath this day bargained and sold unto the said Henry Basye one negro slave now in the possession of the said Henry Basye named Judy. To have and to hold the said bargained slave Judy and her increase to the said Henry and his heirs forever and that freed from the claim of me my heirs Executors and administrators and from the claim of all and every person or persons whatsoever. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of October, 1800.

(C.7) Edmund Basye (LS)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Elizmon Basye (D.25) Isaac Basye (D.30) William Howe.

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 16th day of February, 1801, this bill of sale from Edmund Basye to Henry Basye was partly proved by the oath of William Howe one of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be certified. And a court held for the said county the 18th day of January, 1802, this said Bill of Sale was fully proved by the oath of Isaac Basye another witness thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur.

A copy teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

The last above Bill of Sale is found recorded in Deed Book V, pages 500-501, Culpeper County, Virginia.

Deed Book F, pages 142-143, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from James Genn, dated October 15, 1770, to Edmund Basye, £ 90. 800 acres. Acknowledged October 15, 1770 and recorded. Deed Book K, pages 39-41, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Thomas McClanahan and Ann his wife, dated October 23, 1779, to Edmund Basye, all of Culpeper County, £ 550. 100 acres, land on which grantors then lived. Acknowledged November 5, 1779 and recorded November 15, 1779.

"Deed Book H," page 627, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows :

"To all to whom these presents may come knew ye that I, Edmond Basey of the county of Culpeper for divers good causes me thereto moving but more especially for the natural love and affection I bare to my son Elisemon Basey (D.25) of ye said county and for the consideration of five shillings in hand paid the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge have given granted and made over and by these presents do give grant and make over to said son and his heirs forever one hundred and eightynine acres of land lying in the Little Fork of Rappahanock River and county aforesaid the same being part of the tract on which [I] now live bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a hickory and red oak in Burks line thence with Burks line north eighteen east two hundred and thirty seven poles to three red oaks on a hill corner to the said Burk thence south seventy two east one hundred and twenty two poles to two white oaks and a red do. on a hill thence south eighteen west two hundred and fifty eight poles to two red oaks thence north 61d east one hundred and twenty four poles to the beginning containing one hundred and eighty nine acres more or less with the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof To Have and to hold the said land & premises with all its improvements and appurtenances unto my said son *Elizemon* Basey his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of ye said son his heirs and assigns forever free from ye interruption or hindrance of ye said Edmond Basey his heirs or assigns or any person whatever. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 20th April One thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

Edmd. Bs L.S."

Signed sealed & delivered in presence of us.

"At a court held for Culpeper county the 20th day of April, 1778, this indented deed of gift from Edmond Basey to Elizemon Basey was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

Deed Book R, pages 347-350, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Elizamon Basye and Nancy (Sig. Nancey) Basye, his wife, and Edmund Basye and Winnifred Basye, his wife, to Henry Vowles, dated Oct. 27, 1789, conveying the land described in Book H, page 627, for £ 250, referring to the above deed by date, description and parties. Witnessed by Joseph Baysie (D.26) and four others. Deed recites it is made in consequence of a bargain and sale made between Henry Vowles and Wm. McClanahan, Junior. Wm. McClanahan, John Wigginton & James Jett, Gentlemen, are deputed to go to Winifred and Nancy Basye and take their acknowledgement, to which they certified Oct. 30, 1789. Deed was partly proved Feb. 15, 1790, and fully proved Sept. 16, 1793, and then recorded.

"Deed Book M," pages 127-131, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows :

"This Indenture made the second day of April in the year of our Lord 1784 between Edmund Basye and Winefred his wife of Culpeper county of the one part and William Cook (E.105) of said county of the other part Witnesseth that the said Basye and wife for and in consideration of the sum of fifty three pounds ten shillings current money of Virginia in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained & sold and by these presents do grant bargain and sell unto the said William Cook his heirs executors administrators or assigns that tract or parcel of land late the property of Thomas McClanahan containing one hundred acres beginning at two red and one white oaks on the west side of a small branch of India run

on Walter Stallards line running thence north fifty degrees west one hundred and thirty five poles to three pines thence south forty degrees west ninety poles to two white and one Spanish oak thence south six degrees east one hundred and twenty two poles to two Spanish, one red, and one white, oaks on the east side of a branch of Mill Run in said Basye's line and a corner to said tract & Thomas Bywaters and the land on which said Cook now liveth, thence with the several lines and along the several courses which divides the said tract from said Cook's land to the beginning containing one hundred acres more or less with all houses orchards water and water courses profits & emoluments to the same belonging or in anywise appurtenant and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders thereof and every part and parcel thereof. To have and to hold the said land and premises with the appurtenances unto the said William Cooke his heirs or assigns forever and clear from all former incumbrances whatever, and the said Basyes their heirs &c., doth warrant and defend said Cook in the peaceable possession of said land and premises against the claim of said Basye his heirs executors &c or any other person whatever. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above.

Edmund Basye (L.S.)

Winefred (W) Basey

her mark

Sealed signed & acknd before us, James Pendleton, Wm. McClanahan, Joseph Basye (D.26)

"April the 3rd 1784. Then recd of William Cook £ 53-10, it being in full for the within land and premises, per

Edmund Basye."

Teste: James Pendleton, Joseph Bayse (D.26), Wm. McClanahan.

"The Commonwealth of Virginia to James Pendleton, Wm. McClanahan & John Wigginton, Gent., Greeting: Whereas Edmund Basye and wife Winifred by their certain indenture of bargain and sale bearing date the second day of April 1784, have sold and conveyed unto William Cooke the fee simple estate of 100 acres of land lying in the county of Culpeper, and Whereas the said Winifred cannot conveniently travel to our said county court to make acknowledgement of the same we do therefor give unto you or any two of you power to have the acknowledgement which to the said Winifred shall be willing to make before you of the said conveyance contained in the said indenture which is hereunto annexed and command you that you do personally go to the said Winifred and examine her privily and apart from her said husband whether she doth the same freely and voluntarily without his persuasions and threats and whether she be willing the same shall be recorded in our said county court, and when you have examined her as aforesaid that you distinctly & openly certify us thereof in our said court under your hands and seals sending then there the said indenture and this writ. Witness, David Jameson, Deputy Clerk of our said court at the court house this third day of April, 1784.

John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

"In obedience to the within writ to us directed we have examined the within named Winifred privily and apart from her said husband touching her acknowledgement of the annexed conveyance when she freely, without the threats or persuasions of her said husband, acknowledged the same and desired it might be record in the county court of Culpeper.

Given under our hands & seals this 3rd day of _____, 1784.

James Pendleton, Wm. McClanahan (L.S.)"

"At a court held for Culpeper county the 19th day of April, 1784, this Indenture was proved by the oaths of James Pendleton, Wm. McClanahan & Joseph Basie & ordered to be recorded with commission thereto annexed & certificate thereon.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

Deed Book R, pages 276-277, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of gift from Edmond Basye to his son Joseph Basye (D.26) of Culpeper county, dated June 17, 1793, 100 acres "being a part of the land on which I now live and of which the said Joseph has the possession." Witnessed by James Basye (D.27), Isaac Basye (D.30) and Elijah Basye (E.77). Proved and recorded same day.

Deed Book V, pages 317-319, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Edmund Basye and Winifred, his wife, dated Oct. 9, 1800, to Henry Basye (E.54) for £ 6, 80 acres adjoining Edmund Basye (D.23), Witnesses: Benjamin Basye (E-76), Edmund Basye (E.52) and two others. \$20. paid. Proved and recorded Oct. 20, 1800. Winifred does not sign.

Deed Book V, pages 324-325, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Edmund (also spelled Edmond) Basye, Sen. to Elizmon Basye (D.25) of Bourbon County, Kentucky, dated Oct. 7, 1800, \$400, 210 acres adjoining the lands of Joseph Basye (D.26) and Edmond Basye, Jr. (E.52) and Isaac Basye (D.8). Witnesses Isaac Basye (D.8) and two others. Proved and recorded Oct. 20, 1800.

Deed Book V, pages 326-327, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows Bill of Sale from Edmund Basye, Sen. to Elizmon Basye (D.25) dated Oct. 7, 1800, transferring ten negroes naming them. \$600. Witnesses Isaac Basye (D.8) and others. Proved and recorded Oct. 20, 1800.

Virginia Tax Payers 1782-87, Other Than Those Published by the United States Census, at page 7, shows Edward¹⁷ Basye owning ten slaves in Culpeper County, Virginia.

This statement as to the ten slaves is made in the pleadings in the case of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye and others. See under D.27.

Deed Book X, pages 341-344, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Edmund Basye dated January 16, 1803, to Henry Basye (E.54) for £10, six acres adjoining the lands of both Edmund and Henry in Culpeper County. Acknowledged Jan. 17, 1803 and recorded.

In the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye et al. (see under D.27), Ethelbert Basye (E.84) testifies that in the latter part of 1812 he was at Elizamon Basye's home in Kentucky and saw the Will of Edmund Basye, Sen. And William Howe testifies Nov. 6, 1813, that he wrote the will of Edmund Basye, Sen.

Minute Book No. 4, page 103, Culpeper county, Virginia, September 16, 1805, shows the following order:

Upon the motion of James Basye (D.27) it is ordered that Issac Basye (D.30) produce the will of Edmund Basye, *dec'd*, (C.7) at the next court or show cause to the contrary.

In the same book at page 119, October 21, 1805, the above order was continued to next court.

The public record shows that there was litigation between James Basye (D.27), on the one hand, and other children of Edmund Basye (C.7), on the other hand, relating to the property of the latter (See the litigation proceedings under D.27). And the testimony shows that said Edmond Basye had made a will before going to Kentucky with his son Elizamond (D.25) and perhaps with another son Isaac

¹⁷Error. Should be Edmond. There was no Edward Basye there then.

(D.30), and that Edmond took the will with him to Kentucky (See also under D.27). Also that the will then came into the possession of said Elizamond or Isaac, or both of them (See the testimony above and under D.27), and it was seen in Kentucky at Elizamond's home, and from it the copy here shown was made, which copy was offered in evidence in the litigation above mentioned.

Also the petition of James Basye (D.27) in the case of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye (D.25) et al., filed in 1816 (See the petition under D.27), recites that the said Edmond Basye had died, and that *his widow, Winnifred, died a short time afterwards*. Further, the public record shows that said James Basye had previously obtained an order of the court in Culpeper county, Virginia, *September 16, 1805*, ordering the said Isaac Basye to produce the will of their father, the said Edmond Basye, who was then "deceased," (so the order reads). From all these records it is very reasonable to conclude that after the death of both his father and mother, the said Isaac Basye had returned in 1805 to Virginia to settle his affairs, at which time personal service was had on Isaac in Virginia upon the petition of said James Basye in Culpeper county. Thereafter the order of Court aforesaid was made, September 16, 1805. Isaac was named in the will as one of the executors. But apparently Isaac departed at once for Tennessee out of the jurisdiction of the Virginia Court and did not produce the will. He returned to Virginia in 1810 and made deeds. See under D.30.

The estate of Edmond Basye was later administered as if there had been no will. But a copy is here shown as it appears in the litigation above mentioned. As was the usual procedure in that day, the *appraisement* was not filed until April 16, 1810—some months (or possibly years) after administration was begun.

From all these things it seems clear that Edmond Basye (C.7) died in about 1804, and that his wife Winnifred died in the early part of 1805.

Among the papers now on file in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al., in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, appears the copy of the following Will used in evidence:

"In the name of God Amen. I, Edmund Basye of the county of Culpeper, being of perfect sound mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will and testament. Imprimis. I give & bequeath to Nancy Basye (D.23) widow of my son Edmund Basye one half of the tract of land whereon she now lives, being land given to my said son Edmund containing two hundred acres to be taken of[f] joining the dwelling house where she lives at the upper end of the tract to have the same during her natural life or widowhood and after her decease or intermarriage I give the same to my grandson Edmund Basye (E.52) to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give & bequeath to my grandson Henry Basye (E.54) one hundred acres to be taken of[f] at the lower end of the tract where he now lives to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Betsy Basye (E.55), daughter of John James & the wife of Henry Basye (E.54) one negro girl named Judy & all her increase to her and her heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my son James Basye (D.27) two hundred and ten acres whereon I now live, be the same more or less, after the decease of my wife Winnifred to whom I give the same during her life in lieu of dower in other lands given to my sons Joseph Basye (D.26), Richard (D.24) & Edmund Basye (D.23). But whereas I have become security for my said son James for sundry sums of money now my will is that if my estate shall in any manner become subject to the payment of such sum or sums in which I am bound as security for the said James that then the said land shall be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy so much as I am bound as security for the said James. But in case the said James Basye shall save harmless my

estate from the said securityship then I give the said land to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Basye (D.29) two negro slaves named Lucky and Cillar to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my son Isaac (D.30) two negro slaves named Nan & Mary, daughter of Agg, to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Winnifred (D.31) widow of Cornelius Scott, one negro woman named Jemima & children or child and future increases to the said Winifred in trust for herself and children, to them and their heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Judith Stallard (D.32) one negro woman named Fanny together with her increase, to her and heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my grandson William Cooke (E.105) & my granddaughters Betsy (E.106) & Nancy Cooke (E.107) one negro woman named Mary together with her increase (if any) to be equally divided, to them and their heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate not before mentioned, after the payment of my just debts; to my wife during her life and after her decease to be equally divided between each and every one of my children to have a child's part if the child be dead in an equal division to them and their [heirs] respectively for ever. Lastly, I nominate and appoint my wife Winifred Basye and my sons Joseph Basye & Isaac Executrix and executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this second day of February One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety nine.

Edmund Basye (Seal)"

"Signed sealed and acknowledged by the said Edmund Basye to be his last will and testament in the presence of William Howe, Catharine Howe."

(Memo. This purports to be a copy taken from the original and made by Samuel Limson). No record is found showing the will was probated in Culpeper County, but his estate was administered there. See inventory following.

"Will Book F," in Culpeper County, Virginia, pages 104-105, shows the following:

"Memorandum of the appraisement of Edmund Basye's (dec'd) Estate, June 29, 1809.

Sct.

1 negro man named Ned appraised to	\$300.
5 shoats \$1. 5	7.50
1 sow and pigs	4.
1 ax 1 grubbing hoe and double—lumped at	1.67
1 plow and stock hames and traces	1.67
1 Bed and bedstead and furniture	20.
1 Bedstead—upper and under Bed & furniture	15.
1 folding leaf table	1.67
1 cotton wheel .....	.83
1 small chest	1.25
1 large ditto	3.
½ doz. pewter plates	
2 tin pans	
1 coffee pott	
2 piggins	
1 pewter dish	
1 flat iron	

3 spoons	4.
1 funnel and cup	2.
1 saddle .....	.75
3 cleavers	8.
2 heifers	
	<hr/>
	\$375.54

1 pair hand mill stones sold for 25/6

Thomas Byrams, Richard Luttrell, William Cooke (E.105)."

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 16th day of April, 1810, this inventory of the estate of Edmond Basye dec'd was exhibited to the court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. C."

Indexes in Culpeper County, Virginia, show the following:

"Estate of Edmund Basye. Administrator's Account, filed April 17, 1813, in Will Book G, p. 60." [Book G covering the years 1813-1817, is missing.]

"The General Index to Wills," Culpeper County, Virginia, shows that Edmund Basye's Admr. Account was shown in Book G, at page 60, (between the years 1813-1817). (Book G. is missing from the records).

Marriage Register No. 1, page 2, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John Basey (C.1) and Edmond Basey (C.7) witness the marriage permission given by Benj. Taylor that his daughter Mary Taylor may marry Joseph Hudnall, Jr. Dated November 29, 1759. Marriage Register No. 1, page 39, shows Edmond Basye (C.7) was a witness to permission given by James Withers that his daughter Bridget may marry Isaac McCoy. Dated January 28, 1771.

"Minute Book 1759-1763," page 293, July 2, 1792, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"Edmund Basye is appointed surveyor of the Road in the room of Benjamin Taylor and it is ordered that he with the tithes belonging to the said Road do clear and keep the same in repair according to law."

Minute Book 1768-1772, page 309, June 24, 1771, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows that Edmund Basye and Winnifred, his wife, acknowledge a deed to Traverse Downman, and it is ordered recorded. "Deed Book 4," pages 200-201, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This Indenture made the twenty second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one between Edmund Basey and Winnifret his wife of the County of Fauquier and Colony of Virginia of the one part and Traverse Downman of the County of Prince William & Colony aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Edmund Basey & Winnifret his wife and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings current money of Virginia to them in hand paid by the said Traverse Downman at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Hath Granted Bargained and by these Presents Doth grant bargain and sell unto the said Traverse Downman and his heirs all that Intire Tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being in the County of Fauquier and Colony aforesaid on the branches of Cedar Run Purchased by the said Edmund Basey of James Taylor and Bounded as followeth Viz. Beginning at a large marked red oak by a Large black stone corner to Benjamin Taylor on Taylors Spring Branch and Extending thence N 85° W 59 poles to a white oak marked E B thence N 56° 30' W 94 poles to a red oak & spanish oak thence N 72 poles

to two large box oaks in a branch thence So 0° E 170 poles to a hiccory marked EB standing on Taylors Spring Branch thence down the several meanders thereof to the beginning Containing one hundred & twenty five acres be the same more or less and all Buildings houses orchards Ways Waters Water Courses Profits Commodities Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises hereby granted or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appurtenant with the reversion and Reversions Remainder & Remainders Rents Profits and Issues thereof. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the said Traverse Downman his Executors Administrators and Assigns from the Day before the Date hereof for and during the Term of time of one whole year from hence next ensuing fully to be compleat & ended Yielding and paying therefore the rent of one pepper corn on Lady day next. if the same shall be lawfully demanded to the intent & purpose that by Virtue of these presents & of one statute for transferring uses into possession the said Traverse Downman maybe in actual possession of the premises & be there enabled to accept & take a grant & release of the reversion & Inheritance thereof to him and his heirs In Witness whereof the said Edmund Baysey & Winnefret his wife have hereunto set their hands and Seals the Day Month and Year first above written.

Edmond Basye, Winnefret Basye (LS)

Sealed Signed Delivered in Presence of Joseph Taylor, Richard Taylor, Edwin Fielding.

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 24th day of June 1771. This indenture was acknowledged by Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife to be their act and deed (she being first privily Examined as the Law directs and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H Brooke C. C.

"Deed Book 4," page 201-203, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This Indenture made this 24th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one Between Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife of the County of Fauquier and Colony of Virginia of the one part and Travarise Downman of the County of Prince William and Colony of Virginia of the other part Witness that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds Current Money of Virginia to the said Edmund Basye in hand paid by the said Traverse Downman or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof of they do hereby acknowledge and thereof doth release acquit and discharge the said Travarise Downman his Executors and Administrators by these presents they the said, Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife Hath granted Bargained sold aliened Released and confirmed and by these presents Doth grant Bargain sell Alien Release and confirm unto the said Travarise Downman (in his actual possession now being by virtue of a Bargain and sale to him thereof made by the said Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife for one whole year by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents and by Force of the statute for transferring Uses into possession) and his heirs forever all that Intire Tract or parcel of Land lying on the Branches of Cedar Run in the County of Fauquier Containing one hundred and Twenty five acres be the same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz Beginning at a large marked red oak by a Large black corner stone to Benjamin Taylors on Taylors Spring Branch and Extending thence No 5 W 59 poles to a white oak marked E B thence No. 56° W 94 poles to a red oak and spanish oak thence N 72 poles to a large

box oaks in a branch thence So O E 170 poles to a hiccory marked E B standing in Taylors Spring Branch thence down the several meanders thereof to the beginning which said Tract or parcel of Land is part of a tract granted to Mr. Alexander Bell by patent for 111 acres Dated the 16th of November 1725 and since became by conveyance the Estate of James Taylor of whom the said Edmund Basye purchased the above 135 acres And all houses Buildings orchards ways waters water courses Profits Commodities Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises hereby granted or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion & Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents issues and profits thereof and also all the Estate Right Title Interest use Trust Properly claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife of in and to the said premises and all Deeds Evidences and Writings touching or in any wise concerning the same To have and to hold the said Tract or parcel of Land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted and released and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Travarse Downman his heirs and Assigns forever And the Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife for themselves their heirs Executors and Administrators doth Covenant Promise and grant to and with the said Travarse Downman his heirs and assigns by these presents that the said Edmund Basye & Winnifred his wife now at the sealing and delivering of these presents are seized of a good sure perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted and released and that they hath good Forever and Lawful and absolute authority to grant and convey the same to the said Travarse Downman in manner and Form aforesaid And that the said Premises now are and so for ever hereafter shall remain and be free & clear of and from all former and other gifts Grants bargains Sales Dower Right & Title of dower Judgments Executions Titles Troubles Charges and Incumbrances whatsoever made done committed or suffered by the said Edmund Basye & Winnefred his wife or any other person or persons (the quitrents hereafter to grow due and payable to our Lord the King his Heirs and successors for and in respect of the premises only excepted). And lastly the said Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife and their heirs and every other person and Persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents In Witness whereof the said Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife have here unlosed their hands and seals the day and year first above Written.

Edmund Basye, Winnefred Basye (SS)

Sealed and Delivered in presence of Joseph Taylor, Richard Taylor, Edwin Fielding.

Received of Travarse Downman the sum of One hundred pounds current money being the Consideration within mentioned to be paid by him to me on the perfection thereof this 24th day of June 1771.

Witness

Edmund Basye

At a Court held for Fauquier County the 24th day of June 1771 this Indenture was acknowledged by Edmund Basye and Winnefred his wife (she being first privily examined as the Law directs) to be their act and Deed and with the receipt thereon endorsed which was also acknowledged by the said Edmond ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H Brooke C. C.

"Deed Book A," page 301, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the following deed :

"This Indenture made the twenty-second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, between Edmond *Baisie* and his wife Winifret *Basie* of the County of Culpeper and Colony of Virginia, of the one part, & Jonathan Roberts of the County of *Dumare* and Colony of Virginia, of the other part, WITNESSETH: That the said Edmond *Basie*, for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty-two pounds current money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said Jonathan Roberts at or before the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof the sd. *Edmd. Baisie* doth hereby acknowledge & confess, hath granted, bargained, sold, and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said Jonathan Roberts all that messuage or tract of land situate and lying on passage creek in Powell's fort, bounded as follows, viz., Beginning on the east side of the said creek at two sycamores standing in the line of Darby McCarty near a large hill, then with his said line NE one hundred & forty-eight poles to his corner, then continued one hundred and five poles to a black oak, white oak & wild cherry trees standing on the side of a steep hill near a small branch, thence NW two hundred and fifty-three poles crossing the said passage creek to three white oaks, saplins, standing in a valley, then SW two hundred and sixty-three poles to a white oak and pine, saplins, standing on the brow of a small *knowle*, then SE two hundred and fifty-three poles, crossing the said creek to the beginning, containing four hundred acres, which tract of land was *consined* to the said Edmond Baisie by deed from the Proprietors office, bearing date the thirty-first of October, 1754, together with all houses, buildings, orchards, ways, waters, water courses, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the premises hereby granted or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining & the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land and all and singular the premises hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the said Jonathan Roberts, his heirs, *exors.*, *admrs.* and assigns from the day before the date hereof for and during the time and times of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be *compleat* and ended, yielding and paying the rent of one peppercorn on Lady Day next, if the same shall be lawfully demanded, to the intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents and of the statute for transferring of uses into the possession, he the said Jonathan Roberts may be in actual possession of the premises and be thereby enabled to take a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to him and his heirs to the only proper use of him the sd. Jonathan Roberts, his heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

EDMOND BASYE
Winifrett x Basye"
her mark

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of: Francis M. Tall,
John x Roberts, Thomas x Price"
his mark his mark

"At a Court held for Dumare County on Tuesday, April the 27th, 1773,
This Indenture of Lease for land from Edmond *Baisie* to Jonathan Roberts

was proved by the oaths of Francis M. Tall, John Roberts and Thomas Price, witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste; Thomas Marshall, C.D.C."

And in Deed Book A, page 303, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, is another lease of the same land between the same parties, the differences being in the date (February 23, 1773), and a more full recital of the terms of the lease. The witnesses are the same, and the proof is the same. But it is provided that the payment of the one barley corn shall be to Lord Fairfax.

C. 8. LEANNA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye B.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Leanna Basye is named in the will of her father. See Will under B.2.

C. 9. REBECCA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye B.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. William Lunceford.

Rebecca Basye Lunceford is named in the will of her father. See Will under B.2.

C. 10. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye B.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Richard Oldham.

Elizabeth Basye Oldham is named in her father's will. See will under B.2.

C. 11. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye B.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Hannah Basye is named in her father's will. See will under B.2.

C. 12. ——— BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye B.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Everet.

Their children: D.34.

This daughter is referred to in her father's will. See will under B.2. Probably she had died before the will was written.

C. 13. JOSIAH BASYE (Son of Josiah Basye B.4).

b. ——— d. 1815. m. Sarah Sinclair, May 22, 1775.

Josiah (Josias) Basye was born in Virginia. Marriage Register No. 1, page 57, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows marriage bond dated May 22, 1775, that Joseph [Josiah] Basye and Sarah Sinkler [Sinclair] marry. John Sinclair security. "Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87, Other Than Those Published By the United States Census", at page 7, shows Josias Basye on the tax list in Fauquier County, Virginia.

"Minute Book 1797-1798," page 167, September 26, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"Ordered that it be certified that Josiah Basye (C.13), William Basye (C.14), John Basye (C.15), Jeremiah Basye (C.16), and Hannah Kemper (C.17), are the legal representatives of Alexander Basye (C.18), deceased, a private in the United States troops under General Wayne, who died in the service."

Marriage Register No. 2, page 159, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Josias Basye security on marriage bond of John Atwood to Lucy Robinson, dated January 1, 1799.

Marriage Record, 1759-1839, page 117, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Josiah Basye and Sarah Sinclair, date of marriage bond, May 22, 1775. *Early Virginia Marriages*, Fauquier County, Vol. IV, page 12, states that Josiah Basye and Sarah Sinclair, of Fauquier County, Virginia, were married May 22, 1775. *Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1800*, page 79, shows: "Josiah Basye and Sarah Sinclair, m, May 22, 1775," and at page 32, relating to the estate of Leroy Hulet, says: "28 August, 1782, Inventory. Wits:—Thomas Payne, Josias Bayse, B. Piper." *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins*, page 96, shows that Josiah Basye and Sarah Sinclair were married. Bond dated May 22, 1775.

"Will Book 6," page 90, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"In obedience to an order directed to us from the County Court of Fauquier we have proceeded first being sworn to appraise the Estate of Josiah Basey dec' shown us by his Admr.

13 Hogs	\$32.
8 Head of Sheep	13.
6 Head of Cattle	39.
2 Beds and fernature	35.
2 Axes	1.50
Table and box	
1 Old box	.50
2 Wheels	3.
5 Chers [chairs]	2.50
Earthenware	1.50
Looken Glass	.50
Castings, Hooks, and Laidell [ladle]	2.
2 Tubs and 3 Piggins	.75
Knifes and Forks	.66
1 Pewter dish and 4 plates	1.66
3 Caskes	1.30
1 Loom	1.
2 Hilling hoes	.25
1 Shovel Plow	.50
1 Pear of Chaines	1.
4 Old books	.50
	<hr/>
	\$
	<hr/>

Given from under our hands this 24th of March, 1815.

George James, Allen Dodd, John Palmer.

"At a Court of Quarterly sessions held for Fauquier County the 27th day of March 1815. This Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of Josiah Baisey deceased was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Dan'l Whithers C. C."

"Will Book No. 7," pages 231-232, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"An account of the Sales of the Estate of Josiah Basye decd. made the 25 of August 1818.

To Sally Basye	Twenty Six Hogs	\$20.77
ditto	Nine Sheep	17.12
ditto	3 Cows & 2 Calves	50.17

do.	2 Axes	2.29
do.	2 Iron Pots & 1 Oven	3.20
do.	1 Pair Chains 2 Hoes	
	1 Wedge 2 Reap Hooks	2.06
Do.	2 Butter Pots, parcel of Puter	2.08
do.	3 Wash tube & 2 Piggins	1.34
do.	1 Loom	1.50
do.	6 Old Barrels	1.84
do.	1 Scythe & Cradle	1.92
do.	1 Plow & Stock	1.54
do.	2 beds beadsteads & furniture	60.17
do.	1 Pine Chest	2.06
do.	1 Chop board	1.58
do.	1 Flax Wheel	1.62
do.	6 chairs	1.26
do.	1 Big Wheel	2.12
do.	Earthenware	1.80
do.	1 Looking Glass	1.08
do.	1 Mans Saddle	6.50
do.	1 Pair Stealyards	1.04
do.	Pair flat irons .....	.84
do.	6 Knives & 8 falks [forks]	1.60
do.	6 Old Books .....	.54
		<hr/>
		\$187.44
		<hr/>

Thos. Foley Admr., of Josiah Basye dec'd.

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 25th day of January, 1819.
The Sales of the personal Estate of Josiah Basye deceased was Returned
into Court and ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: Daniel Withers C1CR"

"Will Book No. 10," page 14, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"In the Name of God Amen, I, Sarah Basye of the County of Fauquier & Commonwealth of Virginia, being Old and infirm, but of sound and disposing sense and Memory, do make, constitute and Ordain this my last Will & Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me heretofore made. — Imprimis, I give and bequeath to my much respected friend Mary Hughlett (who has lived with me near forty years, without any compensation, more than Board & Clothing, and has been by her Industry, in great measure my support, in my old age) after my just debts are paid, all my Estate of every description, to her & her heirs forever.

"Secondly and Lastly, I constitute Major Edward Digges & Doctor Jacklin Marshall, Executors of this my last Will & Testament, Expressly directing that no security shall be required of them, for the faithful performance of the Trust I hereby repose in them. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand & seal this second day of May, One Thousand eight hundred & Twenty two.

Sarah Basye (Seal)

Signed sealed & Acknowledged by the said Sarah Basye to be her last Will and Testament in presence of us. Charles Kemper, Allen Dodd, Daniel Payne of John."

"At a Court held for Fauquier County on the 29th" day of August 1826. This last Will and Testament of Sarah Basye deceased, was proved by Oath of Allen Dodd, a witness thereto: And at a court held for the said County, on the 31st day of August 1826. The said Will was proved by the Oath of Daniel Payne, another witness thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Jno. A. W. Smith, C.F.C.C."

C. 14. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Josiah Basye B.4).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Minute Book 1797-1798, page 167, September 26, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following: Ordered that it be certified that Josiah Basye (C.13), William Basye (C.14), John Basye (C.15), Jeremiah Basye (C.16), and Hannah Kemper (C.17) are the legal representatives of Alexander Basye (C.18), deceased, a private in the United States troops under General Wayne, who died in the service.

C. 15. JOHN BASYE (Son of Josiah Basye B.4).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

John Basye witnessed a bond from Joseph Basye (D.26) recorded in Book 9, pages 155-156, in Fauquier County, Virginia. See bond and Deed under D.26.

"Minute Book 1797-1798," page 167, September 26, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following: Ordered that it be certified that Josiah Basye (C.13), William Basye (C.14), John Basye (C.15), Jeremiah Basye (C.16) and Hannah Kemper (C.17) are the legal representatives of Alexander Basye (C.18), deceased, a private in the United States troops under General Wayne, who died in the service.

Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651-1776, at page 97, shows the roster of Capt. Wm. Edmonds' Company of Virginia troops in the French and Indian War, 1761, from Fauquier county, Virginia, which includes John Baisey and Edmond Baisley, Serg. (C.7). This article says the source of this information is the "Virginia Historical Magazine," Vol. 7, page 305. *The Fauquier Democrat*, November 23, 1907, published this muster role. *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins, First Series, 1921-1924*, at page 146, shows that in Fauquier county the first company of militia organized was mustered in 1761, two years after the county was formed. This was Capt. William Edmonds' Company. It includes the names of "Edmond Baisey, Sgt." (C.7), "John Baisey, Sergt." (D.6), and "John Baisey" (C.15). This list was copied from the original in possession of Mrs. J. B. Britton, Warrenton, Virginia. *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1915-1916*, giving a list of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, at page 19:—

"Baisey, John, V.C.M., 97; Va. Mag., 7.305". (C.15).

"Baisley, Edmund, V.C.M., 97; Va. Mag., 7.305". (C.7).

"Baisley, John, V.C.M., 97." (D.6).

The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VII, page 305, states: The following is a roster of Captain William Edmonds' Company of Virginia troops in the French and Indian War. Captain Edmonds lived in Fauquier County, and it is believed that most of the men in his Company were from the same county. A list of W. Edmonds' Company, 1761. Then follows the list including "Edmond Baisey, Sergeant" (C.7), John Baisey, Sergt (C.1), John Baisey (C.15).

Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912, Vol. 9, gives a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, at page 25: Basye, John (5 & 9 V.R.) W.D. 322, 1. (Virginia County Records War Dept.) (C.15) Basye, Richard (3 V.R.) W.D. 68, 1. (D.24) Basye, Benjamin, M.L.W.

Bk. 3, 155, 168. (Military Land Warrant.) (E.76). And at page 26: Basye, Jesse, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168. (E.82). Basye, William, Aud. Acct. XXXI, 274. (E.18). Basye, William, (5 V.R.) W.D., 104, 1. (E.83).

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1915-1916, giving a list of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, at page 19: Baisey, John, V.C.M., 97; Va. Mag. 7, 305. (D.6). Baisley, Edmund, V. C. M., 97; Va. Mag. 7, 305. (C.7). Baisley, John, V.C.M., 97. (C.15).

List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report, etc., for 1912, at p. 25. shows: "Basey, John (5 & 9 V.R.), W.D., 322, 1." (C.15).

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 25 (1925), page 476, states that John Basey was a member of the 5th and the 9th Virginia Regiments of the Continental Line in the American Revolution. *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution.—Soldiers, Sailors, Marines.—1775-1783*, at page 45, shows: "Basey, John (Basye), 5 and 9 C.L.", i.e., he was a member of the 5th and 9th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line. Also, at page 46: "Basye, John, 5 and 9 C.L."

In "Record Book No. 5," of Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 519, is shown the following:

"Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Carter of the County of Lancaster William Nutt of the County of Northumberland and John Baisey of the County of Fauquier for and in behalf of John Gibbins, Orphan, am held and firmly bound unto Jesse Robinson of the County of Northumberland in the full sum of Two hundred pounds good and lawful money of Virginia to the which payment *wel* and Truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of us our heirs Ex"ors and adm"ors in the penal sum of Four Hundred pounds of the like money. In Witness where of we have set our Hands and seals this 13th day of Nov. 1761.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounded persons have consented that two certain Negroes belonging to the estate of Maurice Gibbons decd. Vizt. Dina & Will and the increase of the sd Negroes Remain in the possession of the sd Robinson For him to have the use there of during his natural life. And if in case the above bounden persons do in no wise intercept or molest the sd. Robinson of the free use & command of the sd negroes during his natural life, then the above obligation is to be void and of none effect. Otherwise to remain in full force & virtue.

Thos Carter, Willm Nutt, John Basye."

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Geo. Payne, Wm. Parrott, Rich. Taylor, Moses Lunsford."

"At a Court held for Northumd County, the 8th day of Feb.y, 1762, this bond from Thos Carter, Wm Nutt & John Basye to Jesse Robinson was this day proved by the oaths of Wm Parrott, Richard Taylor & Moses Lunsford and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Tho.s Jones, Cl. Cur."

"Deed Book 6," page 373-375, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This Indenture made the 26th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven Between John Basye of the County of Fauquier of the one part and George Carter of the other part Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds Current Money of Virginia to the said John Basye in hand paid by the said George Carter at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and thereof doth release acquit and dis-

charge the said George Carter his heirs, Executors Administrators by these presents the said John Basye have granted, Bargained, sold, Aliened, and confirmed and by these presents doth Grant, Bargain, Sell, Alien and Confirm unto the said George Carter and his heirs a certain tract or parcel of Land situate in the County of Fauquier joining the land of Charles Morehead and Charles Martins land

“Beginning at a poplar standing in John James’s line and running 167 poles thence N 45 E 26 poles, thence N 18 E 52 poles, thence No 54 E 82 poles No 42 W 222 poles thence S 20 W 635 poles thence to the first station S 30 W 160 poles containing Two hundred acres more or less. And all houses, Building, Orchards, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Profits, Commodities, Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said premises hereby Granted or any part thereof, belonging or in any wise appertaining And the reversion and reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and profits thereof and also all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Trust, Property, Claim and demand whatsoever of them the said John Basye and his heirs of, in, and to the said premises, and all deeds Evidences and writings touching or in any wise concerning the same.

“To have and to hold the lands hereby conveyed and all and singular the premises hereby bargained and sold and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said George Carter his heirs and assigns for ever to the only proper use and behoof of him the said George Carter his heirs and assigns forever And the said John Basye for himself his heirs, Executors and Administrators do Covenant, Promise and Grant, to and with the said George Carter his heirs and assigns by these presents that the said John Basye now at this time of sealing and delivery of these Presents are seized of a good sure perfect and Indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple of and in the premises hereby bargained and sold and that they have good power, lawful and absolute authority to Grant and Convey the same to the said George Carter in Manner aforesaid, and the said premises now are and so forever, hereafter shall remain and be free and clear of and from all former and other Gifts, Grants, Bargains, Sales, Dower, Right and Title of Dower, Judgments, Executions, Titles, Troubles, Charges, and Encumbrances whatsoever (except the Quitrents for years) made done, Committed or suffered by the said John Basye or any other person or persons whatsoever, And the said John Basye and his heirs all and singular the premises hereby Bargained and sold with the appurtenances unto the said George Carter his heirs and assigns against them the said John Basye and his heirs and all and every other person and persons whatsoever shall reaward and for ever defend by these presents And Lastly that the said John Basye and his heirs and all and every other person and persons any thing having or claiming in the premises hereinbefore mentioned or intended to be hereby bargained and sold shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter at the reasonable request and at the proper Cost and charges in the Law of him the said George Carter his heirs or assigns make, do and execute, or Cause, or procure to be made done and Executed all and every such farther and other Lawful and reasonable Act, and Acts, thing and Things Conveyances and assurances for the further, better, and more perfect Conveying and assuring the premises aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said George Carter his heirs and assigns as by the said John Basye and his heirs or assigns or their Council leavied on the Same shall be reasonably devised or required. In witness

whereof the said John Basye have hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

John Basye (LS)

Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of George Cordell (D.12) John James (D.28), James Genn.

"Received of George Carter full satisfaction or Consideration of the within deed. Witness my hand

John Bayse
Test: Geo Cordell

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 26th day of May 1777 This Indenture and the receipt thereon endorsed were acknowledged by the said John Basye to be his act and deed and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H Brooke C.C."

Minute Book, 1773-1780, page 286, May 26, 1777, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John *Basey* acknowledged a deed to George Carter and it was ordered to be recorded.

C. 16. JEREMIAH BASYE (Son of Josiah Basye B.4).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Minute Book 1797-1798, page 167, September 26, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following: Ordered that it be certified that Josiah Basve (C.13), William Basye (C.14), John Basye (C.15), Jeremiah Basye (C.16) and Hannah Kemper (C.17) are the legal representatives of Alexander Basye (C.18), deceased, a private in the United States troops under General Wayne, who died in the service.

C. 17. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Josiah Basye B.4).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Louis Kemper, January 26, 1789.

Their Children: D.35, D.36, D.37, D.38.

On January 26, 1789, she married Louis Kemper. See *Early Virginia Marriages*, Fauquier County, Virginia, Vol. IV, page 25. *Genealogy of the Kemper Family In The United States*, at page 76, states that Louis Kemper (son of Jacob Kemper, b. 1727), married Hannah *Basye* (no date is given). *Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1800*, found in Virginia Historical Society Library at Richmond, at page 97, shows Lewis Kemper and Hannah Bayse marriage bond dated Jany 26, 1789. Marriage Register No. 1, page 252, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Lewis Kamper [Kemper] gives bond to marry Hannah Basey. John Basye (D.6) is security. Dated January 26, 1789. Marriage Register No. 1, page 445, Fauquier County, Virginia, marriage return shows Lewis Kamper [Kemper] and Hannah Basey married January 26, 1789, by John Pickett. Marriage Record, 1759-1839, page 145, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Lewis Kamper and Hannah Basye, married. Date of bond January 26, 1789.

Minute Book 1797-1798, page 167, September 26, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"Ordered that it be certified that Josiah Bayse (C.13), William Basye (C.14), John Basye (C.15), Jeremiah Basye (C.16), and Hannah Kemper (C.17) are the legal representatives of Alexander Basye (C.18), deceased, a private in the United States troops under General Wayne, who died in the service."

C. 18. ALEXANDER BASYE (Son of Josiah Basye B.4).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Alexander Basye served as a private soldier in the American Revolution, under General Wayne. Alexander Basye died in the service. Minute Book 1797-1798, page 167, September 26, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following: "Ordered that it be certified that Josiah Basye (C.13), William Basye (C.14), John Basye (C.15), Jeremiah Basye (C.16), and Hannah Kemper (C.17) are the legal representatives of Alexander Basye (C.18), deceased, a private in the United States troops under General Wayne, who died in the service."

C. 19. ——— BASYE (Daughter of William Basye B.6).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

The Parish Register of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Virginia, from 1680 to 1787, on page 3, shows that "———, daughter of Wm. Bayzy, bapt. ye 5 Feb'y, 1705." The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia 1684-1786, shows at page 344:— "———, Daughter of Wm. Bayzy bapt. ye 5, ffeby, 1705."

C. 20. SAMUEL BURR (Son of Mary Basye Burr B.10).

b. 1667. d. ———.

Samuel Burr is named in *A General History of the Burr Family*, at pages 280-282.

C. 21. JOHN BURR (Son of Mary Basye Burr B.10).

b. 1670. d. ———.

John Burr is named in *A General History of the Burr Family*, at pages 280-282.

C. 22. MARY BURR (Daughter of Mary Basye Burr B.10).

b. 1673. d. ———.

Mary Burr is named in *A General History of the Burr Family*, at pages 280-282.

C. 23. ELIZABETH BURR (Daughter of Mary Basye Burr B.10).

b. 1675. d. ———.

Elizabeth Burr is named in *A General History of the Burr Family*, at pages 280-282.

C. 24. JONATHAN BURR (Son of Mary Basye Burr B.10).

b. 1679. d. ———.

Jonathan Burr is named in *A General History of the Burr Family*, at pages 280-282.

C. 25. JOHN BAKER (Son of Lydia Basye Baker B.11).

b. ———.

John Baker is named in *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. I, page 97.

C. 26. BAYSEY BAKER (Son of Lydia Basye Baker B.11).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Hannah Willet, April 1, 1697.

Baysey Baker is named in *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. I, page 97. He is also named in *Historical Catalogue of the*

First Church in Hartford, 1633-1885, at pages 22 and 238. The date of his marriage to Hannah Willet is given as April 1, 1697. He is also named in *A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, at page 112. Also it says Basye Baker married Hannah Willet, April 1, 1696.

C. 27. JOSEPH BAKER (Son of Lydia Basye Baker B.11).

b. ———. d. ———.

Joseph Baker is named in *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. I, page 97.

C. 28. PAUL PECK (Son of Elizabeth Basye Peck B.12).

b. ———. d. ———.

C. 29. JOHN PECK (Son of Elizabeth Basye Peck B.12).

b. ———. d. ———.

C. 30. RUTH PECK (Daughter of Elizabeth Basye Peck B.12).

b. ———. d. ———.

D. 1. EDMOND BASYE (Son of John (I.B.) Basye, C.1).

b. about 1735. d. 1820. m. 1. ———. m. 2. ———. m. 3. Elizabeth ———.

Children: E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.6, E.7, E.8, E.9.

Edmond Basye was born in Virginia. In 1759 his father bought land in Maryland. In his father's will he is named as the youngest son. (See Will under C.1.) Edmond Basye was three times married. The names of his first and second wives are not known to the compiler at this time. The evidence of the three marriages is found in the suit of Lismund Basye vs. John G. Schwing and others, brought to establish a lien on certain real estate in Louisville, Kentucky, for moneys paid out by said Lisbon Basye (E.9) on behalf of Nelly Hodge, his niece (F.25), who died June 5, 1821. The suit was filed November 10, 1826, at Louisville, Kentucky. The petition states the relationship of all the parties to this suit, reciting that Edmond Basye (D.1) was the grandfather of said Nelly Hodge and "the sd. Edmund being the father of your Orator (Lisbon Basye, E.9) and he the Uncle of said Nelly" and that John (E.5) and Isaac (E.2) being the sons of the said Edmund, the grandfather, by his *first wife* & your Orator by his *third* . . . That Susan Baysie (E.8) was another daughter of the sd Edmund by a *first wife*; that she is married to a certain William Montgomery; that William Baysie (E.3) was another son of the said Edmund by a *first wife* . . ."

Edmond went to Maryland prior to 1770—the year his son John Walter Basye was born (see under E.5)—and for a time kept store at Point Lookout in St. Mary's county. *Magruder's Maryland Colonial Abstracts—Wills, Accounts and Inventories*, Vol. I, page 47, says: "John Horn Abell, Thomas Clark and Edmund Basye witnessed the will of John Weatherington, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, dated Jan'y 2, 1777, filed Feb. 15, 1777." Thus we find him in Maryland in 1777. And he was living in Maryland in 1780, because his son Isaac Basye was born there. (See under E.2). About 1785 he moved back to Virginia, either to Fauquier or to Culpeper county. But he did not remain long in Virginia after his return from Maryland. He next moved to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in about 1787.

Both in Maryland and in Virginia the Basye family and the Bullitt family were friendly neighbors (See also under D.25), and it may be that this influenced

Edmond Basye to move with some of the Bullitt family to Louisville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, which had in 1773 been surveyed and laid out in town lots by Thomas Bullitt. But it was not until 1780 that the Legislature of Virginia passed an act establishing Louisville. Bullitt had made several surveys in Kentucky. Upon his return to Virginia his reports of the conditions in this new land induced many persons to move there. Several Basyes migrated thither, but all except this Edmond Basye settled north and east of Louisville in what is frequently called the Blue Grass region.

Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Vol. 22, page 220, shows a list of taxable property in a part of Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1789, stating that Edmund Basye had in his family 1 white male above 21, and 1 white male between 16 and 21, and no slaves. The *First Census of Kentucky, 1790*, at page 10, shows Edmund Basye, of Jefferson County, on the tax list, July 10, 1790.

Minute Book 3, at page 31, in the office of the County Clerk at Louisville, Kentucky, for March 4, 1791, and May 5, 1791, shows Edmund Basye serving on juries. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

Edmond Basye was a tailor by trade. His third wife, Elizabeth, became blind, but though blind she helped her husband at his trade. Information from various sources says that she was a model seamstress. In 1764, he bought some tailor's equipment from the estate of Isaac Basye. See under C.5. He is named in the suit brought by Elizamond Basye, his son, (E.9) against John G. Schwing, et al. See under E.9.

It is tradition but, without positive proof, in the Basye family that this Edmond Basye built the first houses at Louisville. At least it was one of the first houses built there. It is also a family tradition, with some proof, that he was the first auctioneer in selling city lots in Louisville, and that he was the first store-keeper there. He had previously kept store in Maryland. *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. III, page 1437, says:—One Edmond Basye, great-grandson of the first Edmond and great-grandfather of I. Walter Basye, came in 1774¹⁸ and with Mr. Bullitt laid out "Falls of the Ohio"¹⁹ afterwards called Louisville. He built the first house there,²⁰ and was its first merchant and auctioneer.

Taylor Basye (E.56) in a letter²¹ dated June 10, 1857, to William (F.24) and Lisbon Basye (F.23) says: "I was acquainted with your grandfather in Louisville, Kentucky, something like 50 years ago. His name was Edmond Basye. He was the first auctioneer in Louisville & the first market master. His wife became blind & I recollect seeing her fitting a new dress on a lady she was making for her, blind as she was." (See the letter under E.56).

The Filson Club Quarterly, Vol. 7, pages 157-158, shows that Edmund Basye was a witness to the Power of Attorney given by Peyton Short to Col. Alexander Scott Bullitt to sell land in Kentucky, dated July 7, 1797, proved and recorded August 2, 1797. Deed Book 1, page 217, County Clerk's Office, Louisville, Kentucky.

Copy of the First Census of Kentucky, 1790, page 10, shows that Edmund Basye was on the tax list in Jefferson County, July 10, 1790.

Edmund Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, make deed, dated August 28, 1805, recorded in County Clerk's office at Louisville, Kentucky, in Deed Book 7 at page 344, conveying to Anne Harris, property in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$60.00.

¹⁸Should be about 1785.

¹⁹Error.

²⁰Should be one of the first houses.

²¹The compiler has the original letter.

In County Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 5431, Edmund Basye vs. John Jackson, filed March 9, 1803. The writ is as follows:

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Sheriff of Jefferson County, greeting: We command you to take John Jackson if to be found within your bailiwick and him safely keep so that you have his body before the Judges of our Circuit court for sd County, at the Court House in Louisville, on this (the third) day of our present term to answer Edmund Basye of a plea of trespass, assault & battery. Damages Two Hundred pounds,—and have then and there this writ. Witness Worden Pope, Clerk protemporary of sd. Court at the Court House afd the 9th day of March, 1803, & in the 11th year of the Commonwealth.

Worden Pope."

This case was continued from time to time until June 10, 1804, when it was dismissed.

In County Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 8791, Edmund Basye vs. Benjamin W. Garth, filed January 11, 1811. "Trespass on the case," damage one hundred dollars. Return of sheriff "not found." But service was had April 8, 1811.

In County Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 2388, Edmund Basye vs. Samuel Welch and Mary, his wife. "Trespass on the case." Damages 500 pounds asked. Writ issued August 11, 1790. Dismissed Jany, 1791.

In the County Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 8207, Wm. Clark, admr. vs. Edmund Basye, Thomas Joyes, & Hugh B. Williams, for \$100, on bond dated January 1, 1808 for hire of a negro man slave & his wife & their four children for one year, and to furnish them food & clothing & pay taxes. Suit filed January 17, 1809. Bail bond furnished.

In County Clerk's Office, Louisville Kentucky, is case No. 4165, Matthew Love vs. Edmund Basye, on account of money owed, £ 10. 13. 7. Basye was arrested by the sheriff and furnished bond as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we Edmund Basye and Caleb Noel are held and firmly bound unto Ford Bartlett, Sheriff in the just and full sum of twenty two pounds 7/2 current money of the State of Kentucky to which payment well and truly to be made to him his heirs &c we bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly, severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals & dated this 11th day of July, 1798. *Whereas* the above bound hath this day been arrested by Ford Bartlett, S.J.C. by virtue of a *capias ad respondendum* (?) which issued from the Clerk's office of sd. County in the name of Matthew Love against the above bound Edmund Basye in a plea of debt of ten pounds thirteen shillings & seven pence. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Edmund Basye shall make his appearance before the Judges of our Court of Qr. Sessions on the 12th day of this present July term and shall by himself or some attorney of sd Court enter his appearance therein agreeable to law, rules & regulation of that Court then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force & virtue of law.

Teste: F. Bartlett.

Edmund Basye, Caleb Noel (Seal)"

Writ of summons issued July 11, 1798.

In County Clerk's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 5549, George Reese vs. Samuel Moorhead & Edmund Basye, writ was issued on October 8, 1803 to

answer to a charge of trespass and false imprisonment. Damages five hundred pounds. Dismissed June 6, 1804.

In County Clerk's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 7964, William Clark, Admr. of Charles Thruston, dec'd, vs. Edmund Basye (also Basey), Thomas Joyes, and James McCasland, on broken covenants to pay £ 30. 6. 00, filed September 16, 1808. Bail bond furnished September 19, 1808. This suit was on a bond signed by Edmund Basye, Thomas Joyes, and James McCasland to pay said sum for the hire of slaves, a negro man and wife and their four children until January 1st next, and to clothe, and feed them and pay their taxes. Bond dated January 1, 1807.

In Minute Book 5, at page 23, in the office of the County Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, for October 4, 1796, appears the following:

"Edmd Basye is appointed constable for the town of Louisville and its vicinity, who entered into and ackd bond in the penalty of 500 Dollars with Patrick Joyes security conditioned as the law directs and had the usual oaths administered."

In Minute Book 5, at page 163 for June 4, 1799, in the office of the County Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, appears the following:

"Ordered that Edmd Basye be allowed four pounds 2/6 for 33 days and nights services as a patroler and that the same be paid out of the depositums in the hands of the present & former sheriff of this county if there be a residue sufficient for that purpose. If not, that the same be levied in the next county levy."

In Minute Book 7, at pages 47-49, in the office of the County Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, an order relates to a county levy of taxes for the purpose of paying many claims allowed, among them being "Eliza. Basye, a blind woman," \$45.00.

In Minute Book 10, at page 98, in the office of the County Clerk at Louisville, Kentucky, for January 14, 1812, appears the following:

"On the motion of Edmund Basye, who made oath according to law, and gave bond in the penalty of two hundred dollars conditioned as the law directs, with Wm. Farquar & Joseph Brown securities, administration of the estate of his son, Jesse Basye (E.1), dec'd., is granted him."

James C. G.. Smith (G.111), a great grandson of Edmond Basye (D.1), in his several letters tells of the conversations he had with his mother (Leah Basye Smith, F.26), and his grandfather (Elizamond Basye, E.9). In his letter²² of March 19, 1903, he says:

"The last time Grandpa visited his parents in Louisville, Mother was old enough to remember it, and told us how her grandmother [Elizabeth Basye, D.1] ran her hands over their bodies, as she was then blind," and cried because she could not see her grand children.

Also, in his letter²² of March 29, 1903:

"His [Elizamond Basye, E.9] parents lived long after he was in Indiana, for mother tells of going to visit them."

Also, in his letter²² of January 27, 1908:

"When my mother was a little girl her parents took her to Louisville to visit them [Edmond and Elizabeth Basye, D.1]. Mother told me of that visit, and how her grandmother felt of her, and of her being blind."

²²The foregoing letters were written to Isaac Walter Basye (G.104) and are in the compiler's possession.

Also, in his letter²² of February 14, 1912:

"When Elizamond [E.9] and family visited Louisville my mother was in her sixth year, so it was in 1814."

Also, in his letter²² of March 24, 1912, he says that Edmond (D.1) was a soldier and fought Indians (that is in 1761). His wife was a fine needle woman, though blind.

Also in the letter of Nannie L. Smith (G.113) the name of Edmond Basye is given, and the fact that his wife was blind and was a skilled tailor.

D. 2. ————— BASYE (Daughter of John (I.B.) Basye (C.1)).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Joseph Hockaday.

This daughter is referred to but not named in her father's will. See will under C.1.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. III, pages 47-51, shows copy of the will of Major Robert Beverley, the original of which is on file at Middlesex Court House:

In the name of God, Amen. I Robert Beverley of Mid'x Countie in Virg'na, being in sound and perfect health, minde and memorie (praise be given to Almighty God) yett considering the frailty of Man's life, Doe make this my last will and testament in manner and form following, this present six and twentyeth day of August, 1686.

And first I bequeath my soule to God who gave it and my body to be buried in a decent maner at the direction of my executrix. Item. My Will is that all my debts and dues be in convenient time paid after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my eldest sonne Peter Beverley and to his heirs forever all that my land in Gloster Countie lyeing upon Pianke-tank River, betwix the Creek called Chies-cake Creek, and *Hoccadey's* (alias *Baysey's*) Creek and adjoining to and included in a Patent, with Five hundred acres formerly by me sold and passed away to Mr. John Mann of Gloster Countie by deed under my hand and seale. But in case my sonne Peter should happen to dye without heirs of his body by him lawfully begotten, then my will is that my said land above mentioned shall descend and goe and I give and bequeath the same to my second sonne Robert Beverly and to his heirs forever

The Beverley Will was proved April 4, 1687, in Middlesex County, Virginia.

D. 3. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of John (I.B.) Basye C.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Nehemiah George.

Hannah Basye is referred to in her father's will. See will under C.1. Her first name is found in her husband's will next following.

In Order Book No. 15, of Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 59-60, appears the following Will:

"In the name of God Amen. I Nehemiah George of the county of Northumberland being of perfect sence and memory do make this my last will and testament. Impremices, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God hoping through the merits of our blessed savior to receive it again at the resurrection. Item. I lend to my loving wife *Hannah* George for her comfortable support during her widowhood all my estate both real and personal. Item. I lend to my grandson Charles Curtice after my loving wife's death my land and plantation whereon I live to him during his life and after his death the lawful heirs

²²The foregoing letters were written to Isaac Walter Basye (G.104) and are in the compiler's possession.

of his body, if any, and if he should have no heirs lawfully begotten of his body, then I lend the said land and plantation to my grandson Bailey George Brent to him and his heirs lawfully begotten of his body forever. I further lend to my sd grandson Charles Curtice my two negro women Anne & Patty, one desk, one bed & furniture to him and his lawful heirs of his body forever. Item. I lend to my granddaughter Betsy Waters Basye George after my loving wife's death my negro girl Milla & my oval table not for her to be possessed with it till she arrives at the age of twenty one years or marriage but to receive the profits of the same from my loving wife's death at the hands of my executors hereafter mentioned. Item. I lend to my grandson Bailey George Brent after my loving wife's death my negro girl Wilmouth & my boy Solomon to her and to her heirs lawfully begotten of her body forever. Item. I lend to my granddaughter Hannah Brent after my loving wife's death my negro boys William and Armsted to her and her heirs lawfully begotten of her body forever, and for want of lawful heirs of my said grandchlidren's bodies as aforesd I desire all my estate so lent as aforesd to return into the family from which they were lent. It is my desire also that the increase of all my negroes aforesd shall go with them to the persons to whom they were lent under the same circumstances. Item. My further will and desire is that all the rest of my estate after my loving wife's death, except my negro man James shall be equally divided betwixt all my said granchildren which I lend to them and their heirs lawfully begotten of their bodies forever. It is my further desire that neither of my said grandchildren shall be possessed of their estates aforesd until they shall arrive at the age of twenty one years or marriage, only the profits which they shall receive of my executors hereafter named. It is my desire that my negro man James shall serve no person as a slave after my death & my wife's death, but shall have liberty to live with any of the family whom he may chuse. Lastly I do nominate and appoint my well beloved friends Hopkins Hardin, William Yerby, & Richard Nutt to be executors of this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & fixed my seal this 3rd day of January, 1788.

Nehemiah George (Seal)

In presence of Robert Angel, Thomas E. Harding, Thos. Yerby, Cyrus Harding."

"This codicil being an addition to my former will heretofere by me made, I now revoke and disannul all that I have heretofore said concerning my negroes except my negro man James which said slave James I desire may stand as I have heretofore directed, also my land stand as aforesd. I give to my grandson Charles Curtice's poor unfortunate child Elizabeth Hunter Curtice my negro girl Keziah and her increase to her and her heirs lawfully begotten of her body, & if she should have no such heir then I desire the said negro girl shall go to the said Charles Curtice's other daughter Hannah George Curtice and her heirs forever. I give two of my negroes of equal value to each of grandchildren (towit) Balaam Brent, Charles Curtice, Lucy Brent, Hannah Brent, *Betsy Basye Waters George*, with the increase of said negroes (if any) to them & their heirs forever. I give all the rest of my negroes (if any left) except James who I have already provided for to Charles Curtice and his heirs forever, to which this my codicil to my last will I set my hand & fix my seal this 26th day of April, 1794.

Nehemiah George (Seal)

Witnesses: Wm. Waddey, Hopkins Harding.

(Interlined before acknowledged)

Admitted to record June 9, 1794."

D. 4. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of John (I.B.) Basye C.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Thomas James.

Elizabeth Basye is referred to in her father's will. See will under C.1.

At Alexandria, Virginia, Seminary, the Parish books show birth of Cyrus Basye James, son of Thomas and Betty James, in 1786.

D. 5. JEAN BASYE (Daughter of John (I.B.) Basye C.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. James Sebree.

Jean Bayse is referred to in her father's will. See will under C.1. Her first name is found in her husband's will next following.

In "Order Book No. 7," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 90, appears the following will: "In the name of God Amen. I, James Sebree of Northumberland County Parish of St. Stephan, being sick & weak, but thanks to God of perfect sence and memory do make and ordain this to be my last will & testament as follows; Item. I lend to my loving wife *Jean* Sebree the use of all my estate during her natural life, and to dispose of the same as she thinks proper at her death, it being in what nature and quality soever. I leave my wife Jean Sebree whole and sole executrix of this my last will. In witness my hand and seal this 5th day of May, 1767.

James (X) Sebree"
his mark

In the presence of William Fallin, Junr., Judith (x) Marsh, Jean (x) Sebree,
her mark her mark

Junr."

Will proved July 14, 1767. and admitted to record.

D. 6. JOHN BASYE (Son of John (I.B.) Basye C.1).

b. about 1733. d. 1814. m. Elizabeth Bashaw, January 24, 1791.

Their children: E.10, E.11, E.12, E.13, E.14, E.15, E.16, E.17.

John Basye is named in his father's will. See will under C.1. He was the executor.

John Basye is named in a certain deed or lease dated March 14, 1759, made to his father, John (I.B.) Basye (C.1) from Charles Carroll, for land in Baltimore County, Maryland, to be held during the life of Ann (Hannah?), his wife, and his sons, John (D.6) and Laban (Lisbon?) (D.7). The annual payment is to be made in tobacco. (See Book 9 (or G) page 1757.)

In 1761 he enrolled in Capt. William Edmonds' Company of militia in Fauquier county, Virginia, for service in the Indian Wars. His name appears on the original muster roll in possession of Mrs. J. B. Britton, a lineal descendant of Capt. William Edmonds. She lived at Warrenton, Virginia. See also *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 210.

And see under C.7. *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. VII, page 305, says:

The following is a roster of Capt. William Edmonds' Company of Virginia troops in the French and Indian War. Captain Edmonds lived in Fauquier county, and it is believed that most of the men in his company were from the same county. A list of W. Edmonds' Company, 1761

then follows the list including John Baisey, Sergt. (D.6), John Baisey (C.15), and Edmond Basye, Sergeant (C.7). *Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651-1776*, at page 97, shows the roster of Capt. Wm. Edmonds' Company of Virginia troops in the

French and Indian War, 1761, from Fauquier county, Va., which includes John Baisey and Edmond Baisley, Serg. (C.7). This article says the source of this information is the "Virginia Historical Magazine," Vol. 7, page 305. *The Fauquier Democrat*, November 23, 1907, published this muster roll. *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins, First Series, 1721-1724*, at page 146, shows that in Fauquier county the first Company of militia organized was mustered in 1761, two years after the county was formed. This was Capt. William Edmonds Company. It includes the names of "Edmond Baisey, Segt." (C.7), "John Baisey, Sergt." (D.6), and "John Baisey" (C.15). This list was copied from the original in possession of Mrs. J. B. Britton, Warrenton, Virginia.

John Basye (D.6) is named in the account of John Basye (C.1), Administrator of the estate of Isaac Basye (C.5), May 14, 1764. See under C.5.

Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87, Other than Those Published By The United States Census, at page 7, shows John Basey on the tax list in Culpeper county, Virginia.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1915-1916, giving a list of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, at page 19: Baisey, John, V.C.M., 97; Va. Mag., 7.305 (C.15), Baisley, Edmund, V.C.M., 97; Va. Mag., 7.305 (C.7), Baisley, John, V.C.M., 97 (D.6).

Marriage Register No. 1, page 312, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John Basye (D.6) gives bond to marry Elizabeth Bashaw. Josiah Basye (C.13) is security. Elizabeth Bashaw gives her own consent. January 24, 1791. Marriage Register No. 1, page 447, Fauquier County, Virginia, marriage return shows John Basye and Elizabeth Bashaw married January 24, 1791, by John Pickett.

Wills of Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1654-1800, at page 199, refers to the will of Warner Bashaw, dated November 27, 1795, which mentions his daughter Betty Basey, of Frederick County, to whom he gives one negro girl "if she keep my dau. Rachel." The Will of Warner Bashaw in 1795, Westmoreland County, Virginia mentions (among other daughters in Culpeper and Fauquier Counties), Betty Basye, of Frederick County. After the Revolutionary War this John Basye moved to Kentucky.

Deed Book 12, pages 402-403, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"This agreement made and entered into this 27th day of August, 1817, between Epaphroditus Bashaw, Elizabeth Basey and Elias Basey (E.11), all of Nelson County, Kentucky, witnesseth that Whereas, Warner Bashaw by his last will and testament dated the 27th day of November, 1795, recorded in Westmoreland County and state of Virginia, willed the use of a certain negro woman and her increase to the said Elizabeth Basey upon the condition that she would maintain and support his daughter, Rachel Bashaw and if she died in her care that the said negro was to be the absolute property of the said Elizabeth Basey and in case she refused or failed to maintain the said Rachel in that event the said Epaphroditus was to maintain her and have the said negro woman whose name is Lucy upon the terms of the said will which is referred to for greater certainty, and whereas the said Elizabeth Basey is now old and infirm and widowed and is still willing to have the care of the said Rachel and has by and with the consent of said Epaphroditus employed the said Elias Basey to maintain the said Rachel during her life, and the said Elias for and in consideration of the said negro woman Lucy and her further increase which the said Elizabeth & Epaphroditus have this day released and sold to him, undertakes and binds himself, his heirs, &c., to maintain and to comfort-

ably support the said Rachel for and during her life in a human and Christian manner. But be it clearly understood that in case the said Elias shall fail and refuse to maintain the said Rachel in manner aforesaid, then and in that case the said Elias is to loose his interest and take and have no interest in the said negro Lucy and her increase, but the same is [to] abide and be governed by the provisions of the said will as tho this agreement had not been made, and to be subject to such other liabilities as the law may affix for a breach of his covenant. And whereas the said girl has had four children, towit, Judy, Solomon, Mack & Lydia since the publication of the said will and the said Epaphroditus claims and has possession of the said Judy, and the others are in the possession of the said Elizabeth, now it is agreed that the said Epaphroditus shall be quieted in his title to the said Judy and hold and possess her, and the said Elizabeth releases to him all claim which she may have to the said Judy and the said Elias doth the like, and the said Epaphroditus releases to the said Elizabeth all claim which he has or ever may have to the other children of the said Lucy. And it is agreed that the said three children shall be equally divided between the five children of the said Elizabeth, towit, the said Elias (E.11), Elijah (E.10), Jesse (E.12), Sally Walker (E.17), & John Basye (E.16). In testimony whereof we have set our hands and seals the date above. Epaphroditus Bashaw, Elizabeth Basye, Elias Basye (E.11), (Seal)

Teste: Charles A. Wickliffe.

"Nelson County, Sct. I, Benjamin Frayson, Clerk of the County Court of the said county do certify that on the 28th instant, Epaphroditus Bashaw, Elizabeth Basye and Elias Basye (E.11), parties to the above agreement, did in my presence acknowledge the same to be their act and deed, which I have truly recorded. Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1817. Ben Grayson." "Order Book, 1811-1816," pages 335, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following, dated Monday, February 20, 1815: "On the motion of Elizabeth Basye, widow and relict of John Basye, dec'd, ordered that John Deacon, Epaphroditus Bashaw, Thomas McGee and John Goodwin or any three of them, being first sworn before a magistrate of this county faithfully to execute the charges entrusted to them do allot & assign unto the said Elizabeth her dower in the lands of which her said husband died seized & possessed and make return thereof to the next term of the Court."

"Order Book, 1811-1816," page 408, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following, dated December 18, 1815: "John Basye (E.16), infant orphan of John Basye (D.6), dec'd, being permitted by the court chooses Elias Basye (E.11) for his guardian. Whereupon the said Elias with Richard Walker (E.17) his security enters into bond in the penalty of \$300, conditioned according to law." Will Book D, page 340, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following: "November the twentyeth Eighteen hundred and fifteen Rec'd of Richard Walker (E.17), Admr. of John Basye, dec'd the sum of fifty six dollars and seventy eight and three fourths cents by me as guardian for the infant orphan John Basye (E.16) which remain in my hands on interest. Elias Basye (E.11). "At a county court held for Nelson County at the Court house, in Bairdstown on the 15th day of April, 1822, the above inventory &c of the estate of John Basye (E.16) was returned by Elias Basye (E.11) his guardian to which he made oath & the same was ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Ben Grayson, C.C."

John Basye left no will. Will Book C, pages 307-308, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following: "In obedience to an order of the Nelson County Court we the undersigned met at the late dwelling place

of John Basye, dec'd., on the 6th day of October, 1814, and after being sworn before John Hobbs, Esq., proceeded to make the following bill of appraisement:

a Bay mare \$7.50; a Bay mare 35.00; a Bay horse 20; a Bay colt 10; a Roan colt 12; a Roan mare 20; a roan mare 22.50; a Black Cow 12; a Black heifer 5.50; a Pide cow 10; a Cow 9; a brindle cow 9; a Read heifer 5; a heifer 6; a Black Calf 2; a Do. 2; a man's saddle 10; a woman's saddle and bridle 5; a pr. scissors .25; Two slates, pan & gimblet .50; a Razor .06½; Two pr. Weever's Gears .25; an oven & hooks 1.75; a Kettle & pot 8.50; a tea kettle & pot 3.50; a parsle of wooden ware 2.00; a man's saddle 6; a woman's saddle & bridle 15.00; a parcle of pewter & two bake pans 5.64; knives & forkes 2.00; Tray & lifter .12½; Hand saw & other oald tooles 1.75; Two Bashears & shovel plow 13.84; Axx. Mataxx & two hoes 3.75; Axx and hoe, clevis and hoe 1.50; Clevis & stretchers 1.75; Shoe tooles 1; Two wedges, four sickles 4; some drawing geares 5; Tub & grindstone 2.25; a loom, two slayes & pr. Gears 5; Hackle & gun 7.50; Stillars & smoothing Irons 2.25; some chaires 3.85; Fire irons 3; Beaureau & cuboard 34; small table & Dineing 8; Looking glass, paper & Curtains 2; Delph ware & Candlestick 6; Bookes 3; Two table cloths 2; Two spinning wheels & Real 4; One Bead & Furniture 25; Beadstead & two coverlids 6.50; Two beads & furniture 50; Tub & spooles 1.25; one blanket & chest 2.75; Richard Walker, Dr. to the estate of Jon Bayse, dec'd. 18.35; Total of appraisement 463.24½.

Jesse Crume, John Deacon, John Goodwin, Aprs.

Richard Walker, Administrator. (E.17).

"Nelson County, Sct. I do hereby certify that the Commissioners whose names are above, were sworn before me to execute the business which they have done, by an order of court for that purpose. Given under my hand 19th Dec. 1814.

Jno. Hobbs, J.P.N.C.

"At a county court held for Nelson County on Monday the 19th day of December, 1814, the above inventory and appraisement of the estate of John Baysey deceased was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Ben Grayson, C. C."

Will Book C, pages 309-310, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows a list of sales of the personal property of John Bacy, deceased. Shows among other things that Elizabeth Bacy (D.6) bought a number of items, also Elijah Bacy (E.10) and Elias Bacy (E.11), bought other things. Total amount of sales \$467.00 was reported to the court on December 19, 1814. Will Book C, pages 478-479, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows that on motion of Richard Walker, Admr., Court appoints Abner King, Joshua Hobbs, & Nicholas Ray, or any two of them, to examine and settle the accounts of said administrator, at December County Court, 1815. They file return July 16, 1816. They take out one third of personal property for the widow (without naming her), and remainder divided among five "legatees," Elias Basye (E.11), John Basye (E.16), (recites that Elias is guardian for John), Elijah Basye (E.10), Jesse Basye (E.12), and Richard Walker (E.17). It appears there was no real estate.

D. 7. LABAN (or LISBON?) BASYE (Son of John (I.B.) Basye C.1).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Laban (or Lisbon) Basye is mentioned in a deed or lease for land to John (I.B.) Basye (C.1) in Baltimore County, Maryland, which is to be held during the

life of Ann (Hannah?) and his sons, John (D.6) and Laban. (See Book 9 (or G), page 1757). He probably died before 1768, and so is not mentioned in his father's will.

D. 8. ISAAC BASYE (Son of William Basye C.2).

b. about 1738. d. 1824. m. 1. —————; m. 2. Sally Pope, Dec. 22, 1772.

Their children: E.18, E.19, E.20, E.21, E.22, E.23.

Isaac Basye is named in his father's will. See will under C.2. In Record Book No. 6, for Northumberland County, Virginia, among the names shown on the poll taken July 16, 1765, at page 643-646, appears the name of Isaac *Baysie*. Prior to May 12, 1766, he was appointed guardian for his sisters, Catherine Basye (D.12) and Sallie Basye (D.11), in Northumberland County, Virginia. (See under D.12.)

In "Order Book for 1767-1770," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 283, appears the following: "August 8, 1768, Isaac Baysie produced an acct. of the Estate of Catharine (D.12) & Sally Baysie (D.11), orphans & being examined by the Court & sworn to by the sd. Isaac was ordered to be recorded." And see this and other annual accounts under D.12. In 1768 he was a witness to the will of John (I.B.) Basye (C.1) in Northumberland County, Virginia. See will under C.1. On September 12, 1768, he was appointed an appraiser for the estate of Jesse Basye (C.3) in Northumberland County, Virginia. See under C.3. In "Record Book No. 7" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 416, is shown a poll of the residents of the county taken Nov. 24, 1768, including in the list of persons, the name of "Isaac Bayse," and a poll taken on the 11th of Sept., 1769, at page 428, shows the names of "John Basye" (C.1) and "Isaac Basye." (D.8).

Lancaster County Orders, 1768 to 1770 and Marriage Register, 1794 to 1852, at page 20 (April 21, 1769) appears the following: Isaac Basye, plaintiff, against John Everitt, defendant on the oath of the plaintiff it is considered that no answer is filed by this defendant. Three Hundred & Thirty pounds of tobacco and costs together with one attorneys fee, also execution. At page 9, (March 16, 1769) appears the following: Isaac Baisey, plaintiff, against Jesse Everitt, Defendant. Continued till next court. (See next entry above.)

Note that in the following deed conveying an interest in the Basye mill property, the names of the parties are in some places transposed, indicating that an amateur prepared it. See also D.14 for a companion deed. And see the mill property mentioned in Joseph Basye's will, E.23, and in the will of Edmond Basye, A.1. In "Record Book" No. 9, in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 244-246, appears the following:

"This indenture made the 13th day of April in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King defender of the faith, &c anno dom. 1773, between George Bean of the Parish of Weicomoco in the county of Northumberland of the one hand and Isaac Bayse of the same Parish of Weicomoco in the county of Northumberland of the other part, Witnesseth, that the sd. George Bean for and in consideration of the sum of seven pounds & fifteen shillings curnt money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the sd George Bean before the ensealin & delivery of these presents the receipt whereof the sd George Bean doth hereby acknowledge and confirm and by these presents doth give grant bargain sell alien enfeof & confirm unto the sd George Bean his heirs and assigns forever one acre of land & swamp which the sd acre of land & swamp

situate being in the county & parish aforesaid with easements profits advantages commodities & appurtenances whatsoever unto the sd acre of land & swamp belonging and also all the right title interest property chalinge claims and demand of him the sd Isaac Bayse of in and to the sd acre of land and swamp and appurtenances on any part or parcell thereof. To have and to hold the sd one acre of land & swamp & premises with their & every of their appurtenances to the sd George Bean his heirs and assigns forever & the sd Isaac Basye for himself his heirs Excrs & Admrs & every of them doth covenant & promise to warrant secure and defend to the said George Bean his heirs & assigns the acre of land & swamp & appurtenances which is hereby intended to be granted bargained and sold unto the sd. George Bean his heirs & assigns forever from all former gifts grants dowers & incumbrances whatsoever with a warranty against the claim or claims chalinges or demand of any manner of person or persons whatsoever & the sd Isaac Bayse for himself his heirs excrs admins & every of them doth further covenant & promise that he the sd George Bean his heirs & assigns shall & may from time to time & at all times forever peaceably & quietly have hold occupy possess and enjoy the acre of land & swamp premises & appurtenances without the least suit hindrance & interruption of any person or persons whatsoever & said Isaac Bayse doth by these presents further covenant & promise to make do and execute at the costs & charges in the law of the sd George Bean his heirs & assigns any other deed or deeds for the more sure conveying a fee simple estate to the sd George Bean his heirs & assigns in the aforesd acre of land & swamp & premises & the same to the sd George Beane his heirs and assigns to secure & defend against all incumbrances charges claim or title whatsoever & lastly the said Isaac Bayse doth further covenant & promise that he will acknowledge this deed to the sd. George Bean his heirs & assigns at the next court to be held for the county of Northumberland or afterwards when required by the sd George Bean his heirs or Assigns. In Witness Whereof the Isaac Bayse hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Isaac Basye (seal)

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of John Bayse, (D.14), William Basye (E.83), Susannah (X) Bayse.

her mark

"Memord. That on the 14th day of April, 1773, peaceable & quietly possession & seizen of the within acre of land & swamp and other the premises in this deed contained was delivered by the within Isaac Basye to the within mentioned George Bean according to the form & effect of this deed in presence of those whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Isaac Basye

John Basye (D.14), William Basye (E.83), Susannah (x) Basye."

her mark

"At a court held for Northumberland county the 13th day of September, 1773, this indenture of Feoffment from Isaac Bayse of the one part to George Bean of the other part with the memd. of ye livery of seizen thereon indorsed was acknowledged by the sd. Bayse and admitted to record.

Teste: Thos Jones C.N.C."

In "Order Book for 1773-1783", for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 73, appears the following: "Deed from Isaac *Baysie* to George Bean was acknowledged by the said *Baysie* and admitted to record." (Sept. 13, 1773.)

In *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, at page 46, shows "as recorded in Clerk's Fee Book": "Isaac Baysie and Sally Pope, Dec. 22, 1772," married in Northumberland County, Virginia. Sally Pope was the daughter of George Pope who died leaving a Will dated January 27, 1784, in Northumberland County, Virginia.

In "Order Book for 1790-1795," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 5, appears the following: "On the motion of Isaac Basye ordered that William Pitman, Thomas Davis, Opie Davenport and Fortunatus Pitman, or any three of them, be appointed to possess the said Isaac with the proportionable part of the estate of George Pope deceased in right of his wife Sally and make a report thereof to the court." (July 12, 1790). In "Record Book No. 15" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 54, appears the following: "In obedience to an order of Northumberland County Court dated July 12th 1790 we the subscribers being appointed to possess Isaac Basye with his proportionable part of the estate of George Pope dec'd in right of his wife Sally having met and possessed the said Isaac Basye with his proportionable part which we find to be four pounds Eighteen shillings and ten pence half penny.

Fortunatus Pitman, Thomas Davis, William Pitman."

"At a court of monthly session held for Northumberland County at the courthouse on Monday the 9th of June 1794. This report was this day returned and is ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Catesby Jones Clk.

Truly recorded Teste: Tho. Pollard, D.C."

In "Order Book for 1790-1795," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 438, appears the following: "A report of possessing Isaac Basye with his proportionable part of the estate of George Pope deceased in right of his wife Sally was this day returned and is ordered to be recorded." (June 9, 1794).

In "Record Book No. 10" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 51, among the names on the poll taken for an election of Senator, on August 5, 1776, appears the name of Isaac Basye as a voter. In the same Record Book at pages 434-436, Isaac Basye was one of four witnesses to appraise and divide the estate of William Parrott, deceased. Appointed Oct. 12, 1778. Return made March 8, 1779.

The *First Census of the United States*, taken in 1790, at page 37, shows from the Virginia Enumeration in 1782, that Isaac Basye was the head of a family consisting of six white persons and eleven blacks, in Northumberland County, Wicomico Parish. And the same shows on page 74, from the Virginia Enumeration taken in 1784, that Isaac Basye was the head of a family consisting of six white persons, seven blacks, one dwelling and seven other buildings, in Northumberland County, Virginia.

He got a deed dated May 12, 1796, from Thomas P. Basye (E.19) shown in Record Book No. 15 for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 347-348. See deed under E.19.

In "Record Book 11" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 240-241, Isaac Basye was appointed one of the three appraisers January 12, 1778, to appraise the estate of Ezekial Potts decd. Return was made August 12, 1782. In the same Record Book at pages 241-243, Isaac Basye was appointed one of the three appraisers May 11, 1779, to appraise the estate of Robert Potts, decd. Return was made August 12, 1782. In "Record Book No. 16" in Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 206-207, Isaac Basye and Sally Basye, his wife, make a deed dated Jan. 3, 1801, for Sixty pounds current money, conveying to Joseph Sullivant

75 acres bounded by the lands of Joseph Sullivant, Joseph Sampson and Joseph Pope in the Parish of Wiccocomoco, Northumberland County. Proved Jany 12, 1801 and recorded.

In "Record Book No. 11" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 236-238, Isaac Basye was one of the three appraisers of the estate of Elizabeth Sutton, deceased, March 13, 1780, return made August 12, 1782.

In "Record Book No. 14" at page 33, appears the following: "21 March 1787. I do hereby certify that Mr. Isaac Basye one of the Commrs for Northd County this day came before me and took the oath prescribed by a late act of assembly to carry into execution the act to amend the act entitled an act for ascertaining certain Taxes & Duties and for Establishing a permanent revenue. Given under my Hand the day & year above written.

William Nutt."

"At a Court held for Northumberland County the 9th day of April 1787. This Certificate of the Qualification of Isaac Basye as Commissioner was this day returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Catesby Jones C. C."

In 1787, Isaac Basye was appointed tax collector of Northumberland County, Virginia, an office which he held for several years.

In *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXXV, pages 309-312, he is named as one of the four Executors in the will of Richard Taylor in 1774. Isaac Basye is described as of Northumberland County, Virginia.

Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, Vol. II, at page 469, states that in 1780 and 1784, "Mr. Isaac Baysie" was a vestryman of Wicomico Parish, Northumberland County, Virginia. Also Vol. II, page 132, states that "in 1790, Mr. Isaac Besye" "was a lay delegate from Wycomico Parish, Northumberland Co., to the Convention, or Assembly."

William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXII, page 214 states.— John Pope, Jr., made his will Jan. 27, 1784, recorded Feb. 9, 1784, To John Fleet Pope, one half of land in Richmond County; William son of Leroy Pope, remainder of land in Richmond County. To Molly Edward Pope and Ann Pope, daughters of Leroy Pope; sister Winnifred Roult's children; to Betsy Goodrich and William Goodrich, to Lucy Roult, Winnifred Sidnor Roult, to Nicholas Pope. Isaac Basie (D.8) and Richard Pope to be guardians to my brother, Nicholas Pope's children. Executors—Richard and Joseph Pope, Isaac Basie (D.8) and William Nutt.

William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXII, page 214, states: The Will of Richard Pope was dated Jan. 1, 1791, recorded Jan. 14, 1793. Brother Joseph, homestead. Nephew Thomas Pope Basie and William Basie. To Opie Davenport, nieces Sally (E.20) and Elizabeth Basie (E.21). "Mr. Isaac Basie (D.8) to have management of estate of Mr. William Pope, deceased, that is now in my hands. Executors—Isaac Basie (D.8) and Oppie Davenport."

1794, June 9. Isaac Basie (D.8) was possessed with proportionable part of the estate of George Pope, deceased, in right of his wife, Sally.

In "Order Book for 1783-1785," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 12, appears the following: "Isaac Basye this day came into court and was sworn a vestryman of Wiccocomoco Parish in this county." (Mar. 11, 1783)

In "Order Book for 1786-1790," at page 285, appears the following: "Ordered that Moses Taylor, Excr of Judith Taylor, decd, pay unto Isaac Baysie seventy five pounds of gross tobacco for three days attendance here as a witness for the said executor at the suit of Elisha Hall." (Oct. 9, 1787). And at page 385, appears the

following: "Ordered that the sheriff of this county pay unto Isaac Basye, Commissioner of the Revenue tax, the sum of ten pounds, six shillings and six pence for his services thirty four days & furnishing two Quires of paper, he having made oath to his account according to law." (July 14, 1788). And at page 524, appears the following: "Isaac Basye having given satisfactory proof to the court that his account of ten pounds and six pence for services as one of the Commissioners of the Revenue tax within this county for this year is just, it is ordered that the sheriff do pay him the said sum of ten pounds and six pence for his said service according to law." (June 8, 1789). And at page 606, appears the following: "Isaac Basye one of the Commissioners of the Revenue tax in this county this day produced an account of his property liable to taxation for the present year and made oath thereto according to law, which is ordered to be certified." (May 11, 1790). In "Order Book for 1790-1795", at page 52, appears the following: "Order made to pay Isaac Basye nine pounds for his services as Commissioner of the Revenue tax." (Dec. 1790). And at page 156, a similar order was made to pay Isaac Basye, Gent, for like services. (Aug. 8, 1791). And at page 235, a similar order was made to pay Isaac Basye, Gent., for like services. (July 9, 1792). And at page 335, it appears that Isaac Basye was still acting as such Commissioner. (Aug. 12, 1793). And at page 108, Isaac Basye, Commissioner of Revenue Tax, makes return of his property subject to taxation. (May 9, 1791). At page 234, he makes return of his property (July 9, 1792). At page 332, he makes return of his property (July 8, 1793). And at page 263, appears the following: "Isaac Basye, Gent., Guardian to John F. Pope this day produce an account of the estate left his said ward by William Pope, deceased, which was examined by the court and sworn to by the said Isaac Basye whereupon the same is allowed and ordered to be recorded." (Sept. 10, 1792)

In "Order Book T" No. 20, of Lancaster County, Virginia, for March, 1792 to May 1799, at page 139, appears the following: "On the Motion of Isaac Basye, for leave to alter the road leading from Cundiffs old field to Thomas Taylor's Barrs. It is ordered that Richard Cundiff, Thomas Taylor, John Tally and Richard Selden or any three of them, to be first sworn before a justice of the peace of this [county] do view the Ground along which the said road is to be conducted and to report to the next court, the conveniences and inconveniences which will result as well to individuals as the public if such road shall be altered." And on page 194, appears the following: "A report of Commissioners appointed to view a place for a road which ought to have been recorded folio 139 which road was petitioned for by Isaac Basye as bearing the date Mch 13th 1794. Pursuant to an order of court bearing date 17th February 1794. We of the Commissioners having met & viewed the Ground on which it is proposed to turn the road of Isaac Basye leading from Cundiffs old Field to Thomas Taylor's Gate do find there will not be any inconvenience resulting from such alterations either to the publick or individuals provided the said Bassy will clear thirty feet in width through which the said road is to be conducted and will cut the stumps close to the ground which he says shall be done and we further conceive that it will shorten the distance in the road leading to the Lancaster Court House and the one leading to Northumberland will be very little if any further than the present established road. Likewise we conceive that it will contribute much to the Benefit of the said Basye and do make this our report to the worshipful court of Lancaster County.

Thomas Taylor, Richard Cundiff, John Talley.

In "Record Book No. 15" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 571-572, appears the following deed: "This Indenture made this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety eight, and

in the Twenty third of American Independence, by and between Isaac Basye of the County of Northumberland and parish Wicocomoco of the one part, and Thomas P. Basye (E.19) of the County and parish aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth, that the said Isaac Basye for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred Dollars current money of Virginia to him the said Isaac Basye in hand paid by the said Thomas P. Basye the receipt whereof he the said Isaac Basye doth hereby acknowledge and confess and him thereof doth exonerate and discharge, have bargained, sold, aliened enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, sell alien enfeoff unto the said Thomas P. Basye his heirs executors & administrators for ever all that messuage or tenement of land containing by estimation One Hundred and thirty five acres be the same more or less, situate lying and being in the parish of Wiccomoco and County of Northumberland and bounded as followeth, beginning at a marked ash tree at the mouth of a branch thence up the meanders of the said branch to a gum tree at the head of said branch; from thence a long a line of marked trees (a southerly course) to a muberry tree at Richard Cundiffs line, thence an easterly course along a line of marked trees (dividing this land from the lands of Richard Cundiff and Thomas Taylor) to a corner Hickory at Thomas Taylor's gate thence a northerly course along a line of marked trees (dividing this land from the land of Richard Seldon) to a gum tree at Folks's Run (so called) and from thence down the meanders of the said Run to the beginning ash at the mouth of the branch. To have and to hold the said land and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, To the said Thomas P. Basye and his heirs forever, and the said Isaac Basye for himself his heirs &c. doth covenant to and with the said Thomas P. Basye that he has a good and absolute right and Title in fee simple to the aforesaid land and all and singular the appurtenances, and the same doth warrant & defend against the title and challenge of himself his heirs Exors admors &c. and all and every other person or persons whatsoever. And the said Isaac Basye for himself&his heirs doth covenant and agree to and with the said Thomas P. Basye and his heirs that he will make do and Execute or cause to be made done and Executed all or any other deed, or deeds, conveyance or conveyances that the said Thomas P. Basye's counsel learned in the law shall advise devise or require for the better assuring and sure making of the said land and appurtenances at his own proper costs, and that the said Isaac Basye will acknowledge this deed unto the said Thomas P. Basye in Northumberland County Court in due form of law when thereunto required. In witness whereof the said Isaac Basye hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Isaac Basye (seal)

Signed Sealed and acknowledged in presence of Richard Cundiff, Betsy Basye, (E.21), Charles Lamkin, William Davenport. "

"Received the day and date of the within Indenture of the within named Thomas P. Basye the sum of five hundred dollars current money of Virginia, in full consideration for the within granted parcel of land and premises.....500\$

Isaac Basye

Teste: Richard Cundiff, Betsy Basye (E.21), Charles Lamkin, William Davenport.

"At a court of monthly session held for Northumberland County on Monday the 8th. of April 1799.

This Indenture and the receipt thereon endorsed were acknowledged by Isaac Basye a party thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Catesby Jones, Clk.

Truly recorded. Teste: Catesby Jones Clk."

In "Record Book No. 17" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 97-98, Isaac Basye was one of four appraisers appointed by the court on Dec. 13, 1802, to appraise the estate of Henry Cundiff, decd. Return made Dec. 12, 1803. In "Record Book No. 18" at page 170, Isaac Basye was one of the three appraisers appointed by the Court Jany 11, 1808 to appraise the estate of Joseph Marsh, decd. Report returned June 12, 1809. And at page 392-393, Isaac Basye was one of three persons appointed by the Court June 12, 1809, to divide the property belonging to the estate of George Bean, decd among the heirs. Report made May 14, 1810. In "Record Book No. 19" at page 198, Isaac Basye was one of four persons named by the court (date not given) to divide the estate, land and pers. property of the estate of John T. Pope, decd., among the heirs. Return made June 8, 1812.

In "Record Book," of Lancaster County, Virginia, for 1802-1803, May 18, 1803, at page 338, appears the following: "Isaac Basye, pltf. vs. Kendall Lee and John Lee admr. of Henry L. Nutt, decd, who was surviving partner of William & Henry Nutt and Elizabeth Nutt admx. of William D. Nutt, def. In Chancery.

This day came the plfs. by their counsel and the defts. Although again solemnly called still failing to appear and file their answer to the Plfs. bill of Complaint against them in these causes, on the motion of the said plfs. by their counsel it is ordered that unless they appear here at or before the next court and file their ans. the said bills be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly. At page 468, Nov. 22, 1803, the cause was continued to next Court. In "Order Book" of Lancaster County, Virginia, for 1804-1805, at page 133, on May 24, 1804, appears the following: "Isaac Basye against Kendall Lee and John Lee Admrs. of Henry L. Nutt decd who was surviving partner of William and Henry Nutt & Richard Selden, & Elizabeth, his wife, admrs. & defts. In Chancery. In "Order Book for 1811-1818," of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 32, appears a suit of Isaac Basye vs. Kendall Lee et al. Discontinued June 20, 1811. In "Order Book for 1805-1808," of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 463, appears the following: "April 19, 1808. On the motion of Isaac Basye for an injunction to stay all further proceedings on a judgment obtained against him in this court at the last term by Kendall Lee, Thomas James & Thomas Pitman until the matter thereof can be heard in equity on a bill now filed by him for that purpose on consideration whereof an injunction is granted him accordingly on his entering into bond with sufficient security in the clerks office with such condition as the law directs."

In "Record Book No. 21" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 256, Isaac Basye was one of the appraisers appointed by the court March 11, 1816, to appraise the estate of Elizabeth Lunsford, decd. Appraisement returned September 8, 1817, and recorded.

In "Deed Records" of Lancaster County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 26, at page 227, is shown a deed from John Cundiff to Isaac Basye of Northumberland County, \$375. The description refers to other land of Isaac Basye & to Sampson's land & Capt. Taylor's Land, dated June 12, 1818, acknowledged June 15, 1818. Receipt attached.

In "Order Book, 1820-1825," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 14, appears an order Made April 10, 1820 that Isaac Basye be exempt in future from the payment of taxes and levies on his negroes Spencer and Tiner, they being aged and infirm. Joseph Basye (E.23) was one of the five justices of this court.

In September, 1821, he got a judgment against Hogerman in Northumberland County, Virginia.

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

In Record Book No. 24, of Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 70-72, appears the following Will: "In the name of God, amen, I Isaac Basye of the

County of North'd and parish of Wiccomoco in the State of Virginia, considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound mind & memory blessed be almighty God for the same do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. That is to say that first of all my just debts are to be paid. Then give and bequeath to my sons William Basye (E.18) & Joseph Basye (E.23) all the lands I hold or possess on the South side of my mansion house (being a branch making into the great Wicco River including the land I purchased sometime ago from John Cundiff to be equally divided between them to them and their heirs forever. And it is my will and desire that my three daughters Sally Harding (E.20), Elizabeth Basye (E.21) and Rebecca M. Basye (E.22), hold and enjoy during their natural lives all my lands on the North side of the aforesaid Branch including my mansion house and the land purchased of Elismond Basye to have to hold all and singular the premises above mentioned with the appurtenances & emoluments thereunto belonging and when one or more of my said daughters shall die that the survivor or survivors shall thereby thereon become invested with all the right and interest in the said above mentioned lands which the three held therein, and furthermore if either or all of my above mentioned daughters shall marry and have issue thereby I then give to them my said daughters the lands & appurtenances above mentioned on the north side of said branch to them and their heirs forever. But if my said daughters should not after marriage have issue as before mentioned I give and bequeath the said lands & appurtenances laying on the north side of the before mentioned to my two sons Wm. & Joseph to them and their heirs forever. Then I give & bequeath unto my three daughters Sally Harding, Elizabeth & Rebecca M. Basye my three negro girls Mahala, Charlotte and Ann, as well also as my three negro Boys Willie, Elijah, & Hampton, my daughter, Sally to have the first choice of a girl and boy and so on in rotation as to age to them and their heirs forever. Then, I give and bequeath unto my son, Wm. Basye one negro man Isaac and to my son Joseph Basye one negro man Adam to them and their heirs forever. Then I give to my daughter Sally Harding my grey horse my desk, and choice of a cow & calf. Then I give unto my daughter Eliz. Basye my Bay mare one chest of drawers and one choice of a cow and calf and six silver table spoons. Then I give to my daughter Rebecca M. Basye my Sorrel Mare and silver tea spoons & choice of a cow and calf. Then I give to be equally divided between my three daughters three square and two oval Walnut tables six beds and furniture six walnut and six windsor chairs together with the one half of my stock of sheep and hogs. Also to them my said three daughters I give the choice of a yoke of oxen and the cart with iron bound wheels together with all the spinning wheels and looms pewter and crockery ware & kitchen furniture. Then I give to my son, William Basye one Bed and furniture together with the one he has & to what my son Joseph Basye has had will make them equal with my daughters. Then, I give to my grand son Thomas Basye (F.66), son of Wm. one small boy David to him and his heirs forever. Then I give to my grand daughter Sally Ann Basye (F.76), daughter of Joseph one negro girl Pleasant to her and her heirs forever. It is my will that the residue of my estate be equally divided among all my children and lastly I nominate and appoint my two sons Wm. Basye & Joseph Basye Executors to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 7th day of April, 1824.

Signed sealed published & decl'd in presence of us :

Isaac Basye (Seal)

Thomas Brown, Ro. Forrester, Thompson Sampson.

"At a Court held for Northumberland County at the Courthouse on Monday the 8th day of November, 1824. This last will & testament of Isaac Basye deceased was

proved by the oaths of Thomas Broun, Robert Forrester and Thompson Sampson, the witnesses thereto & ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Fleming Bates

Administration with the will annexed granted Wm. Basye 8 May 1826.

Duly recorded. Teste: Sam Leland, D.C."

It should be observed that his son, Thomas Pope Basye (E.19) had predeceased the above testator, and so is not named in the will.

In "Order Book, 1825-1830", for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 84, William Basye (E.18) and Joseph Basye (E.23), the executors named in the will of Isaac Basye, deceased, relinquished their right of executorship. Administration with the will annexed was granted to William Basye. Oath administered and bond and security given. Dated May 8, 1826.

D. 9. MARY BASYE (Daughter of William Basye C.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Stewart.

Mary Basye is not named in her father's will which was dated October 1, 1761. Perhaps she died before that date.

D. 10. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of William Basye C.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Cordell.

Elizabeth Basye is named in the will of her father, William Basye (C.2). (See Will under C.2).

D. 11. SALLIE BASYE (Daughter of William Basye C.2).

b. ———. d. ———. m. George Carter, Nov. 7, 1770.

Sallie Basye is named, in the Will of her father, William Basye (C.2). (See Will under C.2). In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Heathsville, Virginia, in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, at page 45, shows "as recorded in Clerk's Fee Books:"

"George Carter and Sallie Baysie, Nov. 7, 1770," married in Northumberland County, Virginia. Isaac Basye (D.8) was appointed by the Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, as guardian for Sallie Basye and her sister Catherine Basye (D.12). See his reports on these two estates under D.12.

D. 12. CATHERINE BASYE (Daughter of William Basye C.2).

b. May 20, 1752. d. Jan. 7, 1839. m. George Edwards Cordell, Oct. 4, 1768. b. Feb. 17, 1742. d. July 25, 1826.

Their children: E.24, E.25, E.26, E.27, E.28, E.29, E.30, E.31, E.32, E.33, E.34, E.35, E.36, E.37, E.38, E.39, E.40.

Catherine Basye was born in Virginia. In 1762, she is named in the will of her father, William Basye (C.2). (See Will under C.2). In 1768, she married George Edwards Cordell. She moved to Missouri about 1835. She died in St. Louis County, Missouri, and is buried in the home cemetery of Hiram Cordell. *Virginia Genealogies*, page 638, shows: George Edwards Cordell, b. Feb. 17, 1742, [in England], m. Oct. 4, 1768, Catherine Basye, b. May 20, 1752; d. 1839. And further shows their son, Presley Cordell (E.30) had twelve children, the second one being named "Catherine Basye Cordell" and the third being named "Enos Basye Cordell." George Edwards Cordell was a son of Rev. John Cordell. Catherine Basye Cordell and her husband, George E., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. In "Order Book for 1767-1770," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 285, appears the following:

“Sept. 12, 1768. Catharine Baysie, orphan of William Baysie dec'd, made choice of George Cordell for her guardian who is approved by the Court . . .” Bond of £ 1000.

In “Record Book” No. 6, in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 694, is shown the following: “Pursuant to an order of Northumberland county court bearing date the 12th day of May, 1766, we the subscribers being appointed by the said order to possess Isaac Baysie (D.8) guardian of Katherine and Sally Bayse, orphans of William Baysie (C.2) decd, with their parts of their decd father’s estate in the hands of Jesse Copedge, execr of William Copedge decd have proceded as followeth: We find in the hands of William Copedge, decd, due to the orphans aforesd as per acct

of sales,	£44	9	0
We have possessed the sd Isaac Baysie with bills amounting to	27		10
			<hr/>
		17	8 2

We also find in the hands of William Copedge, decd, due to Katherine Baysie for her part of negro money

Due to sd orphans from Will. Copedge	29	8	2
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We find that the sd Baysie have rec'd since the death of the sd Copedge 1200 pounds to be due the sd orphans, with which he is possessed. We also have possessed the sd Isaac Baysie with three negroes in behalf of the sd Katherine & Sally Baysie, vizt, Sam, Dinah & Sukey, it being the whole amt of the sd orphans estate.

Witness our hands this 23rd day of August, 1766.
George Payne, William Davenport, William Parrott.”

“At a court held for Northumberland County the 8th day of September 1766 this report of possessing Isaac Baysie with Katherine & Sally Baysie’s estate was this day returned & ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur.”

And in “Record Book” No. 7, at page 104, appears the following:

“Catherine Baysie		Dr.
To sundry goods of Capn Jno Heath	£ 7 - 17 - 12	
To bal. due you	7 - 3	
	<hr/>	
	8 - 4 - 5	
to 1 pr. shoes from Jno Boyd	24	
To ½ your part Caths note	43	
To ½ yr. land tax	9	
	<hr/>	
	76	Cr.
By the rent yr. plantation for 1776	250	Tobacco
By hire your negroes	700	
	<hr/>	
	950	
Dr. tobo charge	76	
	<hr/>	
	874	
6 pr. Ct. deducted to make it crop	53	
	<hr/>	
@ 20/ £8-4-5	822	

E. Excepted. per Isaac Baysie, Guardn”

"Sallie Baysie:

		Dr.	
To Sundry goods of Capn Heath	£ 5	3	7½
To Bal. due you		4	4½
		<hr/>	
		5	8 0
To 1 pr. shoes of Jno Boyd	24		
To your part Cath. note	43		
To ½ yr. Land tax	9		
	<hr/>		
	76		
		Cr.	
By rent your plantation for 1776		Tobacco	
By hire of negroes		250	
		400	
		<hr/>	
		650	
Dr. side Tob charge		76	
		<hr/>	
		574	
6 per ct. deducted to make it crop		34	
		<hr/>	
		540 @ 20	
		£ 5-8-0	

E. Excepted per Isaac Baysie, Guardn"

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 10th day of August 1767, these accounts was this day presented in court by Isaac Baysie & being examined by the court & sworn too by the said Baysie, was ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

And in "Record Book" No. 7, at page 272, appears the following:

"1768. Catharine Basye

		Dr.	
To 1 mare bought for her	£ 4	10	0
To 4 yds. Irish linen @ 3/6		14	
To 4 yds. Do. @ 2/3		9	
To 1 stick cap wire			6
To 9 needles			3
To 1 pr. shoe buckles		1	3
To 1 pr. Callimanco, shoes & finding sols per Jno Boyd		3	9
To soling 1 pr. shoes & finding leather and thread	0	1	3
To cash, expenses coming from James River		7	6
		<hr/>	
	£	6	7 - 6
Ballance due the orphan		4	2 - 6
		<hr/>	
		10	10 - 0

Contra

		Cr.	
By cash paid for the mare	4	10	0
By credit per John Boyd at Reids Store	1	5	0
By shoes making & finding leather per John Boyd		5	0
By transfer Tobo 25# @ 20 paid by John Boyd		5	0
		<hr/>	
		6	5 - 0

By Ball. due from Wm. Nutt for hire Sam	3 - 10 - 0
Ball. due from Jno Boyd	15

10 - 10 - 0

E. E. Isaac Basye"

Lb.

"Catharine Basye's due this year is for hire of negro Sam	800
From Jno. Boyd for half the rent of plantation	250

1050."

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 8th day of August 1768, this account was this day presented in Court by Isaac Basye and being examined by the court, and sworn too, by the said Basye, was admitted to record.

Teste: Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

And in "Record Book" No. 7, at pages 273-274, appears the following:

"1768. Salley Basye

	Dr.
To 2½ yards Irish Linnen @ 3/3	£ 0 - 8 - 1½
To 1 ounce Nunce Thread	2 - 0
To 1¾ yards Irish linen @ 2/6	4 - 4½
To 6 yards check @ 16	8
To 2 check hankercheifs @ 2/	4
To 1 pair womens gloves	4
To 1 yard lawn @ 14/	14
To thread 1/6d 500 pins @ 10d	2 4
To 1 pair shoes from John Boyd @	4 6
To soling shoes 1 pair shoes and finding leather and thread, per John Boyd	1 3

£ 2 - 13 - 7

Ballance due the orphan	1 - 16 - 5
-------------------------------	------------

4 - 10 - 0

Contra

By credit at Capt. Heath's by me	£ 2 - 0 - 0
By John Boyd 25# transfer Tob. o @ 20	5 - 0
By 1 pair shoes and mending another pair	5 - 9
By Ballance due from John Boyd	1 - 19 - 3

£ 4 - 10 - 0

E. E. Isaac Basye.

Salley Bayse's due this year is for

Lb.

hire of negro Dinah	200
from John Boyd for ½ the rent	250

450 lb. transfer tob. o
@ 20. "

"At a Court held for Northumberland County the 8th day of August, 1768. This account was this day presented in Court by Isaac Baysie and being examined by the Court, and sworn too by the said Baysie was admitted to Record.

Teste: Thos. Jones, Cl. Cur."

D. 13. JESSE BASYE (Son of Jesse Basye C.3).

b. ———. d. ———.

Jesse Basye and his brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774 from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye (C.3) transferring slaves. See the deed under C.3. He is one of the plaintiffs in the suit brought in 1811 to recover slaves and other property from the Sutton heirs. See under C.3. In Record Book No. 6, for Northumberland County, Virginia, among the names shown on the poll taken July 16, 1765, at pages 643-646, appears this name: Jesse Bayse. Jesse Basye is named in the Will of his Mother. See Will under C.3.

D. 14. JOHN BASYE (Son of Jesse Basye C.3).

b. ———. d. 1777.

Children: E.41, E.42.

John Basye and his brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774, from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye (C.3) transferring slaves. See the deed under C.3. *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800*, on page 25, states that the inventory of the estate of John Basye, of Northumberland County, Virginia, was filed in 1782. John Basye is named in the Will of his Mother. See Will under C.3. In "Order Book for 1770-1773," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 460, appears the following: "Upon the motion of John Basye & Isaac Basye (D.8) for leave to build a mill on the run that divides their land and Richard Duddly and to have an acre of land in the tenner (?) & occupation of the sd Duddly laid off for that purpose. It is ordered that the sheriff of this county summon a jury of twelve freeholders of the vicinage to meet on the land motioned for, who being met and duly sworn before a magistrate or the sheriff do diligently examine the sd land and the land adjacent thereto on both sides the run which may be affected or laid under water by building such mill, together with the timber and other conveniences thereon and report the same with the true value of the acre petitioned for and of the damages to the party holding the same or to any other person or person, under their hands and seals."

Note that in the following deed conveying an interest in the Basye mill property, the names of the parties are in some places transposed, indicating that an amateur prepared it. See also D.8 for a companion deed. And see the mill property mentioned in Joseph Basye's will, E.23. See also the mill property mentioned in the will of Edmund Basye (A.1). In "Record Book" No. 9, at pages 321-323, of Northumberland County, Virginia, appears the following: "This indenture made the 13th day of April in the year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the faith &c, Anno Domi, 1773. Between George Bean of the Parish of Wicco in the County of Northumberld of the one part and John Basye of the same Parish of Wicco in the County of Northumberld of the other part Witnesseth, that the sd George Bean for and in consideration of the sum of £.9.13..9, currt money of Virginia to him in hand Paid by the sd George Bean before the ensealing & Delivery of these presents the receipt whereof the sd George Bean doth hereby acknowledge and confirm & by these presents doth Give grant Bargain sell alien, enfeoff and Confirm unto the sd George Bean his Heirs & Assigns forever one acre of land & swamp which the sd acre of Land & swamps situate being in the County and Parish aforesd with easements, profits advantages commodities & appurtenances whatsoever unto the sd. acre of Land and swamps belonging & also all the right title interest property challenge, Claim & Demand of him the sd John Basye of in and to the sd. acre of land & swamps and appurtances

or any part or parcel thereof To have & hold the sd one acre of Land & swamps and Premises with their and every of their Appurtances to the sd. George Bean his heirs and Assigns forever and the sd. John Basye for himself his heirs, Excrs & Adminis. and every of them doth covenant and promise to warrant secure and Defend to the sd. George Bean his heirs and assigns the acre of land and swamps & appurtances which is hereby intended to be granted Bargained and sold unto the sd George Bean his heirs & assigns forever from all former gifts grants Dowers and Incumbrances whatsoever with manner of Person or Persons what so ever and the sd. John Basye for himself his heirs Excrs, Admins. and every of them doth further covenant and promise that the sd. George Bean his heirs & assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter Peaceably and Quietly have hold occupy possess and Enjoy the acre of land and Swamps & Premises & appurtances, without the least suit hindrance and interruption of any person or persons whatsoever and the sd John Basye doth by these presents further covenant and promise to make do and execute at the costs & charges and in the Law of the sd George Bean his heirs and assigns any other Deed or Deeds for the more sure conveying a fee simple estate to the sd. George Bean his heirs & assigns in the aforesd acre of land and swamps and Premises and the same to the sd George Bean his heirs and assigns to secure and defend against all Incumbrances Charges or Titles whatsoever & lastly the sd. John Basye doth further covenant & promise that he will acknowledge this deed to the said Geo. Bean his heirs or assigns at the next court to be held for the county of Northumberld or afterward when required by the sd. George Bean his heirs or assigns. In Witness Whereof the sd. John Basye hath hereunto set his hand & seal the day and year above written.

John Basye (Seal)

Signed, Sealed & Delivered in the Presents of Isaac Basye (D.8), William Basye (E.83), Susannah (X) Basye."

her mark

"Memorandum that on this 14th day of Octor 1773, Peaceable and Quietly Possession and seizen of the within acre of land and Swamp and other the premises in this deed contained was delivd by the within John Basye to the within mentioned George Bean according to the form and effect of this Deed in Presents of those whose names are here unto subscribed.

John Basye.

Witness: Isaac Basye (D.8), William Basye (E.83), Susannah Basye."

"At a Court held for Northumd County the 13th day of Dec., 1773. This Indenture of Feoffm't from John Bayse of the one part to George Bean of the other part with the memorandum of the Livery of Seizon thereon indorsed was acknowledged by the sd. John Bayse and admitted to record.

Teste: Thom. Jones, C.N.C."

In "Order Book for 1773-1783," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 110, appears the following: "Deed from John Basyie to George Beane was acknowledged by the sd John Baysie & admitted to record." (Dec. 13, 1773)

In "Record Book No. 6", for Northumberland County, Virginia, among the names shown on the poll taken July 16, 1765, at pages 643-646, appears this name: "John Baysie".

In "Order Book for 1770-1773," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 166, appears the following: "Ordered that John Hutchings pay unto John Baysie fifty pounds of tobo. for two attendance at this court as a witness for him at the suit of Thomas Lony & wife." (July 9, 1771). In the same Order Book at

page 253, appears the following: "Ordered that David Galloway pay unto John Bayse 200 lbs. tobo. for 8 days attendance at this court as witness for him against Thomas Potts." (Jan. 13, 1772). In "Order Book for 1773-1783," at page 289, appears the following: "Molly Basie (E.41) orphan of John Basie, made choice of Richard Dudley for her guardian who is approved by the court, he the said Richard Dudley having given bond and security according to law." (May 12, 1771). In the same Order Book, at page 289, appears the following: "On the motion of George Bean and Richard Dudley who made oath according to law certificate is granted them for obtaining letters of administration of the estate of John Basie, decd., in due form, they the said Bean and Dudley having given bond and security according to law." (May 12, 1777).

In "Order Book 1773-1783," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 295, appears the following: "John Smither, Isaac Baisey (D.8), Moses Sutton and Dennis Sullivan or any three of them are by the court appointed to divide the estate of John Baisey (D.14), decd., and possess George Bean, guardian of Mary Baisey (E.42) orphan of the said decd with her part thereof and return a report thereof to the court." (June 9, 1777). And in the same book on the same page appears the following: "Mary Baisey (E.42) orphan of John Baisey decd made choice of George Bean for her guardian who is approved by the court, he the said George Bean having given bond and security according to law." In the same Order Book at page 520, appears the following: "An inventory and appraisement of the estate of John Basye, decd, was this day returned and ordered to be recorded." (Aug. 12, 1782)

In "Order Book for 1773-1783," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 39, appears the following: "John Baysie having been appointed one of the constables for Wicomoco Parish in this county this day took the usual oaths accordingly." (July 12, 1773). In the same Order Book, at page 267, appears the following: "George Pitman and John Baysie this day took the oath appointed by the Honorable Convention and were sworn constables of this county." (Sept. 9, 1776)

This John Basye was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, enlisting sometime *after* September 9, 1776, on which date he was sworn in as constable of Northumberland County. Sometime in May of the following year he probably was reported dead while in the service, for the Court on May 12, 1777, appointed administrators and three appraisers to make an inventory of his estate, and on June 9, 1777, appointed three commissioners to divide his estate, and on the last named date also appointed a guardian for his daughter Mary. But a subsequent report that he was alive caused the inventory and appraisement to be held up for more than five years, that is, until August 12, 1782. The military record shows that he was with General Washington at Valley Forge, where he was sick, and where he died in July, 1778. It is probable that the true report of his death did not reach his family until some months afterwards.

The Adjutant General's Office: "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows John Basye, (also spelled Basey, Barry) private in Capt. Samuel Colston's Company, 5th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Josiah Parker. April and May, 1778, Roll dated Valley Forge. June, 1778. Roll dated Brunswick. Enlisted for one year. \$6-2/3 per month. June and July, 1778, shows sick at Valley Forge. Card shows: "Died last of July, 1778." About May, 1778, the 5th and 9th Virginia Regiments (1776-1778) were incorporated and designated the 5th and 9th Virginia Regiment until about September, 1778.

In "Record Book No. 11" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 239-240, appears the following :

"Pursuant to an order of Northumberland county court dated May 12, 1777, we the subscribers being appointed to appraise the estate of John Basye decd and being first sworn have proceeded as follows, vizt.

To 1 pied heifer with calf £ 2-10	To bell cow £ 2-5	£	4	15
To red heifer £ 2-5 to red yearling 12/6 to 1 bell 5/			3	0 6
To yoke oxen yoke ring and bolt £6-5 to 1 plow 3/ to cart wheels £1-10			7	18
To 2 old tubbs 2/ to 1 narrow ax and hilling hoe 4/				6
To 1 washing tubb two baskets and two bee gums 3/6			3	6
To old washing tubb 2 baskets and 1 peck 2/6 to 2 raw hides 12/6				15
To 1 do 7/6 to 1 broad ax and hilling hoe 4/			11	6
To 1 spitt fire tongs and pestle 7/6 to pr pott hooks 3/			10	6
To 1 do old kettle and skillet hooks 5/ to 1 water paile and table 3				8
To 7 old chairs 3/6 to 1 saddle 7/6 to 1 bed & rug £ 2 to 1 gum 7/6			2	18 6
To old puter 2 chamber potts 1 dram glass 1 pr cards, 1 mug, knives & forks			1	2
To pr old cards, box irons, candle stick, stone mug, old pewter knives & forks, earthen pott &c £ 1-5-6 to 5 old books and line & 1 pr shoes 9/6			1	15
to 1 large Bible 4 old books, large shares line &c				13
to 1 jugg and 3 bottles 2/6 to 1/ chest 5/ to 1 table			3	10 6
To 1 looking glass 4/ to 2 jugs and 2 bottles 2/6				6 6
To 1 old spinning wheel old sheep shares &c 3/ to old clothes 12/ to do 9/			1	4 6
To 1 old weeding hoe and pan 2/ to tar barrell and some tar 3				5
To 1 weavers loom and geare 10/ to first choice yew and lamb 15			1	5
To 2 yews and 1 lamb £ 1-3 to 1 mare and bridle £			7	3
To Negro woman Frank £ 60 to negro girl Win £30			90	
To Negro child Sinah			20	
To tobacco @ 20 per hundred				

John Smither, Dennis Sullivan, Moses Sutton"

George Bean
Richard Dudley Admrs.

"At a court held for Northumberland County the 12th day of August 1782, this inventory and appraisement of the estate of John Basye decd was this day returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Catesby Jones, Cl. Cur."

D. 15. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Jesse Basye C.3).

b. March 12, 1759. d. ————. m. Eppa Fielding, Feb. 10, 1785.
b. Jan. 11, 1755. d. March 3, 1829.

Their children: E.43, E.44, E.45, E.46, E.47, E.48.

Mary Basye and her brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774, from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye (C.3), transferring slaves. See the

deed under C.3. She is one of the plaintiffs in the suit brought in 1811 to recover slaves and other property from the Sutton heirs. See under C.3. *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pages 248 and 249, says: Eppa Fielding, born Jan. 11, 1755, died Mar. 3, 1829, in Louisa County, [Virginia]. He served in the 3rd Va. Light Dragoons in the Revolution, and kept a journal of their march down into the Carolinas and back to Va. in 1782. (This book is now owned by his grandson, Eppa Fielding, Esq., a lawyer at Harrison, Ark.) He married, Feb. 10, 1785, Mary Ann Basye (b. Mar. 12, 1759), dau. of Jesse and Martha Basye, and granddaughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Basye, all of Northumberland . . . After his marriage he settled in Louisa, where he bought 660 acres of land and built a brick house, which was burned a few years ago. Eppa and Mary Basye Fielding had issue: John Deanie, born Nov. 16, 1785; Ambrose, b. 1788; Wm., b. July 4, 1790; Nancy, b. 1792; James, b. 1794; and Eppa, Jr., b. 1796. All of the sons are said to have served from six to twelve months in the War of 1812.

The full name of this Fielding is Epaphroditus Fielding. See the suit under C.3.

Marian Basye is named in the will of her mother. See will under C.3.

D. 16. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Jesse Basye C.3).

b.———. d. ———. m. Thomas Pullin.

Nancy Basye and her brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774 from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye (C.3), transferring slaves. See the deed under C.3. Nancy Pullin was named in her husband's will, dated August 28, 1813, as one of the executors of his estate. Elizamond Basye was the other. See under D.17. Nancy Basye is named in the Will of her mother. See Will under C.3.

D. 17. ELIZAMOND BASYE (Son of Jesse Basye C.3).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Elizamond Basye and his brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774, from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye (C.3), transferring slaves. See the deed under C.3. He is one of the plaintiffs in the suit brought in 1811 to recover slaves and other property from the Sutton heirs. See under C.3. Elizamond Basye is named in the Will of his mother. See Will under C.3.

In "Order Book for 1773-1783," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 360, appears the following: "Lismon Basye, orphan of Jesse Basye (C.3) decd, made choice of Moses Sutton for his guardian who is approved of by the court, who thereupon entered into bond with security according to law."

"Isaac Basye (D-8), John Smither & Thomas Potts, or any two of them are appointed to possess Moses Sutton with the estate of Lismon Basye, orphan of Jesse Basye, decd, & make report thereof to the court." (March 8, 1779). See under C.3 for the suit of the heirs of Jesse Basye against Catharine Sutton subsequent to appointment of Moses Sutton as guardian.

In "Order Book for 1790-1795," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 539, appears the following: "Ordered that Elisman Basye be appointed surveyor of the road from Boyd's old mill to Knight's run in the room of Henry Cundiff and that he with the male laboring titheables belonging to that precinct do clear and keep the same in repair according to law." (June 8, 1795)

In "Record Book No. 19" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 503-504, "Lysmon" Basye together with Nancy Pullin (D.16) were appointed

executors of the will of Thos. Pullin, decd., by his will Aug. 28, 1813, and Elisabeth Basye (D.19) was one of the four witnesses. And on Feb. 14, 1814, the said Nancy Pullin and "Elismond" Basye were appointed executors.

D. 18. JUDITH BASYE (Daughter of Jesse Basye C.3).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Thomas Webb, Sept. 30, 1786.

Judith Basye and her brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774, from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye (C.3), transferring slaves. See the deed under C.3. She is one of the plaintiffs in the suit brought in 1811 to recover slaves and other property from the Sutton heirs. See under C.3.

The Marriage License Bonds of Lancaster County, Virginia, from 1701 to 1848, at page 78, shows that Judith Baisey and Thomas Webb were married Sept. 30, 1786, and that Samuel Sutton was security. *Marriage Register of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1715-1852*, at page 61, shows Thomas Webb and Judith Baisey, married, date of bond Sept. 30, 1786. Samuel Sutton, security. Judith Basye is named in the Will of her mother. See Will under C.3.

D. 19. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Jesse Basye C.3).

b. ———. d. ———. m. George Sampson.

Elizabeth (Betsey) Basye and her brothers and sisters got a deed in 1774 from their mother, Martha Basye, widow of Jesse Basye C.3, transferring slaves. See the deed under C.3. She is one of the plaintiffs in the suit filed in 1811 to recover slaves and other property from the Sutton heirs. See under C.3. Elizabeth (Betty) Basye is named in the Will of her mother. See Will under C.3. She was a witness to the will of Thomas Pullin, and so was not married until after August 28, 1813. See under D.17.

D. 20. JOHN BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye C.5).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

John Basye is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

D. 21. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye C.5).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

D. 22. ELISHA BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye C.5).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Elisha Basye is mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate in Northumberland County, Virginia. See under C.5. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

D. 23. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. about 1750. d. 1783 (?). m. Nancy Mauzy, 1770.

b. ———. d. 1835.

Their children: E.49, E.50, E.51, E.52, E.53, E.54, E.55.

Edmond Basye is mentioned in the Will of his father. See the Will under C.7. Edmond Basye married Nancy Mauzy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Taylor Morgan Mauzy. *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. II

(1926), page 338, states that Edmond Basye, son of Edmond who died in 1810,²³ (C.7) (b. 1750, d. 1783) was married in 1770 to Nancy Mauzy, and that he was in the American Revolution.

Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XXXV, pages 390-392, says that Henry Mauzy married, first, Ann Withers and, second, Elizabeth Morgan. *Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Henry Mauzy, A Huguenot Refugee, the Ancestor of the Mauzys of Virginia and Other States, from 1685 to 1910* at page 23, says: Nancy, daughter of Henry (3) [Mauzy] by first marriage, married *Bosye* and had the following children:— John, Henry, Betty, Nancy, and Ann. *Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1800*, page 72, relating to estate of Henry Mauzy, states: "31 December, 1799, 27 February 1804. Wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, children: John, Nancy *Bayse*, Henry, Peter, William, Priscilla Roper, George, Ethel Newman, Susannah Kemper, Thomas, Richard, Michael and Joseph. Exrs:—wife, Thomas, Richard, and Michael and Joseph. "James Peters (son-in-law) and his ten children that he had by daughter, Betty Mauzy."

"Deed Book 5," pages 57-60, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This indenture made the twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy two between Colonel Richard Henry Lee of Westmoreland County of the one part and Edmond Basey of the County of Fauquier of the other part Witnesseth that the said Richard Henry Lee for and in Consideration of the Rents Reservations and Covenants herein after mentioned and reserved on the part and behalf of the said Richard Henry Lee his heirs and Assigns to be paid and performed Hath demised leased and to farm letten and by these presents doth demise Lease and to farm let unto the said Edmond Basye all that tract or parcel of Land with the appurtenances Situate lying and being in the parish of Hamilton in the County of Fauquier now in the Tenure and Occupation of the said Edmond Basey containing by Survey one hundred & eighteen Acres of Land and bounded as followeth to wit Beginning at a hiccory Saplin in Hooes Line corner to Joseph Jeffries on the East side of a ridge being 192 poles from Braggs last mentioned Corner white Oak in the same Line thence with Jeffrie's Lines N 2 E 115 p's. to a hiccory thence S 81½ E't. 92 p's. to a corner of Arnold in turkey run old field then with his line N 3 Wt. 266 ps. to a Chestnut and black oak corner to Arnold in the Line of Jones then leaving Arnold and Jones and running thro the main Tract S 11 Wt 129 poles to a hiccory and red oak Saplin on the top of the ridge Thence S 16 Et. 120 poles to the Beginning together with all the profits commodities and appurtenances to the same Belonging or in anywise appertaining To have and to hold the said Tract or parcel of Land with the appurtenances above granted and every part and parcel thereof unto the said Edmond Basey his heirs and Assigns for and during the natural lives of the said Edmond Basey and Nancy his wife and Jacob Basey (E.50) and during the natural life of every and either of them longest living Yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year during the sd. term unto the said Richard Henry Lee his heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns the sum of four pounds nineteen and five pence Lawful money of Virginia which payment well and truly to be made is to begin on the first day of October next ensuing the date of this Indenture over and above the quit rents and taxes that is or maybe payable for the said hereby demised premises. But if it shall happen that the said reserved rent of four pounds nineteen shillings and five pence and the quit rents be behind and unpaid by

²³Should be 1804.

the space of thirty days next after every first day of October on which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid being Lawfully demanded and if the Land Tax that may be Lawfully required for the same be not also paid as the Law may require that then and from thence forth it shall and may be Lawful to and for the said Richard Henry Lee his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns unto and upon the said demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to reenter and the same to have again repossess and reenjoy as to his or otheir other former Estate or Right any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Edmund Basey for himself his Heirs and assigns doth Covenant and Grant to and with the said Richard Henry Lee his Heirs Executors Administrators and assigns that he the said Edmund Basey for himself his Heirs and Assigns shall and will well and truly pay or Cause to be paid unto the said Richard Henry Lee his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns the said yearly above mentioned & reserved on the day and in the manner and form above expressed according to the true intent and meaning of these presents & also that the said Edmund Basey his heirs and assigns at his and their proper costs and Charges shall and will from time to time and at all times during the said term well and sufficiently repair maintain Sustain and keep the said premises hereby demised and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances in and with all manner of needful and necessary reparations and amendments whatsoever when and as often as need shall require and the same so well and Sufficiently repaired maintained sustained and kept shall and will at the expiration or sooner determination of this Lease peaceably and quietly surrender leave and yield the hereby demised premises unto the said Richard Henry Lee his Heirs Executors Administrators and assigns or any of them and Also that neither he the said Edmond Basy his heirs or assigns or any of them shall or will at any time during the said term commit or suffer or cause to be committed suffered or done any manner of waste in or upon the said premises or any part thereof Nor shall cut down sell take carry away or distroy any of the timber trees standing on or being or which part hereafter stand on or be in or upon the hereby demised premises or any part thereof except for the necessary uses of the plantation and that the said Edmond Basy his heirs or assigns shall and will within the space of three years after the date thereof build upon the hereby demised premises a good framed dwelling house sixteen feet Square at the Least and a good Clapboard or plank Tobacco house or barn twenty four feet by twenty feet wide and work no more than after the rate of three tithable persons & an overseer for each hundred acres And Also plant within one year from the date hereof one hundred winter apple trees at least forty feet every way distant each from the other and keep that number at least during the continuance of this demise well trimmed pruned fenced in and secured from horses Cattle and other creatures And Further that he will also within the term of three years inclose and secure two acres of the low or swampy land under a good and sufficient fence and prepare and sow the same in good Timothy meadow and keep the same in good order of meadow until the determination of this Lease And the said Edmond Basy his heirs and Assigns doth further covenant and agree to and with the said Richard Henry Lee his heirs executors Administrators and assigns that the said Edmond Basy his heirs and Assigns will leave standing in some convenient part of the above granted premises and in one body at least twenty five acres of woods untouched which woods shall remain and be held as a future support of the plantation or farm at the expiration or future determination of this lease. And the said his heirs and assigns doth further covenant with the said Richard Henry Lee his heirs Executors

administrators and assigns that he or they will not sell or assign this lease to any person or persons whatsoever without first giving the refusal thereof to the said Richard Henry Lee his heirs Executors and assigns And the said Richard Henry Lee for himself and his Heirs doth covenant and grant to and with the said Edmond Basy his heirs and assigns that the said Edmond Basy his Heirs and assigns paying the yearly rents hereby reserved and performing the covenants which on his or their parts are or ought to be kept according to their agreement herein before mentioned and contained shall and may from time to time and at all times during the continuance of this demise peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the premises aforesaid with the appurtenances without let hindrance molestation or interruption of the said Richard Henry Lee or any persons claiming by from or under him. In Witness whereof the parties to these presents have set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Richard Henry Lee, Edmon Basy (LS)

Signed sealed & deliver in the presence of Jos. Blackwell, Martin Pickett, Bennett Price. At a Court held for Fauquier County the 25th day of May 1772.

"This Indenture was proved by the oaths of Joseph Blackwell, Martin Pickett & Bennett Price witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H. Brooke C.C."

In *Northern Neck Book 'R'* at page 114, in the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, appears the following grant:— THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, Proprietor of the NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA. To all to whom this present Writing shall come sends Greeting. KNOW YE that for good Causes for & in Consideration of the Composition to me paid & for the Annual Rent hereinafter reserved I have given granted & confirmed & by these Presents for me my Heirs Assigns do give grant & confirm unto EDMUND BASEY Junr. of Culpeper County Assignee of Edmund Browning a certain Tract of Waste & ungranted Land in the Little Fork of Rappahannock River in the said County, bounded as by a Survey thereof dated the 3d day of November 1752 made for the said Edmund Browning by RICHARD YOUNG And Forfeited by Virtue of an Advertisement issued from my Office & recorded therein in Book N but on Application I have allowed a Deed to issue to the said Edmund Basey for the said Land which is bounded by the Survey aforesaid as follows BEGINNING at 2 White Oak Saplings Corner to Captn. Robert Green & running thence with his Line No. 85 degrees Wt. One hundred & ten Poles to a White Oak & a Pine John Washburn's Corner in the said Line, Thence with his Line So. 20 degrees Et. Two Hundred & forty Poles to 4 Red Oaks Corner to the said Washburn in Captn. James Pendleton's Line Thence with Pendleton's Line No. 55 degrees Et. One hundred & twenty four Poles to a White Oak & a Pine by a Road Thomas Corbin's Corner in the said Pendleton's Line, Thence with Corbin's Line North One hundred & ten Poles to 2 Pines the said Corbin's Corner in James Genn's Line & thence with the said Genn's Line No. 63 degrees Wt. Eighty Poles to the beginning containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN ACRES. Together with all Rights, Members & Appurtenances thereunto belonging ROYAL MINES EXCEPTED and a full third part of all Lead Copper Tin Coals Iron Mine & Iron Ore that shall be found thereon. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said 157 Acres of Land together with all Rights Profits & Benefits to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPT BEFORE EXCEPTED To Him the said Edmund Basey his Heirs & Assigns for ever He the said Edmund Basey his Heirs

& Assigns therefore YIELDING & PAYING to me my Heirs or Assigns or to my Certain Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents to to the Certain Attorney or Attornies of my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors of the said Northern Neck yearly & every Year on the Feast Day of St. Michael the Arch Angel the Fee Rent of One Shilling Sterling Money for every Fifty Acres of land hereby granted & so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity PROVIDED that if the said Edmund Basey his Heirs & Assigns shall not pay the said reserved annual Rent as aforesaid so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind & unpaid by the space of two whole Years after the same shall become due IF LEGALLY DEMANDED that then it shall & may be lawful for Me My Heirs or Assigns Proprietors as aforesaid my or their Certain Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents into the above granted Premises to reenter & hold the same so as if this Grant had never passed. Given at my Office in Frederick County under my Hand & Seal. Dated the 4th day of March 1779.

FAIRFAX

Edmund Basey Junr. his Deed for 157 Acres in Culpepper County.

Exd: B. Martin

State Land Office, Northern Neck Book "R," Page 114.

Mollie Basye (G.258), says Edmond's full name was Edmond Richard Taylor Basye.

He died of smallpox at Nansemond Court House, Virginia, while returning home at the close of his enlistment in the Revolutionary War. (See this fact stated in the suit of Riddle vs. Basye, D.27). And see the letter of Mary Frances Basye Dickerson. (G.258) *List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, Special Report of the Department of Archives and History, for 1911*, page 36, shows Edmond Basye was a Revolutionary Soldier. *List of Classes in Culpeper County 1781*, a copy of the photostat of a manuscript in the Virginia State Archives, shows in Class 37 the following: Elizmon Baysie (D.25), Joseph Baysie (D.26) Edmond Baysie (D.23), William Baysie (E.83).

Another copy of this list is found in the Archives Division, Washington, D. C.

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 487, shows that Edmond Basye (b. about 1750, d. of smallpox or measles at Nansemond Court House, Va., in 1783) served in the Revolutionary War from Culpeper County, Virginia. He is mentioned again at page 210 (see under C.7). "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists", Vol. I, pages 287-288, states Edward²⁴ Basye, who died in 1783, married in 1770, Nancy Mauzy, who died in 1835, and that he was the son of Edmond Basye (C.7). "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Vol. 138, pages 9-10, states that *Edmund Basye*, in 1770, married Nancy Mauzy who died in 1835; and that "Edmund Basye (1750-83) served as private in the Culpeper County, Virginia militia. He was born and died in Virginia". This same publication names his son Henry Basye (E.54) and his granddaughter Eliza James Basye. (F.110). "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution", Vol. 140, page 75, states that *Edmund Basye*, in 1770, married Nancy Mauzy who died in 1835; and that "*Edmund Basye* served as private in the Culpeper County, Virginia militia. He was born and died in Virginia". This same publication names his son Henry Basye (E.54) and his granddaughter Sarah J. Basye (F. 114).

²⁴Should be Edmond.

"Will Book D," in Culpeper County, Virginia, at pages 191-192, shows the following:

"Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Edmond Basye, dec'd., taken the 28th of October, 1796.

Negroes, Ned £ 90 Tom 80	£170
Duke 40 Keller 30	70
David 25 Bosin 20 Sharlot 15	60
one red cow 5, one Do and yearling 5	10
one ditto and one ditto 5-15-0	5-15-0
one red bedstead and furniture	10
one ditto and ditto	7
one ditto and ditto	7
one pine cupboard 30	1-10
3 flag chairs 3/ one cotton wheel 6	9
one flax wheel 6/ one large pine chest 6	12
one small pine chest 3	3
one square pine table 3	3
one flax hackle 3/ one pair of cotton cards 2/6	5-6
one pair flat irons 6/	6
one stone butter patt 3/ some old pewter 6	9
one old copper tea kettle and one old candle stick 2/	2
One loom and geer 5	5
two narrow axes, 9	9
two old hilling hoes, old plough plate and one clevis iron 6	6
one old hoe and one wedge 4	4
one iron pott rack 5	5
one pott and hooks 9	9
one dutch oven 6	6

£ 343-18-6

"In obedience to an order to us directed from the worshipful the County Court of Culpeper we the subscribers being first sworn have viewed and appraised all the slaves and personal estate to us produced belonging to the estate of Edmond Basye, deceased, agreeable to the foregoing inventory. Given under our hands this 19th day of Decm. 1796.

Anthony Haynie, William Cooke (E.105), John Puller.

"At a Court held for Culpeper County the 19th day of December, 1796, this inventory of the estate of Edmond Basye, dec'd was returned into Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87. Other Than Those Published By The United States Census, at page 6, shows Nancy Baise as owning 5 slaves in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Property Tax List of Culpeper County, Virginia and Names of Slaves, 1783, under "List of James Pendleton, Gent." appears: "Nancy Baise (Jenny, Bask above 16, Ned, Tom, Jerry)."

On October 9, 1800, Edmond's widow got a deed from his father, Edmond, Sr., (C.7) and Winnifred, his wife, conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia, during the life of Nancy, widow of Edmond (D.23), deceased remainder to Edmond Basye (E.52). The deed is witnessed by Benjamin (E.76) and Henry (E.54).

(See in Deed Book V, page 315, under C.7). Deed Book VV, pages 290-291, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows bill of sale from Nancy Basye to her daughter named here as Annfield Basye, dated March 20, 1827, which assigns a slave, certain household goods, two cows, half the crop. Acknowledged and recorded same day.

“Will Book N,” in Culpeper County, Virginia, page 465, shows the following:

“A list of the property and appraisement of the estate of Nancy Basye, dec’d, made this 22nd day of August, 1835.

One negro man named Thomas	125.
one sorrel mare	1.
one cupboard	1.
one table .....	.12
one looking glass .....	.25
one chest .....	.25
one set old castings .....	.75
one pot, hooks and pot rack	1.25
two old ploughs and old irons .....	.75
one Hannon [Harrow] and Gear	1.00
two weeding hoes .....	.12½
one shovel .....	.06¼
one bed, bedstead and furniture	7.00
one tin bucket .....	.25
one scythe and cradle .....	.25
one set of knives and forks .....	.25
one set of spoons .....	.25
one coffee pot and coffee mill .....	.12½
one candle stick .....	.18
ten bushels of rye at 3/9	6.25
one hog	1.50
<hr/>	
\$147.61¼	

“Pursuant to an order of Culpeper Court bearing date 17th day of August 1835, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being first sworn, did proceed to appraise the estate of Nancy Basye, dec’d, on the 22nd of August, 1835, and return the above list a true inventory of the slaves and personal estate shown to us by Elizabeth Kemper (E.55) Administratrix of said Nancy Basye, dec’d, as witness our hands this 22nd day of August 1835.

Alfred Cooke, Moses Green (E.86), Armistead Corbin.

“At a court continued and held for Culpeper County, the 18th day of May, 1836, this appraisement of the estate of Nancy Basye, deceased, was returned into Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: F. T. Lightfoot, C.C.”

“Will Book O,” in Culpeper County, Virginia, pages 93-95, shows the following:

“Estate of Nancy Basye to Elizabeth Kemper (E.55), Administratrix, Dr.
1835

May 20	To this paid William Walker	1.50
“	paid Daniel Baker	5.00
	Do Josiah Reavers	1.00
	Do. Blockman .....	.25

To this for board for Jarmiah	6.50
Do paid Abner Newman	6.79½
Do paid William Major	1.36¼
Do paid Edmund Kemper	1.00
Do paid Pierce Perry	1.49
To this amount allowed to E. Kemper for mak[ing] crop	5.00
To commission on 209.95¼	12.59½
	<hr/>
	42.49¼
Balance due the estate	167.46½
	<hr/>
	209.95¾
Cr.	
By Albert R. Singleton	129.57
Do. Josiah W. Reavers .....	.50
Do. Elizabeth Kemper	13.56
Do. Robert Reavers .....	.56¼
Do. Seth L. Kemper .....	.06¼
Do. Edmund Kemper	10.32½
Do. Moses Green	1.87
Do. Franklin Pierce	1.10
Do. James R. Nelson	8.37½
Do. Daniel Baker	9.15
Do. Josiah Corbin	4.20
Do. Aford Cooke	2.14
Do. Abner Newman	25.00
Do. Albert R. Singleton	3.00
	<hr/>
	209.95¾

"In Culpeper County Court, 18th day of May, 1836, on the motion of Elizabeth Kemper (E.55) Admx. of Nancy Basye dec'd, ordered that Thomas Kemper, Armistead Corbin, Isaiah Corbin and Moses Green or any three of them being first sworn for that purpose, examine, state and settle her administration account and make report thereof to the court.

Teste: F. L. Lightfoot, C.C.

"Culpeper County, towit. Personally appeared before me P. Perry, a justice of the peace for the aforesaid county, Armistead Corbin, Isaiah Corbin and Moses Green and was [were] sworn to execute the within order to the best of their judgment. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of August, 1836.

Pierce Perry (Seal)

"Culpeper County, towit: pursuant to an order bearing date 18th day of May, 1836, we the undersigned therein named, being sworn for that purpose, did proceed to examine, state and settle the act. of Elizabeth Kemper (E.55) Administratrix of Nancy Basye, dec'd, the above act. being supported by proper vouchers and do find the amount of estate \$209.95¼ and the disbursement \$42.49¼ leaving a balance of \$167.46½ due the estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of August, 1836.

Armistead Corbin, Isaiah Corbin, Moses Green.

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 16th day of January 1837, this settlement of the administration account of Elizabeth Kemper (E.55) in the estate of Nancy Basye dec'd was returned into Court, examined by the Court, approved and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: F. T. Lightfoot, C.C."

D. 24. RICHARD BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. 1755. d. Nov. 4, 1822. m. Nancy Taylor, Dec. 4, 1781.
b. 1761.

Their children: E.56, E.57, E.58, E.59, E.60, E.61.

Richard Basye is named in the will of his father. See the Will under C.7. Richard Basye and Nancy Taylor were married in Virginia. *Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1800*, page 79, shows: "Richard Bayse & Nancy Taylor, m. Dec. 14,²⁵ 1781." See his name given in a letter written by his son Taylor Basye (E.56).

Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87, Other Than Those Published By The United States Census, at page 7, shows Richard Basye owning 3 slaves in Fauquier County, Virginia. Marriage Register No. 1, page 111, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows bond of Richard Basye to marry Nancy Taylor. John Cook (D.33) is security. Judith Taylor, the mother, gives consent, dated December 4, 1781. Marriage Record, 1759-1839, page 122, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Richard Basye and Nancy Taylor, married. Date of bond, December 4, 1781. *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins, First Series, 1921-1924*, at page 201, shows that Richard Basye & Nancy Taylor were married, bond dated Dec. 4, 1781. *Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XLVII, page 82, states that Richard Basye and Nancy Taylor were married Dec. 4, 1787,²⁶ in Fauquier County, Virginia, and that Judith Taylor, the mother, gave consent. This article further states that Richard and Nancy Taylor Basye, his wife, and Richard Taylor, her brother, went to Kentucky in the closing years of the 18th century and owned lands in Shelby and Nelson counties, and that Taylorsville, Kentucky, (county seat of Spencer County, formerly a part of Shelby and Nelson counties) was laid out in 1824²⁷ on land owned by Richard Basye and Richard Taylor, and that the town was named for the latter. The "First Census of Kentucky, 1790," at page 10, shows Richard Basye, of Nelson County, on the tax list, Nov. 1, 1792. Richard Basye witnesses a deed from Richard Taylor to Taylor Basye. See under E.56. Also he witnesses a deed from David Phegley (E.59) to Taylor Basye. See under E.56.

"Deed Book B.1.," pages 115-116, in the County Clerk's office, of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows the following deed: "This indenture made this seventh day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety six by and between Thomas Carlan and Elizabeth his wife of the county of Shelby and state of Kentucky of the one part and Richard Basye of the county of Nelson and state aforesaid; Witnesseth that the said Thomas Carland and Elizabeth his wife for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred pounds current money to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold and by these presence do bargain and sell into the said Richard Basye a certain tract of land containing two hundred acres lying in the county of Shelby and state aforesaid on Brashears creek and bounded as follows (viz)

"Beginning at a sycamore, hackberry and maple on an Island of Brashear's Creek, it being the upper corner to a survey laid off for Jacob Shaw, thence North

²⁵Error. Should be Dec. 4.

²⁶Should be 1781.

²⁷But see Acts of the Kentucky Legislature for 1832, page 89-90 as to ownership and dates. See this under E.56. They owned adjoining lands. See the Will of Richard Basye D.24.

ten degrees west one hundred and ninety poles to a white Oak, Beech and Buckeye, Thence North twenty nine East one hundred poles to three Beeches, thence South forty eight degrees east three hundred and fifteen poles to a sycamore, beach and sugar tree on the Bank of Brashears Creek thence down the Meanders of the Creek to the Beginning. To have and to hold the aforesaid tract of land with its appurtenances to the said Richard Basye and his heirs forever to the only proper use and behoof of him the sd Basye, and the said Thomas Carlan and Elizabeth his wife do Covenant and agree to and with the said Basye they the said Thomas Carlan and Elizabeth his wife shall and will warrant and forever Defend the aforesaid tract of land with all its appurtenances, to the said Basye and his heirs against themselves and their Heirs, Ex'c'ors, Adm'o'rs, and assigns and all and every other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and date above written.

Thomas Carlan, Elizabeth Carlan (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and delivered In presence of Richard Taylor, Andrew Holmes, Thomas Basye (D.29).

"Shelby County Sct.

October Court, 1796.

This indenture was acknowledged by the within named Thomas Carlan and Elizabeth his wife to be their act and deed she having been privately examined, & Relinquished her Right of Dower therein as the law directs, and Ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: James Craig, Clk.

Deed Book B.1, page 169, in the County Clerk's Office, of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows the following: "Know all men by these presents that I James Carlin of the County of Patrick and state of Virginia have constituted made & appointed my Trusty and Loving Friend Richard Basye of Nelson County and state of Kentucky my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name and stead to sell my land lying in the County of Shelby & State of Kentucky lying on the forks of Brashear's Creek and Salt river it being a Tract of Land that I got of my _____ under Thomas Carlin of Shelby County and State aforesaid I give and grant unto the said Richard Basye by these presents my full and whole power, strength and Authority to act for me as if I was present myself or as the matter required more Special Authority I give what is here given for the purpose aforesaid to make and Constitute and again ratifying allowing and for firm and Effectual and wholly what my said Attorney shall lawfully do in my name by virtue hereof. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand & seal this twenty third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

James Carlan (Seal)

Signed sealed and Delivered in the presence of us William Carter, Daniel Carlan.

"I do hereby certify that Daniel Carlan & William Carter are Acting Magistrates in and for the said County of Patrick given from under my Hand & Seal of the County at Office this 24th day of March 1796 and of the Commonwealth the xxth.

Samuel Staples C P C.

Shelby County Towit November Court 1796.

"This Power of Attorney from James Carlan to Richard Basye was produced in Court Certified and under the hand & Publick seal of the Clerk of Patrick County and Ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: James Craig C C.

Richard Basye is named as one of the executors under the Will of his brother Thomas Basye, D.29. In the County Clerk's Office, Shelby County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 113, shows that Richard Basye was one of the appraisers appointed in the estate of Hardy Hill, deceased, in July, 1799.

Deed Book 6, page 630, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed from Richard Basye and Nancy, his wife (but she does not sign) of Shelby County, Kentucky, to John B. Blanford, dated February 2, 1808, £ 16, 40 acres, being part of a survey patented in the name of Richard Basye. Recorded February 13, 1808. Deed Book 8, page 285, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed dated October 1, 1812, from Richard Basy (and Basye) of Shelby County, Kentucky, to Robert Cunningham, \$93, containing 93 acres. Recorded October 17, 1812. Deed Book 9, pages 55-56, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed dated September 15, 1809, from Richard Basye (and Basy) of Shelby County, Kentucky, to Andrew Boils, \$260, four shillings six pence, 260 acres. Recorded April 28, 1810.

Richard Basye witnesses a deed from Benjamin Chapeze to Taylor Basye. See under E.56. In Deed Book 38, page 507, in the Clerk's office, Frederick County, Virginia, is shown the following receipt: "Received of Richard Baysie, by the hands of Simon Allensworth (See his name under E.81), Three Dollars and forty-five cents, being the full amount of Tax & Damages due upon two hundred acres of land returned delinquent in the name of Richard *Baysie* for tax due thereon for year 1791, including also the fee for recording this receipt. Witness my hand the 30th day of July, 1816. Thomas Allen Tidball, D.C." (The last above land was probably bounty land for services in the Revolutionary War.)

Deed Book L.1, at page 377, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated May 17, 1814, from William Taylor & Charles Lynch to Richard Basye, 200 acres, \$1 per acre, in Shelby County, Kentucky. Deed Book N.1, at page 249, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows a deed dated October 24, 1806, from Richard Taylor to Richard Basye, 200 pounds current money of Kentucky, 200 acres in Shelby County, Kentucky. Deed Book N.1, at page 173, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows a quit claim deed dated December 29, 1815, from Richard Taylor to Richard Basye, 50 cents. Given to straighten the line between Richard Taylor's land and Richard Basye's 400 acres in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Deed Book O.1, at page 238, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows a deed dated February 6, 1818, from Jesse Rowland of Botetourt County, Virginia, one of the three executors of estate of Thomas Rowland, dec'd., to Richard Basye of Shelby County, Kentucky, 283 acres and 24½ acres and 31 acres; \$100. Relates to some litigation. Deed Book Q.1, at page 326, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows a deed dated September 25, 1819, from Richard Basye to "Taylor Basye (E.56), his son." \$1.00, 150 acres. Deed Book R.1, at page 37, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated July 21, 1819, from Charles F. McKinney to Richard Basye, \$300, current money of Kentucky, for Lot 56 in town of Taylorsville, as shown on plat. Deed Book S.1, at page 216, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 11, 1821, from Richard Basye and Nancy Basye, his wife, to Henry Smiley (E.60), \$500 3 acres being the mill seat (Site?). Deed Book S.1, at page 217, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 10, 1821 from Richard Basye to John Logan, \$1., two lots in Taylorsville. Deed Book S.1, at page 218, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 18, 1821, from Richard Basye to Taylor Basye (E.56) for "a valuable consideration," 19 lots in

the town of Taylorsville. Deed Book S.1, at page 220, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 11, 1821, from Richard Basye and Henry Smiley (E.60) to Taylor Basye (E.56), \$1.00, all their interest in the town lots in Taylorsville.

First Census of Kentucky, 1790, at page 10, shows Richard Basey, Nelson County, Kentucky, November 1, 1792.

He was a Revolutionary soldier. *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 25 (1932), shows on page 476 that Richard Basye was in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, in the Revolutionary War. (C.7). The same publication, No. 26 at page 210 mentions him. (See under C.7), and that he was an American Revolutionary Soldier from Virginia. *List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia; Special Report, etc. for 1911*, at page 36 shows that Richard Basye was a Revolutionary Soldier and that he received a Bounty Warrant. *Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 70, page 59, and Vol. 92, page 316, states that Richard Basye was born in 1755 and died in 1822; he enlisted in 1777 in Fauquier County, Virginia, serving as a private in Capt. John Blackwell's Company, Col. William Heth's 3rd Virginia Regiment, Continental Army. He engaged in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. His widow applied for a pension, which was allowed. He was born in Virginia and died in Kentucky. His wife was Nancy Taylor, and they were married in 1781. The articles trace the lineage from Richard Basye through his son Taylor Basye (E.56), his grandson John Basye (F.119) and his great granddaughters Blanche Basye Gilmore (G.329) and Edith Basye Price (G.328).

Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution.—Soldiers, Sailors, Marines.—1775-1783, at page 33, shows: "Baisey, Richard (Baise) 3 C L" [i.e. he was in the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line]. And at page 45: "Basie, Richard, 3 C L." And at page 46: "Basye, Richard, 3 C L." *List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report, etc., for 1912*, at page 25, shows: "Basey, Richard, (3.V.R.), W.D., 68.1."

Eighth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1910-1911, Vol. 8, giving a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, at page 36, says: Basey, Eliseman, Rom. 3. (D.25), Basey, Richard, War 4, 97. (D.24), Basey, William, B. W., Saf., 286; War 4, 120. (E.108), Basye, Richard, B. W. (D.24).

Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912, Vol. 9, giving a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, at page 25, states: Basey, John (5 & 9 V.R.) W.D. 322, 1. (Virginia County Records War Dept.) (C.15), Basey, Richard (3 V.R.) W.D. 68, 1. (D.24), Basye, Benjamin, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168. (Military Land Warrant.) (E.76).

Also at page 26: Basye, Jesse, M. L. W. Bk. 3, 155, 168. (E.82), Basye, William, Aud. Acct. XXXI, 274. (E.18), Basye, William (5 V.R.) W.D., 104, 1. (E.83).

Land Office Warrant Book "B" 3, page 128, at Richmond, Virginia, shows that Richard Basye was allowed warrant No. 6631, dated July 24, 1824, for 300 acres of land for three years service as a private in the Continental Line. He was at Valley Forge with Washington. He moved to Spencer County, Kentucky, after the Revolutionary War.

Kentucky Records. Early Wills and Marriages, Copied From Court House Records by Regents, Historians and the State Historian, Old Bible Records and Tombstone Inscriptions, at page 5, shows a list of Revolutionary Soldiers who died citizens of Bourbon County, Kentucky, including Elizmon Basye (D.25) and New-

ton Bayse.²⁸ At page 92 is shown Hardy Hill Estate, Inventory made in March, 1799, in Shelby County, Kentucky. Appraisers were Richard Basye and three others. At page 95 appears Isaac Pennington Estate, Inventory made November, 1801, Shelby County, Kentucky. Appraisers were Richard Basye and three others. *Revolutionary War Records. Volume I, Virginia*, at page 406, shows that warrant No. 6631 was given to Richard Basye for three years service as a private in the Continental Line. Land Office Military Warrant No. 6631, issued to Richard Basye for 100 acres, for his three years service as a private, dated July 28, 1824. This was not located, surveyed or patented in Ohio or Kentucky, according to the Surveyor for the Virginia Military District within the State of Ohio, dated Dec. 15, 1830.

Richard was killed by a falling tree limb in Shelby County, Kentucky. He left a Will in Shelby County, Kentucky, dated Sept. 15, 1821. After the death of Richard, his widow, Nancy, married Walter Stallard, August 25, 1825, who died in 1827. This Walter Stallard had previously married Judith Basye (D.32) who had died. That he was a minister and performed marriage ceremonies, see under E.10, E.57 and E.58.

American State Papers. Documents of the United States in Relation to the Public Lands, From First Session of the Twenty-third to the Second Session of the Twenty-third Congress, Commencing April 11, 1834, and ending March 3, 1835, Vol. VII, at page 355, shows that to Richard Basye, a private, was issued warrant No. 6631, for 100 acres, for military service in the Virginia Continental line. Also, at page 538 is shown that to Richard Basye was issued warrant No. 6631 for 100 acres, as a private. Delivery suspended for lack of authority to deliver to the agent or other person.

Revolutionary Soldiers, Containing a List of all Certificates Issued at the Auditors Office to Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, Vol. 4, at page 97, shows Richard Basye, infantry £ 16-8. Received for him by Capt. Pickett June 26, 1783. In *Military Certificates* found in the Virginia State Land Office, Book 3, at page 128, is shown the following: In the Council 23rd July, 1824. "It is advised that Richard Basye be allowed land bounty for three years service as a private in the Continental line.

James Pleasants, Jr.

Attest: J. W. Pleasants."

"A warrant for 100 acres No. 6631 issued the 28th of July, 1824, to Richard Basye and delivered to John Watkins, his attorney.—See vouchers."

Among the original papers now in the *Virginia State Library, Archives Division*, at Richmond, Virginia, is the following: "Shelby County Kentucky, Sct.:—Richard Basye personally appeared before me D. Shelburn a Justice of the Peace for said county and made oath that he Inlisted in Virginia in the year 1776 (February) for three years in Capt. John Sheltons [Chilton] Company in the third Virginia Regiment or Continental line commanded by Col. George Weden and that he, the said Richard Basye continued to Serve in Said Service until Said Inlistment was expired at which time he was honorably discharged at the Valley Forge in Pennsylvania and through the course of time he has lost his discharge and has never received his land warrant for said Service.

Richard Basye

"Sworn and subscribed to before me a Justice of the peace for said county and I certify that the Said Richard Basye is a credible witness on oath. Given under my hand this 8th day of July, 1822.

D. Shelburn, J. Peace.

²⁸Should be Richard. There was no Newton Basye in the Revolutionary War.

"State of Kentucky, Nelson County, Sct.:—William Maffett this day personally appeared before me Jephthah Berkley, A Justice of the peace for said County and made oath that he was verry well acquainted with the above named Richard Basye at the time he was in the army and knows that he did Inlist in maner and form as he has Just Stated above in his Affidavit and knows that he did Serve his time Out for which he Inlisted and was honourably discharged and he believes he has never Received his land warrant for his Services.

William Maffet, Sr.

"Sworn and subscribed to before me. And I certify that the Said William Maffett is a credible witness on Oath. Given under my hand this 22nd day of April, 1823.

J. Berkley, J.P. & Co.

State of Kentucky, Shelby County, Sct.:—I James S. Whitaker Clerk of the County Court of Shelby in the State aforesaid do certify that Dionicious Shelburn Esquire before whom the within affidavit was taken now is and was at the time of Doing the same one of the Cowealths Justices of the peace in and for said County Commissioned and qualified according to Law and that full faith and Credit is and ought to be Given to all his official acts as such. In Testimony Whereof I have

hereto set my hand and Caused the seal of said County to be affixed at Shelby Ville this 12^h day of June, 1823 and in the 32^d of the

(Seal) Commonwealth.

Att. Ja. S. Whitaker, Cl. Cur."

In *The National Archives, Washington, D. C.*, the following papers are on file: 1. Cert. of Ralph Lancaster, Clerk of the County Court of Spencer County, Kentucky, that the record of marriages in his office shows: "Married Walter Stallard to Nancy Basye on the twenty fifth day of August in the year One thousand eight hundred and twenty five. Wm. Stone." 2. Cert. of A. J. Marshall, Clerk of Fauquier County Court of Fauquier County, Virginia, to the copy of the marriage bond dated December 4, 1781, signed by Richard Basye as principal and John Cooke as security, that Richard Basye and Nancy Taylor are to be married "shortly." 3. Original affidavits of George R. Stone and William Rogerson both dated January 16, 1844, and substantially the same affidavits in substance that they were well acquainted with Richard Basye for many years before his death. That he was generally reputed and believed to have been a soldier in the War of the Revolution. That he died in the fall of the year 1822, the month and day not being recollected. That he left Nancy Basye his widow whom the affiants know well. That after the death of said Richard Basye his widow Nancy Basye married Walter Stallard, who died many years ago, affiants believe he died in 1827. That his widow Nancy is still living and was a widow July 4, 1836 and has ever since remained a widow. 4. Letter of J. L. Edwards, dated March 15, 1844, to Hon. James W. Stone, House of Representatives, stating that the claim of Nancy Stallard for a pension for the services of her former husband Richard Basye has been disallowed, because she was married to Bayse in December, 1787, subsequent to the expiration of his three years Service in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, and consequently she is not entitled to the pension under the Act of July 4, 1836, which requires that the marriage shall have taken place before the expiration of the husband's service, and suggests that she apply under the Act of July 7, 1838. 5. Original affidavits, as follows: "State of Kentucky, Spencer County, Sct. On this first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four personally appeared before the county court of Spencer County in the State of Kentucky (it being a Court of Record for said County) Nancy Stallard a resident in the said county of Spencer in the State of Kentucky, aged eighty two years, who being first duly sworn according to law,

doth on her oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision of the Act of Congress passed on the 7th day of July, 1838, and the Act of Congress explanatory thereof passed on the 3rd day of March, 1843, That she was married to Richard Basye, who was enlisted as a private soldier for the term of three years in the spring or summer in the year 1777, in the county of Fauquier in the State of Virginia in the company commanded by Captain John Blackwell in the 3rd Regiment commanded by Colonel William Heath in the line of the State of Virginia on Continental Establishment, that he continued to serve in said corps until the year 1780, having served three years when he was discharged from the service in the County of Fauquier in the state of Virginia. The said Richard Basye was in the battle of Brandywine and German Town, as she has heard him frequently say in his lifetime. She states she has no documentary evidence of the services of the said Richard Basye, dec'd., and refers to the muster rolls now on file in the war department of the United States as evidence that the said Richard Basye was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and served as above stated. She further declares that she was married to the said Richard Basye on the 4th day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, that her husband, the aforesaid Richard Basye died on the 4th day of November, in the year 1822, that she was afterwards married to Walter Stallard who died on the 18th day of August, 1827, and that she was a widow on the 4th day of July, 1836, and still remains a widow, as will more fully appear by reference to the proofs hereto annexed. Subscribed and sworn to on the day and year above written in open court.

Nancy Stallard."

Then follow the affidavits of Wm. Stout and George R. Stone that they know Nancy Stallard whom they believe to be 82 years of age and that she is the widow of Richard Basye, dec'd., whom they believe to have been a Revolutionary Soldier. Then follows the finding of the County Court of Spencer County, Kentucky, that she is the widow of Richard Basye, dec'd, who was a Revolutionary Soldier. Then follows the certificate of the Clerk of the Court that the foregoing finding is a true copy of the proceedings of said Court. 6. It appears that a pension of \$80 per annum was allowed her commencing March 4, 1836. On August 22, 1844, Nancy Stallard makes affidavit in Spencer County, Kentucky, that she has received \$80 pension per annum, and that she is now 83 years of age, and is still a widow. This is the original affidavit. 7. Original affidavit of Nancy Stallard dated October 2, 1843, stating the same facts as in her other affidavit dated April 1, 1844. Also the affidavits of Wm. Stout and George R. Stone, same as in their previous affidavit. It may be noted here that the Stars and Stripes became the official flag of the United States by Act of Congress June 14, 1777, and that this flag was first unfurled on land at the battle of Brandywine, above mentioned, September 11, 1777.

The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows Richard Basey (also spelled Basie, Baisey, Barsey) Private, Capt. John Chilton's Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall and later by Lieut. Col. William Heth. This company was designated at various times as Capt. John Chilton's and Capt. John Blackwell's Company, \$6-2/3 per month (Va. currency) October 7, 1776-February, 1778. Enlisted 2 years till April 10, 1778. August, 1777, card shows "absent on a scout." February, 1778. Roll dated Valley Forge. Discharged February 14, 1778, at Yorktown. "Settled February, 1779" and pay received by Capt. Pickett.

"Will Book 6," pages 34-35, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows the following Will: "In the name of God Amen. I, Richard Basey, of Shelby County and State of Kentucky being in perfect health and of sound

mind and of memmory do make this my last Will and Testament revoking all other Wills in manner following, to wit :

“First I give and bequeath to my wife Nancy Basye the following piece of land : to begin at the mouth of the Spring Branch to run up the same so as to include half of my spring, then to run such coarse or coarses as to strike the mouth of the lane that leads through my farm, the said coarses to leave my son Taylor Basye’s (E.56) brick house to the left hand of said coarses, thence with the middle of said land and coarse until it strikes the line of the land I bought of Richard Taylor, thence with said line to Brashear’s creek, thence with the said creek to the beginning ; to her during her natural life and at her death the said land to be the property of my son Taylor Basye and his heirs forever ; also I give to my wife Nancy Basye 1 negro man named Isham, one negro named Ephraim, 1 negro woman named Judy, one negro woman named Beck, with all my household and kitchen furniture, with all my farming utensils and as much stock of every description as is sufficient to carry on said farm. My further will is that after the decease of myself and wife that what personal property I have bequeathed to her we may die possessed of be sold for its real value and the net proceeds to be added to the amount of property given to my daughter (s) then each one or her legal representatives to receive until she is made equal to the greatest sum bequeathed. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Harriet Dalgarn (E.58) and husband Allen Dalgarn one tract of land containing 102 acres : beginning at a stake at Basye’s & Taylor’s line, thence N 35° E 26 poles to a birch, thence N 37° E 28 poles to a birch, thence N 11° West 20 poles to a stake, thence N 42° W 60 poles to a hickory and birch, thence N 20° W 76 poles to a sugar tree on Yoder’s line, thence with the same S 29° W 122 poles to 3 birches corner to Bayse and Taylor, thence with their line S 48° E 197 poles to the beginning, so long as they shall live their natural lives, with one negro boy named Tubo, so long as they shall live. The land valued at \$100, the negro boy at \$100, my amount against them \$26, total \$1126 my will and desire is that after the death of my daughter Harriett (E.58) and her husband Allen Dalgarn, of all the children of her body collectively, the above property *there* to be theirs, the whole and sole *wright* forever. Item. I give unto my daughter Judith *Pheagla* [Phegley] (E.59) and her husband David *Phegley* tract of land containing 105 acres ; beginning at a sugar tree and birch on the bank of Brashear’s creek corner to Basye and Taylor about 40 poles below the mill, thence N 48° W 118 poles to a stake Allen Dalgarn’s corner, thence with said line to Yoder’s lien thence with the same and 39° E 20 poles to a birch, hickory and lynn tree (s) on the bank of Brashear’s creek near the mouth of Wolfrun, thence down said creek with the meanders thereof to the beginning, also one negro boy named Toliver at \$300, also 1 negro boy named Sam at \$200, and my accounts against them of \$72.66-2/3 cents ; value of the land \$100, total value \$1572.66-2/3, by a discount of \$500 and mill and *seat* [site ?] excepted 500.

\$1072.66-2/3

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Taylor Bayse (E.56) 200 acres of land.—150 acres at present and the residue at the death of his mother and myself, the same being the land whereon I now live and the land I bought of Thomas Carand [Carlan] which land I give to my son Taylor Basye (E.56) and his heirs forever and if [it] should please God he should die without lawful issue it is my will and desire that the above 50 acres reserved for the life of my wife be the property of my daughters and their children forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Smiley (E.60) one negro boy named Tom, 1 negro boy named Isaac, also the house and 2 lotts in the town of Taylors Ville, also all the lots I hold in Taylors Ville, except the numbers 56 & 70, which I give to my daughter Elizabeth Smiley

(E.60) and Henry Smily and their heirs forever. The aforesaid negroes valued at \$200 each, *and* \$400, by discount of 235, total \$635.00, which I give to them and their heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Nancy Kimbro (E.57) 1 negro boy named Jacob, also one negro girl named Mary, also my account against her at \$72, the negro at \$200 each, total amounting to \$472, which I give to her and her heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Lydia Basye (E.61) one negro boy named Alfred, also one negro boy named Washington, valued at \$200 each, \$400, which I give to her & heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my granddaughters Eliza Nancy Brumitt, Rachel Smila (F.120) lots in the town of Taylors Ville with their improvements; known in the plott of the town by their numbers 56 and 70, which I give to them and their heirs. My will is that after the residue of the personal property and an equal distributing if there should not [be] sufficient to make equal the *the* highest legatee then these be made equal by the highest to refund so as to make all the daughters equal. My further will is that my son Taylor Bayse is not to share any part of my estate except the 200 acres of land which I have given him. And further constitute and appoint my son Taylor Basye (E.56) and James T. Basye (E.99) my Excrs. of this my last will and testament, hoping that they will see justice come to all my children. Sign, sealed this 15th day of September 1821 and in the presents of

Richard Basye (Seal)

Eppa Hubbard, Elias Basye (E.11), John Basye (E.16).

Shelby County, Sct. November Court, 1822.

"A Writing *per*porting to be the last will and testament of Richard Basye dec'd was produced in court, whereupon Eppa Hubbard and Elias Basye being duly sworn state that said writing was signed, sealed and acknowledged by the said Richard Basye as and for his last will and testament, and that they believe the said Richard Basye was of sound mind and *memmory* at the time of doing the same, which will is ordered to be recorded. And on motion of Taylor Basye and James T. Basye (E.99) two of the excrs. named in said will, who came into court and took upon themselves the burthen of the execution of said will and having taken the oath required by law and entered into bond with Elias Basye and Dionicious Shelburn *there* security in the penalty of \$5000 conditioned as the law directs, probate of said will is granted them in due form of law.

Att. Ja S. Whitaker, Clk"

And in Will Book 6, pages 60-61, appears the following: "Shelby County, Sct. November Court, 1822.

"On motion of Taylor Basye and James T. Basye, excrs., ordered that Martin B. Shelburn, John Muster, Robert W. Croke, and George Bourn, or any three of them, being the first sworn, do appraise the slaves, if any, and personal estate of Richard Basye, decd., and return an appraisement thereof to the court. Decr 24th 1822. This day personally appeared before me M. B. Shelburn, Robert W. Croke and John Muster and were duly sworn by me.

D. Shelburn, J P S C

Appraisement bill and inventory of the estate of Richard Basye, decd., commenced: one negro man named Ephraim \$500; and negro man named Isham \$250; and negro woman named *Rebeckah* \$250; and negro woman Judy \$25; 9 still tubs \$5; one still 140 gallons and do 40 gallons \$55; one red muly cow \$7; one black cow \$7; one *pided* cow and calf \$9; one black cow and calf \$11; one *pided* cow white face and calf, \$7; one white cow \$6.50; one crumpled horned red cow \$5.50; one black calf \$2.50; one small red calf \$1; 28 shoats \$49; one brown mare \$20; one colt \$5; one old bay mare \$1; one sorrel colt \$20; 2000 lbs. tobacco \$30; one

house tobacco \$6; 7 stacks hay \$21; one wagon and *hind* gear \$25; one grindstone \$2.50; 3 axes \$2.25; 3 hoes \$1.50; one plow \$4; 40 barrels corn \$40; one log chain \$1.75; 3 beehives \$3; 1 kettle, hooks and trammel \$5; 1 large oven and lid \$2.50; 1 pot & lid \$3; one tea kettle \$1; one skillet and lid 50c; one large skillet \$1; 1 pare *stilyards* \$1.50; 2 flat irons \$1; 1 lot of irons \$3; 1 spinning wheel 75c; 1 man's saddle \$3.50; 1 cupboard and furniture \$22; one knife box and knives \$2; one pare of candlesticks and snuffers and candlestand \$3.50; one hand bellows \$1.50; 1 bible and *him* book \$6; 1 looking glass and shot pouch \$1.50; 1 desk \$2.50; 2 chests \$2; 2 *tabels* \$7; 9 chairs \$2.25; 1 bed, bedstad and furniture \$30; one do \$25; one do \$23; one coffee mill \$1; one shovel & Poker and *and* irons \$1.50; one note on Taylor Basye (E.56) due, in fun[d]s to us 25th Jan. 1822 \$500; one note on Taylor Basye (E.56) due 15th May 1821 balance \$100; note on Eli Humphreys due 14th March 1823 for \$13; note on William Stout due Decr 24th 1821, mill wright work \$75; one *assined* note on Henry Smiley (E.60) April 13th 1813, 28 gallons whiskey \$75; one note on Henry Smiley (E.60) due 1st Nov. 1816, \$60; And do on same, due 12th day of Jan. 1814, 0.00; one note on David Phegley (E.59) due July 4th 1819 \$13; Balance proven account on John Seals \$2. Total \$2189.75.

"Shelby County, Dec. 24th, 1822.

"We being appointed by the honorable the county court appraisers of the estate of Richard Basye, dec'd., do certify that the within is a true and perfect inventory of all the property presented to us, also of the notes, we being first duly qualified. Given under our hands this date above.

M. B. Shelburn, Robt W. Croke, John Muster

Approved by me: Taylor Basye, James T. Basye

"Shelby County, Sct. March county court, 1823. "An inventory and appraisement of the estate of Richard Basye, dec'd., was returned and being examined and approved by the court, on motion of Taylor Basye and James T. Basye, excrs., ordered to be recorded.

Att. Ja S. Whitaker, Clk"

Will book 6, page 52, in the office of the County Clerk of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows the following: "A list of the property of Richard Basye sold on Decr 27th, 1822:

Henry Smiley (E.60) one cow \$7.25; Charles Stewart, one house tobacco \$7.12½; James T. Basye (E.99) one cow \$4.12½; William Baid, one still \$25.56½; Do, one still & worm tub \$15; Taylor Basye (E.56), 9 tubs \$1.50; Do, 1 lot tobacco \$16.50; William Clements, one lot tobacco \$14.25; James T. Basye, one bay mare, \$1. Total \$92.31½

Jno. H. Stend, Clerk

Taylor Basye and James T. Basy, executors.

Shelby County, Sct. March county court, 1823. "An inventory and account of sales of the estate of Richard Basye, dec'd., was returned and being examined and approved by the court, on motion of Taylor Basye and James T. Basye, excr's., ordered to be recorded.

Att. James S. Whitaker, Clk"

In "Will Book 7," at pages 134-135, in the County Clerk's office of Shelby County, Kentucky, April term, 1826, Joseph Simrall and Mark Hardin, Gentlemen, were appointed commissioners to audit the account of and settle with Taylor Basye (E.56) and James T. Basye (E.99), excrs, of Richard Basye, dec'd, at the April term of court, 1826, and ordered to report to the court. Their report shows

that a claim against the estate was in litigation amounting to \$200 which was pending on appeal. Hence a final settlement cannot be made at this time. In "Will Book 9," at pages 131-132, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, is shown a copy of a receipt of Nancy Basye dated December 27th, 1822, filed and approved at the February term, 1831, showing in detail all of the personal property bequeathed to her under the will of her husband, Richard Basye, dec'd., valued at \$1383.90. In "Will Book 11," pages 188-189, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, at the August term, 1835, the commissioners appointed by the court to settle with Taylor Basye (E.56) and James T. Basye (E.99) (also spelled Bacy, Bacey, Basye), excr's of Richard Basye, make their final settlement report, which is approved.

D. 25. ELIZAMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. about 1752. d. 1824. m. Nancy McClanahan, 1773.

b. 1757(?). d. after 1833.

Their children: E.62, E.63, E.64, E.65, E.66, E.67, E.68, E.69, E.70, E.71, E.72, E.73.

Elizamond Basye is not named in the Will of his father, but is named in an agreement and as a grantee in a deed from him, and is a party to the suit brought by James Basye. See under C.7 and D.27.

Elizamond Basye married Nancy McClanahan, whose line is given as follows in one publication:—Capt. John Marshall, m. Elizabeth Markham. Their daughter, Nancy Marshall,²⁹ married Rev. William McClanahan. Then their daughter, Nancy McClanahan, married Elizamond Basye. Elizamond Basye and his wife Nancy celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. IV (1930), pages 568-569, states that Mary Marshall, b. 1738, married about 1758, Rev. William McClanahan, a Baptist Minister, called the "Fighting Parson," a Captain in the American Revolution, and that their daughter, Nancy McClanahan, married Dr. *Elizmond Bayse*, of the American Revolution, son of Edmund (*Bayse*), of Fauquier Co., Va., who married *Winifred* ———, and that the daughter of *Elismond Basye*, Nancy M. Bayse³⁰ (d. 1835) married in 1814, Franklin Collier who died before 1835. Volume V (1933) page 610, of the same publication shows that Nancy Basye (E.73) (1788-1870) married, in 1809, Leonard Isreal Fleming (1764-1845).

Marriage Register No. 1, page 83, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Elize-man Basye witnesses the consent of Joseph Bullitt that his daughter Polly Bullitt may be married to Randolph Stallard, dated May 2, 1779.

The House of Mansur, page 105, says: The Basye, Taylor, Shelton, Collier, McClanahan, Peyton, Cocke, Marshall, Binns, and Ellis families intermarried in Virginia.

On April 20, 1778, Elizamond got a deed of gift from his father, Edmond (C.7), conveying a tract of land in Little Fork in Culpeper County, Virginia. (See Deed Book H, page 627, under C.7).

Property Tax List of Culpeper County, Virginia, and Names of Slaves, 1783, Lists made by several census takers. Under "List of James Pendleton, Gent." appears: Elizman Basye (Milly above 16, Lidda, and Jacob.)" *Tylers Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. XIII, pp. 281-283, states that on December 19, 1783, William McClanahan deeded a slave to Elizamond Basye and

²⁹Should be Mary Marshall.

³⁰Should be Mary M. Basye. Her sister Nancy (E.73) married Fleming.

Nancy, his wife, for love and affection, said Nancy being his daughter. Recorded April 19, 1784. Book M., page 130, Culpeper County, Virginia. In 1789, Elizamond and Nancy, his wife, and Edmond (C.7) and Winnifred, his wife, made a deed to Henry Vowles, conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia. (See Deed Book "R," pages 347-350, mentioned under C.7.) In 1809, Elizamond Basye gave power of attorney to his son Edmond Basye (E.65) to go to Virginia to sell slaves and land and to settle some litigation there. See the litigation under D.27.

"Deed Book K," pages 124-127, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Samuel Scott and wife, Christian, and Harmon Wisecarver and wife, Bridgett, dated December 16, 1779, to Elizemon Basey (also spelled Basy) £ 1340, 140 acres. "Deed Book L," pages 338-341, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Harmon Wisecarver and wife Bridgett dated August 5, 1780, to Elizamon Basye (also spelled Basie) £ 800, 15 acres. Proved August 21, 1780 and recorded. *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 21, at page 276, shows the claim of James Hendrick for 1000 acres of land adjoining lands of Sam'l Tomleson, Ebenezer Coan, and Lismon Basey (D.25). This was at a Court held at Harrodsburg in 1779-1780.

"Deed Book M," page 30, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows: "This indenture made the 20th day of September One thousand Seven hundred and eighty three between Elizamond Basye and wife of Culpeper county of the one part and Paul Williams of Fauquier county of the other part Witnesseth that the said Basye for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds current money of Virginia in hand paid the receipt is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain grant and sell unto the said Paul Williams his heirs executors administrators or assigns one piece or parcel of land in said county in the Little Fork of Rappahannock Rivers which said land was sold by Samuel Scot and wife Christian & Harmon Wiscarver and Bridgett his wife unto the said Basie as may be seen in the office of said Court: Beginning at a white oak and hickory on the east of a branch of Crooked Run called the Broad Branch just above the road running thence across the said Branch with the line called Anthony Scots line till it comes to said Branch again crossing said Branch till it comes to three white oaks corner of said Anthony Scot, deceased, thence with said line to a white oak, a corner made by Robert Scott and Samuel Scott to a red oak corner the aforesaid Anthony Scott's lines thence with said lines to the beginning, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less with all houses orchard water & water courses profits and emoluments to the same belonging or in any ways appertaining the Reversion and reversions the remainder and remainders thereof and every part and parcel thereof. To have and to hold the said land and premises with all the appurtenances unto the said Paul Williams his heirs and assigns forever free and clear from the claim of me or any other person whatever. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and fixt our seals the day and year above.

Elizemon Basy, Nancy Basy L.S."

Sealed signed and acknowledged in presence of us

"Sept ye 20th 1783. I have received of Paul Williams one hundred pounds specie it being in full for the within lands, recd by me.

Elizemond Basye."

"Deed Book M," pages 130-131, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows: "This Indenture made this nineteenth day of December 1783 between Wm. McClanahan of Culpeper County of the one part and Elizemond Basye and Nancy his wife of the other part, Witnesseth that the said McClanahan for the natural love and affection he bears for said Elizemond Basye and Nanny, wife of said Basye &

daughter of the said McClanahan, do give and deliver unto said Elizemond and Nancy his wife and their heirs or assigns forever one negro girl named Lydda and one feather bed and furniture free and clearly from the claim of me said McClanahan or any person whatever, In witness and token of which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and year above

Teste: Wm. McClanahan (L.S.)"

"At a court held for Culpeper county the 19th day of April 1784 this deed of gift was acknowledged by the within Wm. McClanahan and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur."

"Deed Book V," pages 324-325, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Edmond Basye, Sr. (C.7) to Elizmon Basye (D.25) of Bourbon County, Kentucky, dated October 7, 1800, \$400, 210 acres, adjoining the lands of Joseph Basye (D.26) and Edmond Basye, Jr., (E.52) and Isaac Basye (D.30). Witnesses: Isaac Basye (D.30) and two others. Proved and recorded October 20, 1800. *Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87. Other than those published by the United States Census*, at page 7, shows Elizman Basye owning 3 slaves in Culpeper County, Virginia. Elizamond Basye witnesses a deed from Richard Taylor to Taylor Basye. See under E.56. "Deed Book AA," pages 134-135, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows that Elizemon Basye gives a lease for five years to Isaac Basye (D.30) and during the life of Winifred Basye, wife of Edmund Basye, sen. (C.7) for 10 cents per year, dated Oct. 7, 1800, being the same land conveyed to Elizemond Basye by Edmund Basye, Sen. (C.7) and now in the latter's possession. Witnessed by Benjamin Basye (E.76) and others. Partly proved Oct. 20, 1800, and fully proved January 20, 1806, and recorded. Isaac Basye signs the lease with Elizemon Basye.

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Vol. 31 (1933), page 233, shows the deposition of Ebenezer Corn, in Montgomery County, Kentucky, September 5, 1807, as to his seeing buffaloes on Claylick, and he thinks his acquaintances such as Elisman Basye and others knew about it. This deposition is found in Circuit Court Records, Book B, page 467, Fayette County, Kentucky. Same publication Vol. 31, page 235, shows deposition of Moses Thomas, Feb. 26, 1806, as to a place known as Clay Lick in Montgomery County, called such by the inhabitants of Boonesborough and by "Captain Basye's Company as he says he knew the same place by this name in year 1776." (Book B, page 472.) Same publication, Vol. 31, page 221, shows deposition of John Smith May 27, 1806, as to Jessamine Creek which was shown to him in 1776 when in company with Ebenezer Corn and Lisamon Bassy." (Record B, page 317, Circuit Court Records, Fayette County, Kentucky.)

William & Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXXIX (1932) page 217, under the title *McClanahan Deeds on Record in Bourbon County, Kentucky*, says: 6-9-1808—Book "F," page 303.—Thomas McClanahan of Logan Co., Ky., to William Jones of Bourbon Co., Ky. Consideration \$600.00. Parcel of land in County of Bourbon, between the Elkhorn and Licking. Beginning at Thomas McClanahan, Jr., (son of William) N.W.Cor. in Thomas McClanahan's Military Survey—500 acres, excepting 100 acres more or less, conveyed by the said Thomas McClanahan to a certain *Elizemon Basye*, by deed dated May 23, 1803 (Part of a Treasury warrant claim of 500 acres, granted to William McClanahan, now deceased, who was the father of the said Thomas McClanahan,—which was in the last will and testament of the said Wm. McClanahan, dec'd., devised to the said Thomas McClanahan. (No warrant to title). Thomas McClanahan. Ack. before Clerk Bourbon County, Ky. (No signature of wife). Also: 9-4-1809—Book "G," page

150.—*Elizemon Basye* and *Nancy*, his wife, of the County of Bourbon, Ky. to Thomas McClanahan of Bourbon Co., Ky. Consideration, \$800.00. Parcel of land between the waters of the Elkhorn and Huston—(Bounded by Thomas McClanahan, Sen'r. 2230 acre survey, John Green's line, Peter Moore's—100 acres, it being a part of 500 acres entered, surveyed and patented in the name of William McClanahan and given by the will of the said William McClanahan, and conveyed by deed from the said Thomas to the said *Elizemon Basye*. *Elizemon Basye*, *Nancy Basye*. (Ack. before Clerk).

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XIII, pages 279-280, shows: McClanahan Deeds on Record in Bourbon County, Kentucky: 6-9-1808, Book 'F,' page 303: Thomas McClanahan of Logan Co., Ky., to William Jones, of Bourbon Co., Ky., consideration \$600.00. Parcel of land in county of Bourbon, between the Elkhorn and Licking, beginning at Thomas McClanahan, Jr., (son of William) N.W. Cor. in Thomas McClanahan's Military Survey—500 acres, excepting 100 acres, more or less, conveyed by the said Thomas McClanahan to a certain *Elizamon Basye*, by deed dated May 23, 1803 (part of a Treasury warrant claim of 500 acres granted to William McClanahan, now deceased, who was the father of the said Thomas McClanahan which was in the last will and testament of the said Wm. McClanahan, dec'd, devised to the said Thomas McClanahan.

Thomas McClanahan.

(No warrant to title)

Ack. before clerk, Bourbon Co., Ky. (no signature of wife). Vol. XIII, pages 279-280, shows 9-4-1809, Book "G," page 150: Thomas McClanahan of Bourbon Co., Ky., consideration \$800.00. Parcel of land between the waters of the Elkhorn and Huston (bounded by Thomas McClanahan, Sen'r, 2230 acre survey, John Green's line, Peter Moore's 100 acres, it being a part of 500 acres entered, surveyed and patented in the name of William McClanahan and given by the will of the said William McClanahan, and conveyed by deed from the said Thomas to the said *Elizemon Basye*.

Elizemon Basye, *Nancy Basye*

(Ack. before clerk)

In Will Book "C," pages 19-21, filed in Apartment 9, File 634, Probate Court, Greenville County, South Carolina, appears the following Will:—

"Last Will and Testament of William McClanahan.

"I, William McClanahan, of the State of South Carolina and District of Greenville, do constitute, ordain and establish this as my last will and testament.

"Item: It is my will and desire that my beloved wife, Mary McClanahan, shall occupy, possess and enjoy the whole of the estate with which I am possessed during her life, consisting of all the lands I own in the aforesaid District, together with all my negroes, except one fellow named Joseph, with all my stock of every kind, plantation materials, household and kitchen furniture, with all the money I have in hand and all that is due to me except one hundred dollars.

"Item: I give and bequeath the aforesaid one hundred dollars to my son Thomas McClanahan with the above excepted negro, Joseph, as also all lands I have any right to or claim in the Western Country of the State of Kentucky, to him and his heirs forever, which said negro and one hundred dollars are the only parts of my estate which shall be subject to a division before the death of my wife. It is my wish and desire that she shall have full power at

her option and discretion to make such distribution of the money which may arise from the collection of my debts, and the profits of my estate as she may deem advisable and expedient for the relief and convenience of my daughters, provided, nevertheless, that the donations which she make them respectively, shall not exceed the dividend or rateable part to which they may be entitled on an equal division of the same.

“Item: It is also my wish and desire that my well beloved wife shall be at full liberty, agreeable to her judgment, to sell and dispose of any part of my stock whatsoever and to appropriate the money arising from the sale thereof in the manner before specified.

“Item: It is my will and desire that immediately after the death of my wife the remaining part of my estate shall be divided in the following manner (viz:)—

“Item: I give and bequeath to my son, Thomas McClanahan, one negro boy named Bartlet, but in case my said son should die before the execution of this will, my will is that his son, Green McClanahan shall enjoy and possess the said negro, Bartlet, forever.

“Item: I give and bequeath to my son, John McClanahan, that tract of land on which I now live, also the tract which I purchased of John Robinson, also four negroes, namely, Augustine, Patty, Rachel and George, but should my said son John die before his mother, my will and desire is that the said land and negroes shall descend to his child or children to be equally divided amongst them, which they and their heirs shall inherit forever.

“Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson, Marshall McClanahan, one negro girl named Betty, with her increase to him and his heirs forever.

“Item: It is my will and desire that all the rest of my estate or the remaining part thereof shall be divided in the following manner (viz.) That my executors shall expose the same to public auction, allowing twelve months credit and on a collection of the money arising from the sale thereof, together with such sum as may be left remaining in her hands, with what may be due to my estate. I request my executors to divide among my daughters, that is to say *Nancy Basey*, *Molley Triplett*, *Alesy Abbit*, and *Suekey Robinson*, including two of my grandchildren, viz., *McClanahan Stallard* and *Hannah Carter*, who are to receive one equal share with my said daughters, and that share to be equally divided between the said two grandchildren, but in case either of them should die before the execution of this will, the surviving one to enjoy and possess the whole forever.

“Item: It is my desire that this, my last Will and Testament be recorded, but it is not my wish that any inventory of my estate be taken, though request that my before mentioned son, John McClanahan, and my friend, *Lemuel James Alston* and *John Robinson*, will attend to and see that it is faithfully executed according to the tenor thereof—and lastly I do disannul and revoke all wills heretofore made by me.

“In Witness of which I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this 15th day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

“Wm. McClanahan. (Seal.)”

“Test: John Young June, John W. Hansell, William Hansell.”

Memo: Thomas McClanahan the son, was known as the “Indian Fighter,” He died in Simpson County, Ky., in 1845.

Thomas McClanahan’s Will, dated May 4, 1807, codicil was witnessed by: *Elizemon Basey* (D.25), *William Love*, *Alfred Basye* (E.69).

The will was proved by all three witnesses at the February term of the Bourbon County, Kentucky, Court, 1809. *Kentucky Court and Other Records*, Vol. II, at page 19, shows that Elizemon Basye (D.25), Wm. Love, and Alfred Bayse (E.69), were witnesses of the Will of Thos. McClanahan, dated May 4, 1807, probated in Feb'y, 1809, in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

In Richmond, Virginia, is an affidavit that Elizamond was in the Revolution.

Vols. I and II, *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, mentions Elizamond Basye who served in the Revolutionary War and died in Bourbon County, Kentucky. (It also mentions Louisa Marshall Basye (E.71), his daughter.)

Revolutionary Soldiers, Main Volume, War Department, page 36, shows that Elizamond was paid off at Romney and Winchester. He was a member of Lieut. Lemuel Barrett's Company, and served 107 days, drawing 8 L, Os. 6 d. The payroll is signed by Lemuel Barrett, October 14, 1775.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 25 (1932), page 476, states that Eliseman Basye, of Virginia, was in the American Revolution. The same publication, No. 26, at page 210, says he married Nancy McClanahan in 1773, and at page 487, says that this Elizmond Basye died in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He is again mentioned in No. 26, at page 734.

List of Classes in Culpeper County, 1781, a copy of the photostat of a manuscript of the Virginia State Archives, shows in Class 37, the following:

"Elizmon Baysie (D.25), Joseph Baysie (D.26), Edmond Baysie (D.23), William Baysie (E.83)."

Also, a copy of this list is found in the *Archives Division, Washington, D.C.*

Romney Pay Roll, a copy of which is found in the Virginia State Library, at Richmond, Virginia, at page 3, shows Eliseman Basye served under Lieut. Lemuel Barrett 107 days and was entitled to £8-0-6. Paid off at Romney.

Eighth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1910-1911, Vol. 8, giving a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, at page 36, shows:

Basye, Eliseman,, Rom. 3 (D.25).

Basye, Richard, War 4, 97 (D.24).

Basye, William, B. W., Saf., 286; War 4, 120 (E.76).

Basye, Richard, B.W. (D.24).

Kentucky Records. Early Wills and Marriages, Copied from Court House Records by Regents, Historians and the State Historian, Old Bible Records and Tombstone Inscriptions, at page 5, shows a list of Revolutionary Soldiers who died citizens of Bourbon County, Kentucky, including Elizmon Bayse and Newton Bayse.³¹ *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, page 109, says: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kennedy, born in Missouri. Wife of John M. Kennedy. Descendant of Capt. James Miller, George Wear, and Elizmond Basye. Daughter of Judge George Wear Miller and Louise Marshall Basye, his wife. . . Also great-granddaughter of Elizmond Basye, who served in the war and died in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 142, page 105, states that Elizmond Basye, in 1778,³² married Nancy McClanahan (1757-1845); and that "Elizmond Basye served as private in the Virginia troops under Lieut. Lemuel Barrett. He was born, 1752, in Virginia; died in Bourbon County, Ky.;" also, that "William McClanahan (1736-99)³³ commanded

³¹This should be Richard Basye (D.24). There was no Newton Basye in the Revolutionary War.

³²Error. Should be 1773. See under C.7. "Magazine of American Genealogy" No. 26, p. 210.

³³These dates are questionable.

a Company in the Culpeper County, Virginia, Militia. He was born in Virginia; died in South Carolina." This same publication states that Elizmond Basye's son, Alfred Basye (E.69) (1785-1856) married Frances Wilton Robinson (1792-1858), and mentions their daughter, Frances Basye (F.149) (1833³⁴-88) who married Ambrose Reynolds 1821-1905).

"Deed Book C," pages 741-742, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Charles Smith, Jr. and Elizabeth his wife, to Elezemon Basye, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, dated August 24, 1796, 95 acres, £ 142-10, current money. See also Deed Book F, at page 68, for Order of Court to two Justices of the Peace to take the acknowledgment of Elizabeth Smith to the above deed, June 22, 1807. "Deed Book F," pages 6-7, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Abraham Venable and Mary Venable, his wife, to Elizeman Basye, dated August 20, 1807, 200 acres, \$1000, adjoining Basyes above tract.

"Deed Book G," at pages 20-21, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"Know all men by these presents that I Elizmond Basye of Bourbon County and state of Kentucky for divers good causes and considerations, me hereunto moving have made constituted and appointed and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint my trusty friend Edmond Basye (E.65) of the county and state aforesaid my lawful attorney for me and in my name to transact all kinds of business which I have to be done or transacted in the state of Virginia as fully and completely as I could do were I personally present, and to sell lease or otherwise dispose of all my land in the state of Virginia as he may think most advantageous for me, and if he sells said land or any part thereof. I do hereby empower him the sd. Edmond Basye to make conveyances for the same. Also I do hereby empower my said attorney either to sell my slaves which I have in Virginia or to bring them to this state as he may think best. And I do hereby also empower my said attorney to take such steps in a suit depending in the state of Virginia against me as he may think most to my advantage, and if he should think proper to do as he is hereby empowered to employ counsel in said suit: or to compromise or refer the same to arbitrators if he shall think proper to do so. And if my said attorney should think proper to do so I do hereby empower him to appoint one or more attornies to transact the foregoing business for me, and to invest him or them with as full and complete powers in and about the premises as I myself possess: thereby ratifying and confirming whatever my said attorney may lawfully do in and about the premises in my name. And I do hereby empower my said attorney to collect any money which may be due to me in Virginia either by suit or otherwise and to give receipts and acquittances for the same. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this tenth day of May 1809.

Elezemon Basye. (Seal)

Kentucky Sct.

"I William Garrard Jr. clerk of the County Court of Bourbon in the state aforesaid (being duly authorized by law to receive in my office the proof and acknowledgement of Deeds, letters of attorney, and other instruments of writing) do certify that the aforesaid Elezemon Basye acknowledged the aforesaid letter of attorney as his act and Deed the 10th day of this month. which is duly recorded in my office.

³⁴Error. Should be about 1816. She was married in 1844.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of my office this 10th day of May 1809 and in the 17 year of this commonwealth.

(L.S.)

Will Garrard Jr.

Kentucky Sct.

"I David Clarkson presiding Justice in the County of Bourbon do certify that Will Garrard Jr. is clerk of the County aforesaid and that his certificate is in due form of law. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of May 1809.

David Clarkson (Seal)

Bourbon County Clerk's Office May 10th 1809.

"This letter of attorney from Elizemon Basye to Edmond Basye together with the certificates thereto annexed was acknowledged before me by the said Elizemon Basye and thereupon admitted to record.

Attest: Will Garrard Jr. C.B.C."

Deed Book G, pages 150-152, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"This indenture made this fourth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and nine between Elizemon Basye and Nancy his wife of the County of Bourbon and State of Kentucky of the one part and Thomas McClanahan of the same place of the other part; witnesseth that said Elizemon Basye and Nancy his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Eight hundred dollars specie to them in hand paid by the said Thomas McClanahan at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipts of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold aliened and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, alien and confirm unto the said Thomas McClanahan, his heirs, Executors Administrators and assigns the following tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the aforesaid County of Bourbon, on the dividing ridge between the water of Elkhorne and Huston and bounded as follows towit. Beginning on the above mentioned dividing ridge at a small Hickory and two small blue ash trees in the south line of Thomas McClanahan Senr. two thousand two hundred and thirty acre Survey, running with said line East, one hundred and Eight poles, to a Small Hickory at the intersection of John Greens line, thence with said Greens line *line* South 20 deg West, three hundred and twenty poles to a Stake at the intersection of said line and Peter Moore's, thence with Peter Moore's line North three hundred and ten poles to the beginning. Containing by survey one hundred Acres. It being part of a tract of five hundred acres, entered surveyed and patented in the name of William McClanahan and given by the will of the said William McClanahan, to his son Thomas McClanahan and conveyed by Deed from the said Thomas to the said Elizemon Basye. Together with all and every singular profit and advantage whatsoever unto the hereby granted premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, and all the Estate, right of title interest property claim and demand of them the said Elizemon Basye and Nancy his wife and their heirs of in and to the same. To have and to hold the lands hereby conveyed and every part and parcel thereof, with every of the appurtenances unto him the said Thomas McClanahan and to his heirs and assigns, to and for the only proper use benefit and behoof of him the

said Thomas McClanahan his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Elizemon Basye and Nancy his wife for themselves and their heirs the said tract or parcel of land, and premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances against themselves and their heirs, and against the claim and demand of and every other person or persons whatsoever, to him the said Thomas McClanahan and to his heirs and assigns, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In witness whereof the said Elizemond Basye and Nancy his wife have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and date above written.

Elizeman Basye, Nancy Basye (seal)

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us

Bourbon County

September 4th, 1809

"This Deed of bargain and sale from Elizemon Basye and Nancy his wife to Thomas McClanahan was this day acknowledged before me in my office by the said Elizeman as his act and Deed and thereupon admitted to record.

Attest: Will Garrard Jr. C.B.C."

"Deed Book I," pages 98-99, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"Know all men by these presents that I Elizeman Basye of the County of Bourbon and State of Kentucky do by these presents constitute and appoint my son Alfred Basye (E.69) of the same County and State my lawful Attorney or agent for the following purposes to wit, To demand of James Basye (D.27) of Culpepper County and State of Virginia the negroes purchased by me of my father Edmund Basye (C.7), and also the increase of said negroes if there be any—and if the said James Bayse will not deliver said Negroes to my said agent on demand, he is hereby authorized to bring suit for them, or take any steps legally to obtain them. And my said Agent is further authorized by me to take possession of two hundred and ten acres of land (or thereabouts) which I purchased of my said father at the same time I purchased the said Negroes and now supposed to be in the possession of said James Basye, formerly occupied by Isaac Basye (D.30), and if my said Agent cannot get possession without suit he is hereby authorized to bring suit therefor also, and to take any legal means to obtain said land and is further authorized to sell and convey said land to any person for the best price that my said agent can get. And my said Agent is hereby authorised to do all my business of what kind soever in the said State of Virginia and any Act done by him in conformity to the premises shall be as binding on me as if done in person. Given under my hand and seal this fourteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

E. Basye—(seal)

State of Kentucky Sct.

"I William Garrard Jr. Clerk of the County Court of Bourbon in the State aforesaid (being duly authorized by law to receive in my office the proof and acknowledgement of Deeds, Letters of Attorney and other instruments of writing) do certify that Elizemon Basye the subscriber to the foregoing letter of Attorney this day came before me in my office and acknowledged the same to be his hand and seal Act and Deed and at his request the same is certified to whomsoever it may concern.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this fourteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and twelve and in the twenty first year of the Commonwealth.

Will Garrard Jr."

"Deed Book I," pages 203-204, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"Know all men by these presents that I Elizemon Basye of Bourbon County and State of Kentucky do hereby constitute and appoint Alfred Basye (E.69) my agent to transact a certain piece of business which I have depending in the state of Tennessee, which is as follows, towit, whereas I Elizemon Basye about twelve or thirteen years ago left a certain negro girl with my mother Winefred Basye (C.7) in the State of Virginia which said girl was then and is still my property, but about three or four years ago my said mother Winefred departed this life, after which the girl aforesaid remained in the possession of my Brother Isaac Basye (D.30) and so remaining in his possession he the said Isaac Basye has taken the said girl with him to the State of Tennessee, where he the said Isaac now resides, This power of attorney is therefore to authorize the aforesaid, Alfred Basye to demand the said negro girl from my Brother Isaac, and also to receive said girl from Isaac Basye or if Isaac should refuse to deliver said girl the said Alfred is also authorized to institute suit in my name for said girl against said Isaac in as ample manner as I could were I personally present to do it myself. I do also by these presents appoint the said Alfred Basye to transact all my other business with the said Isaac Basye in as full and ample manner as I could transact it myself were I personally present—In Testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 2nd day of April 1813.

Elezemon Basye (seal)

State of Kentucky Sct.

"I William Garrard Jr. Clerk of the County Court of Bourbon in the State aforesaid (being duly authorized by the law to receive in my office the proof and acknowledgement of deeds, Letters of Attorney and other instruments of writing) do certify that the foregoing letter of attorney was this day acknowledged before me by Elizemon Basye, The subscriber thereto, to be his act and deed which is ordered to be certified to whomsoever it may concern. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this second day of April in the year of our Lord 1813 and of the Commonwealth the XXI.

Will Garrard, Jr."

"Deed Book R," pages 504-505, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Elizemon Basye (also Basey) to Franklin Collier (E.72), 101 acres, \$2425, dated November 7, 1824. Witnessed by Edmund Basye (E.65), Elizemon Basye (E.63), Leonard J. Fleming, Jr., and Val S. Peyton (E.70). Execution proved on April 27, 1825, by Edmund Basye (E.65) and Valentine S. Peyton (E.70).

"Deed Book 8," pages 280-281, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Abraham Venable & Mary, his wife, to Elizmon Basey, dated September 28, 1805, £ 100, 142 acres and another tract 275 acres.

"Deed Book 10," pages 53-54, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Thomas McClanahan and Nancy, his wife, to Elizman Bayse, dated May 23, 1803, \$700, 100 acres.

"Will Book C," pages 476-481, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, is shown the will of Thomas McClanahan, dated May 4, 1807, witnessed by Elizemon Basye (D.25), William Love and Alfred Basye (E.69).

At the Court House at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, is a bronze tablet put up by the Daughters of the American Revolution showing the names of the soldiers of the American Revolution who died citizens of Bourbon County, including Elizemond Basye.

Deed Book 38, page 8, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Bill of Sale dated October 10, 1833, from Nancy Basye (who signs by mark) to Elizemond Basye (E.63) and Marshall Basye (E.66), her sons, \$1., love and affection, all personal property which she bought from the estate of her husband and her subsequent accumulations, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, reserving however a life estate therein.

In 1833, Elizamond's widow, Nancy, made a deed to her son Elizamond (E.63) conveying land in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Elizamond Basye was among the first settlers in Kentucky. He is said to have had the first distillery in Bourbon County, Kentucky, (See letter of Taylor Basye E.56). He died in Bourbon County, Kentucky, leaving a will. He had eight sons, all of whom were physicians. See his name given in a letter written by Taylor Basye (E.56). Also he is mentioned in the letter from Isaac Basye E.2. "The Western Citizen" a newspaper published at Paris, Kentucky, in its issues of Sept. 25, Oct. 2, Oct. 16, and October 23, 1824, is the advertisement of Elizemon Basye to sell 235 acres of land. And in the issue of April 9, 1825, among the list of letters uncalled for, is a letter addressed to Elizemon Basye.

"Order Book H," at pages 192-193, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 3, 1825, shows the following:

"A writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Elizemon Basye, dec'd., was produced & Jno Wright, Jno. McConnell & Eli Kennedy the witnesses thereto being sworn & examined, it is the opinion of the Court that the said writing ought not to be admitted to record. And thereupon administration of the said Eliziman's estate is granted to Nancy Basye, his widow & to Franklin Collier (E.72) who made oath & with Robert Clark, Jno Wright & Wm. Wright their securities executed bond in the penalty of sixteen thousand dollars conditioned agreeably to law."

And at page 193, same date, appears the following: "Ordered that Jno McConnell, Jno Holloway, Wm. Johnson & Wm. Ford, or any three being sworn, do appraise said estate & report to next Court." In "Will Book G," pages 268-270, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, appears the following:

"Agreeable to an Order of Bourbon County Court we the subscribers appraise the estate of Elizamon Basye, deceased, as followeth:

"one bay mare \$40.00; one bay mare \$5.00; do. bay horse \$10.00; do. black horse \$60.00; a black mare \$60.00; a bay horse \$50.00; 2 black colts \$25.00; 20 sheep \$15.00; 8 calves \$8.00; nine milk cows and six heifers \$75.00; three steers and one bull \$21.00; 75 hogs \$90.00; Ervin a negro boy \$200.00; Isaac a negro man \$200.00; Baxton a negro man \$300.00; Daniel a negro man \$400.00; Joseph a negro man \$400.00; Yearly a negro man \$350.00; Thornton a negro boy \$300.00; Phebe a negro woman \$175.00; Narcissus a negro girl \$90.00; Isabella, a negro child \$90.00; John a negro boy \$90.00; Mary a negro girl \$150.00; Emiline a girl \$150.00; William a boy

\$90.00; Lindy a negro woman \$200.00; Fanny and child \$300.00; Milly a negro girl \$200.00; Lindy and child \$300.00; Harriet a girl \$300.00; Jane and child \$325.00; Laury and girl \$300.00; Lydia a woman \$37.50; one marsh kettle \$25.00; one still \$15.00; mill irons and stones \$100.00; 11 still tubs \$5.50; 1 carriage \$75.00; waggon gear \$10.00; 4 hoes \$1.00; Scythes & hankings \$3.00; 4 axes \$4.00; 2 wedges & 10 harrow teeth \$2.75; old irons \$2.00; cutting knife @ 2.50 drawing knife and auger \$1.50; scythes and reap hooks \$2.00; old waggon irons \$7.50; barrels \$1.00; Fan irons and mill gudgeon \$8.00; 6 ploughs stretchers and clevises \$15.00; loom and tackling \$3.00; 3 spinning wheels and reel \$2.00; Warfle and grid irons \$3.00; 1 big wheel & 3 barrels \$1.00; one loom \$.75; 2 kettles, 2 pots, 2 ovens, trambles and hooks \$13.50; Hackles \$.25; 2 pales one bucket and a churn \$1.00; 1 dozen windsor chairs \$10.00; 7 frame chairs \$1.75; 1 Desk and book case \$12.00; one cupboard \$3.00; two dining tables \$6.00; two looking glasses \$6.00; one shot gun \$3.00; three waiters \$2.00; cupboard and furniture \$28.00; nine barrels and a hempbreak \$2.75; one bed & furniture \$25.00; sugar desk, cupboard and table \$7.00; one bed and furniture \$12.00; one do. do. \$12.00; Pewter \$6.00; Pianna forty \$250.00; one bed & furniture \$15.00; one Do. Do. \$15.00; one bed and furniture \$12.00; one Do. Do. \$12.00; one Do. Do. \$12.00; one chest of drawers \$6.00; 9 counterpens and one quilt \$50.00; one bedstead \$1.00; steelyards, tongs & flat irons \$3.00; three pair of fire irons \$2.00; one copper tea kettle \$3.00; 14 school books \$4.00; one note on Andrew Wright \$10.00; one note of John Wright for \$31.00; one note on A. Venable for \$60.00; one note Tho. Bowlding for \$10.00; one note on Stephen Bedford for \$38.00; Total \$6488.90.

"Mr. John McConnell, William Johnson and William Ford appraisers appointed by the County Court and directed to appraise the estate of Elizamon Basey, deceased, being duly sworn (William Ford before John McConnell), John McConnell and William Johnson before Nicholas Talbott, Justices of the Peace of said County, do certify that the foregoing inventory and appraisement was made to the best of our judgment and contains all the estate of said Basey that was shown to us. Given under our hands this 7th day of February, 1825.

W. Ford, Wm Johnson, John McConnell.

"We certify that the within appraisement is returned by us as Admininstrators of the aforesaid estate as a true inventory thereof that has come into our hands this 7th day of February, 1825.

Nancy Basey, Admix., Franklin Collier, Adm.

"Bourbon County Court, February Term, 1825.

This inventory and appraisement of the estate of Elizamon Basey, deceased, being returned into Court is ordered to be recorded.

Att. Tho. P. Smith, C. B. C. by A. C. Dickerson, D. C."

The piano listed above was probably the first piano brought to Kentucky.

"Will Book G," pages 335-338, in the County Clerk's office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the report of sales of the personal property, showing sales to "Mrs. Basey (D.25)," "Dr. Basey (E.63)," "Thomas Basey (and T. Basey) (E.67)," "E. Basey (E.63)," "J. Basey (E.96)," "Marshall Basey (E.66)," and to Leonard Fleming (E.73), Franklin Collier, (E.72), William Pullin, Valentine S. Peyton (E.70), Alexander Robinson (E.71), and a number of others. The sales list shows among other things listed in inventory a coffee mill,

coffee pot, candlesticks, a barshear plough, a shovel plough, silver teaspoons, cups and saucers, a caster, a salt pitcher, a salt seller, a sugar dish, a Forte Peanna, medical scales. *Memo.* E. Basye (E.63) bought the books; Dr. Basye (E.63) the piano and many other things including the carriage and some horses; Franklin Collier (E.72), the medical scales. The above report of sales was filed at the January term, 1826. "Will Book G," pages 458-459, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows additional inventory filed at the March term, 1827, showing income received from hire of slaves to Nancy Basye (D.25), Granville Basye (E.62), and land rents from Elizamon Basye (E.63) and Marshall Basye (E.66) and other persons. "Will Book H," page 190, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows additional inventory filed March 2, 1829, showing income received for 1829 from rent of apple orchard and hire of a slave from Marshall Basye (E.66), and other persons. "Will Book H," page 191, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows additional inventory filed March 2, 1829, showing income received for 1828 from Newton T. Basye (E.64), Thos. Basye (E.67), Nancy Basye (D.25) for hire of slaves and rent of land. "Will Book H," page 293, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows additional inventory filed October 5, 1829, for income received from Newton Basye (E.64), Marshall Basye (E.66), Valentine Peyton (E.70), and others for hire of slaves. "Order Book H," page 199, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows inventory of Elizman Basye, deceased, filed and approved and ordered recorded February 7, 1825. "Order Book H," page 200, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on motion of Nancy Basye, widow of Elizman Basye, ordered February 7, 1825, that Wm. Ford, Wm. Markham, George Holloway and John McConnell or any three of them being first sworn to lay off and allot to her her dower out of said decedent's estate & report to next term. "Order Book H," page 218, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on March 7, 1825, allotment of Dower to Nancy Basye was filed, approved and ordered recorded. "Order Book H," page 289, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following; dated November 7, 1825: "On motion of Thomas Basye (E.67), notice on some of the heirs having been proved and the rest being present & consenting thereto, ordered that Roger Williams, Wm. Johnson, & Wm. Ford, being sworn, do divide the real estate and negroes of Elizemon Basye, dec'd., & report to next Court." "In Order Book H," page 290, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, it was ordered on November 7, 1825, that the same three persons settle the accounts of the administrators of estate of Elizamon Basye report to next Court. "Order Book H," page 288, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, on November 7, 1825, Elize-man Basye (E.63), Marshall Basye (E.66), and Newton Basye (E.64), each aged above 14, chose Val. S. Peyton (E.70) as their guardian, who gave bond of Four Thousand Dollars for each of them with Robt. Clark and George Moore as securities. "Order Book H," pages 208-209, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, appears the following, dated December 5, 1825: "On motion of Alexr Robinson (E.71), ordered that he be appointed guardian of his two infant children Alexander L. (F.155) and Edmund G. (F.156), heirs of Elize-man Basye, dec'd., who with Jno. Robinson his security executed bond with penalty of one thousand dollars conditioned agreeably to law." "Order Book H," pages 305-306, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following, dated December 5, 1825: "A division of the estate of Elizemon Basye, dec'd., being returned it is ordered that the consideration thereof be postponed to next Court."

"Book B," pages 80-84, of Estates Settled, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, for February Term, 1826, shows the following:

"Pursuant to an order of the worshipful Court for the County of Bourbon held in November last appointing Roger Williams, William Johnson and William Ford commissioners to divide the real estate and negroes of Elizemon Basey dec'd and being first sworn before John McConnell Esqr, a Justice of the Peace for said County proceeded to divide the said estate amongst such of the heirs as was entitled to a portion thereof, the land into seven lots as the enclosed plat will show which is made a part of our report.

"Lot No. 1. On the said Plat containing twenty-five acres was allotted to Newton Basey (E.64) and bounded as follows towit: Beginning at (2) corner to the widow's dower and running North 95 poles to (3) a stake, thence South 89° West 42.3 poles to (7) a stake, thence South 94 poles to (12) a stake, thence South $88\frac{3}{4}$ East 42.3 *tenth* poles to the Beginning.

"Lot No. 2 on the said plat, containing twenty acres was allotted to Marshall Basey (E.66) bounded as follows, towit: Beginning at (12) a stake corner to Lot No. 1, running North 16.9 poles to (11) a stake, thence North $88\frac{3}{4}$ West 189.7 poles to (13) a stake in Aker's line, thence with said line South $2\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ East 16.9 poles to (1) a walnut and box elder stump, thence South $88\frac{3}{4}$ East 189.7 poles to the beginning. There being also seven acres of land detached from this tract which is attached to this lot making it 27 acres in all, which said seven acres is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in William West's line and running North with his line 23.3 poles to his north west corner, thence West 96 poles to Robinson's Southwest Corner, thence 100 poles to the beginning.

"Lot No. 3. On the said plat containing 25 acres was allotted to Alexander (F.155), Louisa (F.157) and Edmund Garrard Robinson (F.156), children of Louisa Robinson (E.71), dec'd., who was a daughter of Elizamon Basey, dec'd., Bounded as follows: Beginning (11) a stake corner to Lot No. 2, running north 23.8 poles to (10) a stake, thence North 89° West 189.7 poles to (14) a stake in Aker's line, thence South $2\frac{1}{4}$ East 18 poles to (13) a stake, thence South $88\frac{3}{4}$ East 189.7 poles to the beginning.

"Lot No. 4 on the plat containing 25 acres was allotted to Elizemon Basey (E.63) and bounded as follows: Beginning at (10) a stake and corner to lot the 3d running north 23.8 poles to (9) a stake, thence South $88\frac{1}{2}$ West 189.7 poles to (18) a stake in Aker's line, thence South $2\frac{1}{4}$ East 18 poles to (14) a stake, thence South 89° East 189.7 poles to the beginning.

"Lot No. 5 on the plat containing 25 acres was allotted to Granville Basey (E.62) and bounded as follows, towit: Beginning at (9) a stake corner to lot the 4th running North 23.8 to (8) a stake, thence South 86° West 189.7 poles to (15) a stake in Aker's line, thence South $2\frac{1}{4}$ East 18 poles to (18) a stake, thence South 89° East 189.7 poles to the beginning.

"Lot No. 6 on the plat containing 25 acres was allotted to James Basey (E.68) bounded as follows: Beginning at (8) a stake running North 5.7 poles to (7) a stake corner to Lot No. 1 thence South 89° West 11.5 poles to (4) a stake, thence North 2° West 21.3 poles to (17) a stake, thence South 83° West 189.7 poles to (17) a stake in Aker's line, thence South $2\frac{1}{4}$ East 18 poles to (15) a stake, thence North 86.6° East 189.7 poles to the beginning.

"Lot No. 7 on the plat containing 25 acres was allotted to Nancy Fleming (E.73) bounded as follows towit: Beginning at (17) a stake and running North 2° West 26.4 poles to (5) a hickory and box elder thence South 81° West 180 poles to (6) a sugar tree and hickory corner to Akers, thence South

2¼° E. 18 poles to (16) a stake in Akers line, thence North 83 East 180 poles to the Beginning.

“Edmund Basey (E.65) and Valentine S. Peyton (E.70) and Elizabeth, his wife, having received real estate by way of advancement in the life time of their ancestor and not coming into hotchpot nothing has been allotted to them in this division.

“Alfred Basey (E.69), Thomas Basey (E.67), Granville Basey (E.62), Leonard I. Fleming (E.73) and Nancy, his wife, and Franklin Collier (E.72) and Polly, his wife, each of them having received real estate of their ancestor by way of advancement and come into hotchpot, their accounts will be stated with the division of the negroes. Alfred Basey (E.69) real estate by way of advancement \$800.00; one negro woman (Laury) in this division \$330.00; Total \$1130.00.

“Thomas Basey (E.67), real estate by way of advancement \$1250.00; which being more than the youngest legatees will get in this division, we allot him nothing.

“Franklin Collier (E.72) & Polly, his wife, rec’d of the decedent \$500. out of the purchase of land made of him which we consider real estate by way of advancement and charge accordingly \$500.00; Also three negroes at one time valued at \$750.00; And a negro girl named Matty at another time \$200.00; Total \$1450.00. In this division we allot him nothing.

“Leonard I. Fleming and Nancy (E.73), his wife, rec’d three negroes by way of advancement \$850.00; Land in this division \$400.00; Total \$1250.00.

“Granville Basey (E.62) rec’d by way of advancement one negro boy named Washington valued at \$400.00; In this division land valued at \$400.00; one negro man Isaac valued at \$150.00; one negro girl Emiline \$200.00; Total \$1150.00.

Allotments to the heirs that received no real estate in the lifetime of their ancestor :

James Basye (E.68), land	\$400.00
one negro boy Thompson	400.00
one negro woman Lynda	300.00
one negro child John Lynda	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$1200.00
James Basey to pay Elizamon Basey (E.63) this sum	50.00
	<hr/>
	1150.00
 Elizemon Basey (E.63) land	400.00
one negro man Daniel	450.00
one negro girl Lucinda	250.00
James Basye (E.68) to pay him this sum	50.00
	<hr/>
	1150.00
 Marshall Basye (E.66) land	\$400.00
1 negro man (Joseph)	450.00
one negro girl (Mary)	200.00
1 negro boy (Henry)	120.00
	<hr/>
	1170.00
Marshall Basye (E.66) to pay Louisa (E.71) [Robinson’s] children	20.00
	<hr/>
	1150.00

Newton Basye (E.64), land	400.00
one negro woman Jane	330.00
one negro boy Erwin	300.00
a negro child Jefferson	120.00
	<hr/> 1150.00

Alexander (F.155), Louisa (F.157), and Edmond Garrard Robinson (F.156), children of Louisa Robinson (E.71), dec'd., land,	400.00
one negro woman Fanny	330.00
one negro boy John	180.00
a negro girl America	150.00
one negro boy William	100.00
Marshall Basey (E.66) to pay Louisa's children	20.00
	<hr/> 1150.00

"Respectfully submitted this fifth day of Decr 1825.

R. Williams, Wm Johnson, W. Ford.

"We do certify that each of us have attended four days in dividing this estate at \$1. per day,\$12.00

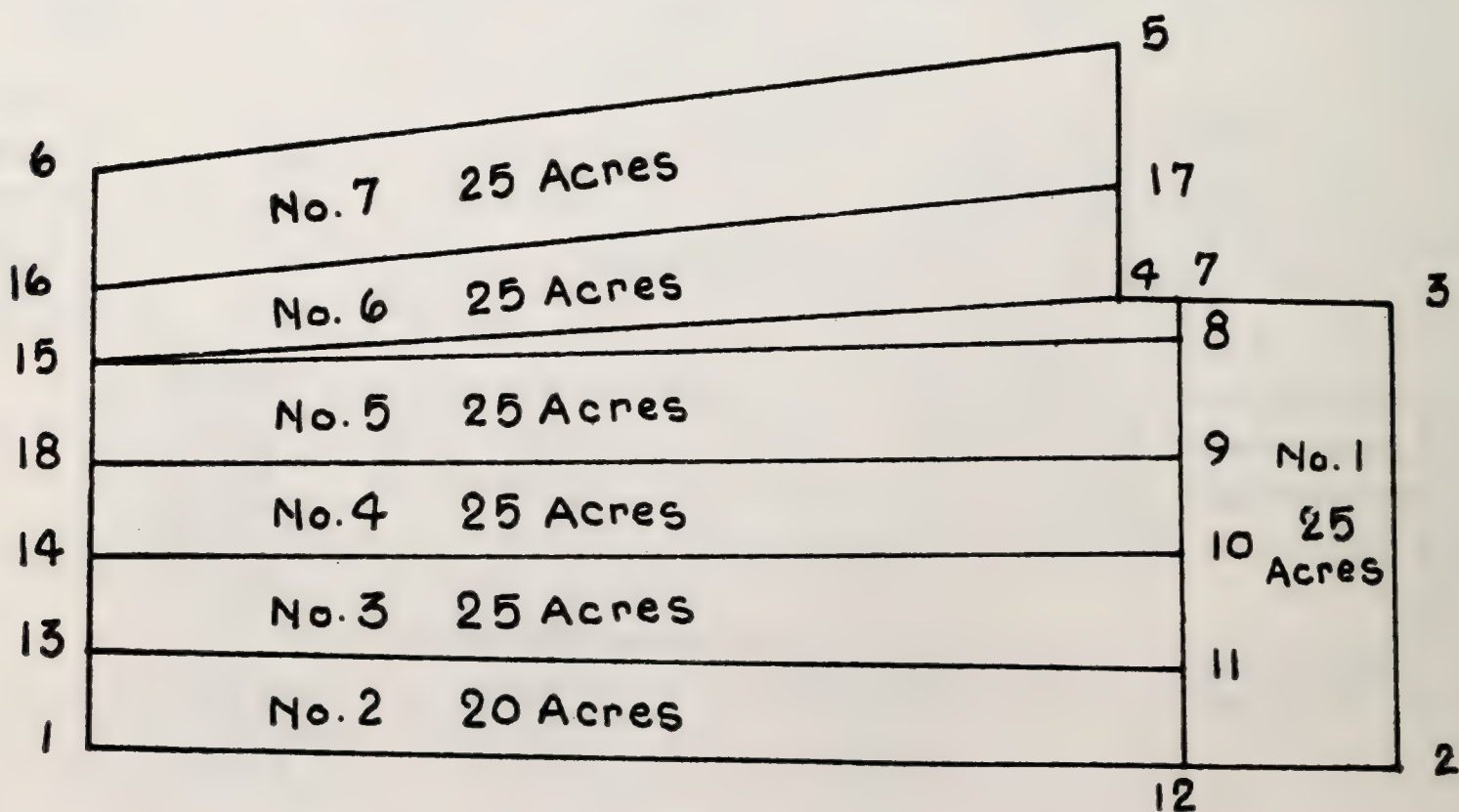
R. Williams, Wm Johnson, W. Ford.

"The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, represent the tract of land belonging to the heirs of Elizeman Basey, dec'd., lying on little Houston in Bourbon County, all except seven acres, and containing one hundred and seventy acres bounded as follows, viz., Beginning at (1) a walnut and box elder stump and running thence South $88\frac{3}{4}$ E. 232 poles to (2) a stake, corner to the widow's dower, thence with her line due North 95 poles to (3) a stake another corner to the widows dower, thence South 89 West 53.8 poles to (4) a stake, thence North 2 West 47.7 poles to (5) a hickory and box elder in Clark's old line, thence South 81 West 180 poles to (6) a sugar and hickory a corner to Akins, Browning & Todd, thence With said Akins line S. $2\frac{1}{4}$ E. 107.2 poles to the beginning." (And then again described each lot by metes and bounds)

"Bourbon County Court, February term, 1826.

This division of the estate of Elizemon Basey, dec'd being returned and approved of is ordered to be recorded."

Att. Tho. P. Smith, C. B. C. By A. C. Dickerson, D. C."



“Order Book H,” page 314, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following dated January 2, 1826: “An account of the sales of the estate of Elizemon Basye, dec’d., being returned is ordered to be recorded.” “Order Book H,” pages 314-315, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following dated January 2, 1826: “Valentine Peyton (E.70) one of the heirs of Elizamon Basye, dec’d., this day moved to quash the Comrs. report of the division of the estate of said Elizamon and filed his exceps. which are ordered to be filed & the case continued.” “Order Book H,” page 323, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following dated February 6, 1826: The consideration of the report of commissioners of a division of the estate of Elizemon Basye, dec’d., came on to be heard and the parties being fully heard, it is ordered that said report be confirmed and established.” “Order Book H,” page 454, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on March 5, 1827, additional inventory was filed and ordered to be recorded. “Order Book I,” page 173, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on March 2, 1829, two additional inventories of Elizamon Basye for 1828 and 1829 were ordered recorded. “Order Book I,” page 256, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on October 5, 1829, additional inventory of Elizamon Basye was ordered filed. “Order Book I,” page 327, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on March 1, 1830, additional inventory of Elizaman Basye ordered filed. “Order Book I,” page 411, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on November 1, 1830, on motion of Elizimon Basye (E.63), it is ordered that Alex. Robinson (E.71), guardian of Alex. L. Robinson (F.155) be required to give additional security as guardian. “Order Book I,” page 472, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows that on April 4, 1831, it was again ordered that Alex. Robinson (E.71) be required to give additional bond for \$3000. Until he does so, Franklin Collier (E.72) is appointed curator. “Order Book I,” page 487, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following which is dated June 6, 1831: “Satisfactory evidence being produced that Alexander Robinson (E.71), guardian of his son Alexander (F.155), heir of Elizeman Basye, dec’d., has complied with the order of last Court by giving additional security in the county of Boon and state of Missouri as appears from a certified copy of such appointment now presented & filed, ordered that Franklin Collier (E.72) do forthwith surrender to said guardian or his authorized agent the estate of said heir in his hands, whose receipt therefor shall entitle the said Collier to a credit.” “Order Book N,” page 285, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following which is dated December 1, 1845: “Administration de bonis non of the estate of Elizamond Basye, dec’d., is granted to Elizamond Basye (E.63) who made oath and with James K. Marshall and James S. Matson his securities executed bond in penalty of \$7000, conditioned agreeably to law.” “Order Book N,” page 285, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following which is dated December 1, 1845: “Administration of the estate of Nancy Basye, dec’d., is granted to Elizamond Basye (E.63), who made oath and with James K. Marshall and James S. Matson his securities executed bond in penalty of \$500 conditioned agreeably to law.”

“Order Book M,” page 405, in the County Clerk’s Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows the following which is dated January 5, 1846: “A true and just Inventory and appraisement of all the personal estate of Elizamond Basye, deceased, which was produced to us by Elizamond Basye (E.63), his administrator:

Phebe, 35 years old, appraise to	\$50.00
Lucas, 36 years	450.00

Phebe, 17 years	450.00
Braseton	150.00
Yearly, 33 years old	200.00
Milly, 31 do. do.	400.00
Rebecca, 8 do. do.	250.00
Alexander, 6 do do.	250.00
Louis, 5 do. do.	150.00
Lydia, 73 and upwards	00.00

\$2350.00

"I do certify that the foregoing inventory contains all the personal estate of Elizmond Basye, deceased, which has come to my hands this first day of January, 1846.

Elizmond Basye, Admr. (E.63)

"We do certify that the foregoing appraisement was truly and justly made of the personal property of Elizmond Basye, deceased, which was produced to us by his Administrator to the best of our judgment, all of which we respectfully report to the Bourbon County Court. Given under our hands this first January, 1846.

Charles Talbott, W. W. Alexander, R. H. Lindsey"

And the same was ordered recorded.

D. 26. JOSEPH BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. 1799. m. Mary.

Their children: E.74, E.75, E.76, E.77, E.78, E.79, E.80, E.81, E.82, E.83, E.108.

Joseph Basye is named in the will of his father. See will under C.7.

List of Classes in Culpeper County, 1781, which is a copy of the photostat of a manuscript in the Virginia State Archives, shows in Class 37 the following:

Elizmon Baysie D.25

Joseph Baysie D26

Edmond Baysie D.23

William Baysie E.108. Also, a copy of this list is found in the Archives Division, Washington, D. C.

Property Tax List of Culpeper County, Virginia, and Names of Slaves, 1783, lists made by several census takers: under "List of James Pendleton, Gent." appears: Joseph Baysey (Mose, above 16) D.26

John Baysey D.6 *Virginia tax payers, 1782-87, Other Than Those Published By the United States Census*, at page 8, shows Joseph Baysey owning one slave in Culpeper County, Virginia.

The Statutes At Large of Virginia, From October Session, 1792, to December Session, 1806, Inclusive, (new Series), being a continuation of Hening, Vol. II (which is the same as Vol. XV of Hening), at page 121, shows: That twenty-four acres of land, lying in the County of Culpeper, the property of James Basye [D.27] shall be, and they are hereby vested in Joseph Basye [D.26], William Howe, Gabriel Greene, Anthony Haynie, John Puller, William F. Grant, and John Corbin, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or a majority of them, laid off into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, and establish a town by the name of Jamestown. And on page 122: The trustees of the said towns respectively, or a majority of them, are empowered to make such rules and orders for the regular building of houses therein, as to them shall seem best, and to settle and determine all disputes

concerning the bounds of the lots. (Memo.—The foregoing items are taken from *An Act to Establish Several Towns*, passed January 15, 1798.)

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States, page 101, states that Edmund Kemper (son of Joseph Kemper, who married Elizabeth Basye (E.55) in 1800), born in Culpeper County, Virginia in 1804, died in 1837, at Amissville, Va., married December 22, 1829, Elton Amiss, a daughter of Philip Amiss and Polly Basye (E.78), daughter of Jos. Basye (D.26) of Amissville, Virginia.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, at page 210, mentions him (See under C.7).

"Deed Book No. 8," pages 199-200, Fauquier county, Virginia, shows bond to convey land of James Genn to Joseph Basye, dated April 26, 1784. Acknowledged November 22, 1784, and recorded. (See Deed Book 9, pages 155-156 (May 18, 1786) for subsequent bond of Joseph Basye to relinquish his claim on the 221 acres. Then see Deed Book 9, pages 152-154 (May 18, 1786) from James Genn to Joseph Basye conveying the same and other land—442 acres).

"Deed Book 9," pages 155-156, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"Know all men by these Presents that I Joseph Basye of Culpepper County am held and firmly bound unto James Genn of Fauquier County in the just and full sum of Three Thousand pounds of good and lawfull Money of Virginia to be paid unto the said James Genn or his heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns to the which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns in the whole and for the whole firmly by these presents sealed with my seale and dated this Eighteenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

"The Condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Joseph Basye doth and shall from this time give up his right title claim and Demand that he the said Joseph Basye or his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns hath or may have to a parcel of Land in Fauquier County and bounded as followeth Beginning at a White Oak marked W H near the main road in or near William Fitzhughs line running thence North 38 East 55 poles to a red oak on a hill side thence North 84 East 106 poles to a white oak marked E F thence South 68 East 60 poles to a red oak near the top of a ridge thence South 16 West 54 poles to a corner with Joseph Basye's lot where Robinson now occupies and at the turn or bend of Heales Road thence North 65 East Running to George Heales line thence with Wm Heales line to Ambrose Barnetts corner a white oak marked G N thence with Barnetts line to his corner on the Mill branch a white oak and Corner to William Fitzhugh thence with William Fitzhughs line to the beginning Containing 221 Acres more or less. There was a bond from the said James Genn to the said Basye his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns and recorded in Fauquier Court for the safe conveyance of the above mentioned parcel or tract of Land, and the true intent of this land is to make that said Bond as to this above mentioned land Void and of none effect so as him the said Joseph Basye his heirs Executors adms and Assigns shall not demand not any thing by or from that Bond aforesaid and According to this Bond the said James Genn his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns is acquitted and freed from any Penalty as to former Bonds withe the said Joseph Basye as to the above said land and premises if the said Joseph Basye his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns doth let the said James Genn his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns keep the above mentioned land and not to demand any thing for it

or by it from the bond he the said Joseph Basye his Heirs &c had for it, that then this above obligation shall be void and of none Effect otherwise to remain in full force power and Virtue.

Joseph Basye (LS)

Signed sealed and Delivered in Presence of Edmund Bayse (C.7), Thomas Basye (D.29), John Basye (C.15).

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 26 day of June 1786 This Bond was acknowledged by the said Joseph Basye to be his act and deed and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H. Brooke C.C."

"Deed Book 9," pages 152-154, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This Indenture made the 18th day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred & eight six Between James Genn of the County of Fauquier of the one part and Joseph Basye of the County of Culpepper of the other part witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of seven thousand five hundred Pounds of Crop tobacco to the said James Genn in hand paid by the said Joseph Basye before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and thereof doth release acquit and discharge the said Joseph Basye his heirs Executors and Administrators by these presents he the said James Genn, have granted bargained sold aliend and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien and Confirm unto the said Joseph Basye and his heirs a certain Tract or parcel of land Situate and being in the County of Fauquier being Lands purchased by James Genn devised and is bounded as follows

"Beginning at a crooked white oak in Col' George Heales Line and corner to Benjamin Heale thence South 19 West 192 poles to a Box Oak Corner to Waller thence with his Line North 82 West 284 poles to a Hicory in William Fitzhughs Line thence with Wm. Fitzhughs line South 80 West 23 poles to a large white oak on the side of the main road thence with Fitzhughs line North 5 West 58 Poles to an old white oak near a small old Field thence with the said Fitzhugh line North 48 West to a White Oak marked W H the Beginning Corner of William Hardwicks lot and running with his line North 38 East 55 poles to a red oak on a hill side marked F thence North 84 East 106 poles to a red oak Corner to Robinsons lot thence South 16 West 56 poles thence North 65 East to George Heales line thence with Mr. Heales line to the Begining. Containing Four hundred & forty two acres be the same more or less; And all houses buildings Orchards ways waters water Courses Profits commodities Hereditaments & appurtenances whatsoever to the said Premises hereby granted or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appur-taining and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder & Remainders rents Issues and Proffits thereof and also all the Estate Right Title Interest use trust property claim and Demand whatsoever to him the said James Genn of in and to the said Premises and all Deeds Evidences & Writings touching or in any wise concerning the same To have and to hold the lands hereby conveyed and every other, the premises hereby bargained and sold and every part and parcel whereof with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Joseph Basye his Heirs & assigns forever to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Joseph Basye and of his heirs and Assigns for ever and the said James Genn for himself his Heirs Executors & Administrators doth covenant promis & Grant to and with the said Joseph Basye his Heirs & Assigns by these presents that the said James Genn now at the time of Sealing

and delivery of these presents is seized of a good sure perfect and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby bargained and sold and that he hath good and lawfull and absolute authority to grant and convey the same to the said Joseph Basye in manner and form aforesaid and that the said premises now are and so forever hereafter shall remain and be free and clear of and from all former and other Gifts grants bargains sales & dower-rights & title of dower Judgments Executions titles troubles charges and encumbrances whatsoever made done committed or suffered by the said James Genn or any other person or persons whatsoever the quitrents and taxes to grow due and payable to our Commonwealth and in respect of the premises only excepted and foreprized) and that the said James Genn and his Heirs all and Singular the premises hereby bargained and sold with the appurtenances unto the sd. Joseph Basye his Heirs & assigns against him the said James Genn and his Heirs and all and every other person and persons whatsoever shall warrant and forever defend by this hereunto. And lastly that he the said James Genn and his Heirs and all and every other Person and Persons and his and their Heirs any thing having or claiming in the premises hereinbefore mentioned or intended to be hereby Bargained and sold shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter at the reasonable request and at the proper costs and Charges in the Law of him the said Joseph Basye his Heirs or assigns make do and Execute or cause or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further & other lawfull & Reasonable act & acts thing & things conveyances and assurances for the further better and more perfect conveying and and Assureing the Premises aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Joseph Basye his Heirs Assigns as by the said Joseph Basye his Heirs or Assigns or their council learned in the law shall be reasonably devised advised or Required. In Witness whereof the said James Genn hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

James Genn (L.S.)

Sealed and Delivered In the Presence of Edmund Basye (C.7), Thomas Basye (D.29), John Basye (C.15).

"June 26th 1786 Then received of Joseph Basye seven thousand five hundred pound of crop Tobacco in full for the within consideration mentioned.

James Genn

Test: James Tate

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 26th day of June 1786 This Indenture and the receipt thereon endorsed were acknowledged by the said James Genn to be his Act and deed and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H. Brooke C.C."

"Deed Book No. 10," pages 354-356, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph Basye and Mary Basye, wife, to William Fitzhugh, dated June 20, 1791, £ 96, 1 shilling, 176¾ acres, being part of the land bought of James Genn. Acknowledged July 25, 1791, and recorded. "Deed Book No. 10," pages 362-363, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph Basye and Mary Basye, wife, to George Heale, dated June 21, 1791, £ 222, 15 shillings, 297 a. 37 poles, being part of the land bought of James Genn. Acknowledged July 25, 1791 and recorded.

"Deed Book R," pages 276-277, Culpeper county, Virginia, shows deed of gift from Edmond Basye (C.7) to his son Joseph Basye, dated June 17, 1793, conveying 100 acres," being a part of the lands on which I now live and of which

the said Joseph has the possession". Witnessed by James Basye (D.27), Isaac Basye (D. 30), and Elijah Basye (E.77). Proved and recorded same day. (And see under C.7). "Deed Book R," pages 272-275, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from William Allison, dated January 9, 1793, to Joseph Basye, £ 220, 200 acres. Acknowledged June 17, 1793. Witnesses James Basye (D.27), Isaac Basye (D.30), Elijah Basye (E.77) and others. "Deed Book R," pages 275-276, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Enoch Henslee and wife, to Joseph Basye, dated June 15, 1793, £ 26, 4 pence, 56 acres. Witnesses James Basye (D.27), Isaac Basye (D.30) and Elijah Basye (E.77). "Deed Book R," pages 281-282, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from William Button and wife, to Joseph Basye dated June 17, 1793 £ 46, 10 shillings, 100 acres. Acknowledged June 17, 1793 and recorded. "Deed Book T," pages 228-229, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from William Howe and wife, to Joseph Basye, dated June 15, 1797 £ 64, 10 shillings, 32¼ acres. Proved October 16, 1797, and recorded. Witnesses Elijah Basye (E.77), Henry Basye (E.54) et al. "Deed Book T," pages 227-228, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from John Hudnall and wife, to Joseph Basye dated ———, 1797 £ 9, 6 acres. Proved October 16, 1797, and recorded. Witnesses Elijah Basye (E.77), Henry Basye (E.54). "Deed Book V," pages 307-311, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Harman Wiscabber, dated August 5, 1800, to the heirs of Joseph Basye, decd., (D.26) viz., Levina Amiss (E.74), wife of John Amiss, Caty Basye (E.75), wife of John Basye, Benjamin Basye (E.76), Polly Basye (E.78), Edna Basye (E.79) and Hannah Basye (E.80), being the children of Joseph Basye, decd. Recites the agreement to sell the land to Joseph Basye, which land was intended for his son Elijah Basye (E.77) and said Joseph Basye died leaving children, and the said Elijah died unmarried and without issue, and the will of said Joseph Basye provided that Elijah was to pay for the land out of his part of the estate and then he would share with the other children the remainder, and the executor has paid for the land out of the estate, so that the said land is considered as a part of the estate and to be equally divided. The grantees are also the heirs of said Elijah who died intestate. 366 acres. Proved October 20, 1800 and recorded. "Deed Book U," pages 496-497, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph Basye to Austin Bradford, dated January 15, 1799, £234, 156 acres in Culpeper County. No wife signs. Witnesses: Elijah Basye (E.77), Vincent Tapp (F.190), John Amiss (E.74). Deed proved Dec. 16, 1799. The proof recites the death of both Elijah Basye and Joseph Basye.

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800, on page 25, states that Joseph Basye, of Culpeper County, Virginia, left a will in 1799. "Will Book D," in Culpeper County, Virginia, pages 251-252, shows the following:

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Joseph Basye of the County of Culpeper, being sick and weak, but of disposing memory do make and ordain this my last will and testament.

Imprimis. My will and desire is that all estate real and personal be equally divided amongst the whole of my children.

Item. My will is that whereas as my son Elijah (E.77) hath contracted with Herman Wicecarver for a piece of land for which I am in part bound to pay for, and a bond secures the conveyance to be made to the said Elijah. Now it is my will that so much as my estate hath paide or shall pay toward the said purchase, be considered as so much of my said son Elijah's portion.

Lastly. I nominate and appoint John Amiss (E.74) and Gabriel Green Executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have here-

unto set my hand [and] seal this twenty-second day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

Sealed, signed & acknowledged as below William Howe, John James (D.28).

Joseph Basye (L.S.)

Codicil, made the day above written by Joseph Basye.

1st. It is my will that twelve pounds be raised out of my estate for the education of my daughter Polly (E.78).

2nd. It is my will that fifty pounds be raised out of my estate for the education of my daughter Edna (E.79).

3d. It is my will that fifty pounds be raised out of my estate for the education of my daughter Hannah (E.80).

4th. It is my will that son Elijah (E.77) be first executor & jointly named with the above John Amiss (E.74) & Gabriel Green and that if the said Elijah pay for the land above mentioned in my will at the price contacted for out of his estate, that then he shall enjoy the same forever. Witness my hand & seal to this codicil bearing date with the above the 22d day of Feby, 1799.

Signed, sealed & acknowledged as the last will and testament of Joseph Basye in the presence of us. William Howe, John James (D.28).

Joseph — Basye (L.S.)
his mark

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 17th day of June, 1799, this last will and testament of Joseph Basye, dec'd, together with the codicil thereto annexed was exhibited to the court and partly proved by the oath of William Howe one of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be certified. And at a court held for the said county the 15th day of July, 1799, the said will together with the codicil thereto annexed was further proved by the oath of John James the other witness & ordered to be recorded, and on the motion of Gabriel Green & John Amiss (E.74) the two surviving executors therein named, certificate is granted them for obtaining a probat— thereof in due form, they having qualified thereto & entered into bond with John Yates & David Briggs as their securities in the penalty of four thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs.

Teste: John Jameson, Cl. Cur.

Indexes in Culpeper County, Virginia, show the following:

"Estate of Joseph Bayse.

Inventory filed—1813-1817, in Will Book G, page 252.

Appraisement filed—1813-1817, in Will Book G, page 255.

Executor's Account filed—1813-1817, in Will Book G, page 257."

[Book G, covering years 1813-1817 is missing.] *The General Index to Wills*, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows that Joseph Basye's Inventory was shown in Book G, page 252. Also that Joseph Basye's Appraisement was shown in Book G, page 255. Also that Joseph Basye's Exor's Account was shown in Book G, page 257. Will Book G, covers the years 1813-1817 and is missing from the records of Culpeper County.

Minute Book 1798-1799, page 812, November 25, 1799, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Gabriel Green and John Amiss, (E.74) Executors of Joseph Basye bring suit against Lewis Ferguson.

D. 27. JAMES BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. about 1770. d. 1819. m. Elizabeth Taylor 1792.

b. —————. d. about 1858.

Their children: E.84, E.85, E.86, E.87.

James Basye is named in the will of his father. See under (C.7).

James Basye married Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor, of Fauquier County, Virginia. It is said she was a second cousin of President Taylor. They were married in Fauquier County, Virginia.

The Statutes at Large of Virginia, From October Session, 1792, to December Session, 1806, Inclusive, in three volumes (new series), being a continuation of Henning, Vol. II (which is the same as Vol. XV, of Henning), at page 121, shows: That twenty-four acres of land, lying in the County of Culpeper, the property of James Basye, shall be, and they are hereby vested in Joseph Basye [D.26], William Howe, Gabriel Green, Anthony Haynie, John Puller, William F. Grant, and John Corbin, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or a majority of them, laid off into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, and establish a town by the name of Jamestown. And on page 122: The trustees of the said towns respectively, or a majority of them, are empowered to make such rules and orders for the regular building of houses therein, as to them shall seem best, and to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the lots. (Memo.—The foregoing items are taken from *An Act to Establish Several Towns*, passed January 15, 1798.)

A History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia, page 197, says: In 1798, 25 acres of James Basy's land vested in Thomas Spilman, Henry Pendleton, Jr., Bywaters, and Reid, for the town of Clerksburg, in Culpeper County.

Also, *Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia, Embracing a Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Philip Slaughter's History of St. Mark's Parish*, Part I, page 112, says: In 1798, 25 acres of James Basy's land vested in Thomas Spilman, Henry Pendleton, Jr., Bywaters, and Reid, for the town of Clerksburg, in Culpeper County.

Virginia Valley Records, Genealogical and Historical Materials of Rockingham County, Virginia, and Related Regions, at pages 94-96, shows a petition to both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1798, relating to streets and alleys in the Town of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, and is signed by a number of persons, including James Basley. (It has a question mark after the name to indicate uncertainty in the spelling.)

"Marriage Register No. 1," page 362, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows James Basye gives bond to marry Elizabeth Taylor. Turner Morehead is security. September 20, 1792. "Marriage Register No. 2," page 231, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows James Basye security on marriage bond of Henry Griffin to Gracey B. Coppage, dated February 6, 1801. "Marriage Register No. 2," page 301, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows James Basye as security on marriage bond of William Lunsford to marry Brunetta Taylor, dated February 25, 1803.

"Deed Book U," pages 290-292, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Thomas Blackwell and wife to James Basye, dated September 24, 1796. £ 36, 18 shillings. 41 acres. Acknowledged June 17, 1799 and recorded. "Deed Book V," pages 247-248, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of mortgage from James Basye, dated June 20, 1800, to William Hodgson, secured on a store building and half acre in the town of JAMESTOWN in Culpeper county to secure payment of a note for \$222.43. James Basye is described as of Fauquier county. Proved and recorded June 23, 1800. "Deed Book V," pages 300-302, Culpeper

County, Virginia, shows deed from James Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, of Fauquier County, dated Sept. 18, 1800, to Gabriel Green, \$200, 41 acres which adjoins the lands of Isaac Basye (D.30). Deed proved Oct. 20, 1800.

"Deed Book 15," pages 314-315, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows :

"This indenture made and entered into this twenty third day of June in the year of our lord one thousand Eight hundred and three Between Martin Pickett of the County of Fauquier and State of Virginia of the one part, and James Basye of the said County and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Martin Pickett for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred Dollars to him in hand paid by the said James Basye the Receipt whereof the said Martin Pickett do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold aliened and confirmed and do by these presents grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said James Basye his heirs and assigns all that tract or parcel of land lying in the County of Fauquier aforesaid Beginning at A three white oaks on Taylors Branch corner to George Green, thence with Greens line So. 82 East 52 poles to B a stone corner to Green thence No. 81 E 48 poles to C, a white oak near the Gum spring corner to Green and Griffin, thence with Griffin No. 13-3/4 West 146 poles to D. a stone in Griffins old line on the road, thence with Griffin along the Road No. 69 W 30 poles to E the Bank of said Branch, thence Down the several meanders thereof to the Beginning containing Fifty two acres more or less with all houses profits, advantages Hereditaments, ways waters with the appurtenances of every kind and nature whatsoever thereunto appurtenant. To have and to hold the aforesaid bargained premises with their appurtenances unto the said James Basye and his heirs and assigns, and Lastly the aforesaid Martin Pickett for himself his heirs Executors and administrators do warrant and forever defend the aforesaid bargained premises with their appurtenances unto the said James Basye his heirs or assigns against all person or persons whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day above written.

Martin Pickett (L.S.)

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 23d day of May, 1803 This Indenture was acknowledged by the said Martin Pickett to be his act and deed and ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: F. Brooke C.C."

"Deed Book CC," pages 232-233, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of trust from James Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, dated Nov. 9, 1808, to Lewis Amiss, trustee for Thomas Spindle, \$58. Same land conveyed to James Basye by Cornelius Scott (D.31) in Culpeper County. Witnesses: Henry Basye (E.54), Isaac Basye (D.30) and others. James Basye is described as of Fauquier County. Partly proved Feb. 20, 1809, fully proved, June 19, 1809, and recorded. "Deed Book LL," page 78, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows a bill of sale or lease from Elizabeth Basye and Margaret Taylor of certain slaves, to Vincent Tapp (E.85), George W. Tapp (E.87) and Moses Green (E.86), dated Feb. 16, 1819, to make them equal with the others in the division of property (but does not say whose property. Witnesses: Benjamin Basye (E.76), Henry Basye (E.54). Acknowledged and recorded Sept. 20, 1819.

James Basye was a merchant and a landed proprietor. His business transactions were on a large scale for that early period of United States history. In the course of his buying stocks of goods for his merchandising, it was necessary to purchase by paying part cash and obtaining short term credit for balance. Personal

security was generally accepted with a promissory note for the balance. The custom then was that the note would mature in a few months after delivery of the goods, thus giving the merchant an opportunity to sell enough to pay the balance due. The merchant also must sell on short term credit. Failure to pay subjected both the principal debtor and his securities to imprisonment for debt. These customs of extending short term credit and of imprisonment for nonpayment extended westward into the Louisiana Purchase.

In the case of the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al., shown next following, for non-payment of his promissory note secured by the personal endorsement of his father, Edmond Basye (C.7), it is a matter of history that the country had not yet recovered from the financial obligations of the Revolutionary War, and business generally suffered. Edmond Basye (C.7) was in debt to no man. Along towards the end of his life he was dividing his large holding of lands among his children to keep them together on his large plantation as long as he could. He had been successful in all his enterprises and he wanted to see his children prosper. So he endorsed the note of his son James in whom he had great confidence. James was well-to-do, a land owner, and had built up a good business credit. In this suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al., it cannot be said that James Basye tried to evade payment or to beat his creditors out of their just due. He had lands and other property of his own, but could not sell it on the market quickly to raise the money to meet his just obligation. He had obligations owing to him, some of which he turned over to apply on his own indebtedness, but was not given credit for it. He justly complained also of the false advertisement by his creditors that he had assigned *all* his accounts to them, with the result that when he tried to recover in the courts the indebtedness owing to him, he was not successful and lost all those assets with which to pay. And so in time judgment was had against James Basye and against the property transferred to Elizamond Basye (D.25) by Edmond Basye (C.7), and the property was sold. But James Basye was not bankrupt, as the administration on his estate shows. It is to be regretted that some of the original papers have been lost from the files. There is no other record kept of these proceedings.

A suit was brought by Joseph Riddle and James Dall under the name of Joseph Riddle & Co., merchants, against James Basye (D.27) and others, heirs of Edmund Basye (C.7) in the Superior Chancery Court for the District of Richmond, to recover the debt of James Basye. \$2400. Amended petition filed in March, 1806. Judgment rendered for pltf. against Elizamond Basye (D.25) grantee of Edmond Basye (C.7), for \$2353.22, Oct. 3, 1820. The 210 acres advertised to be sold April 27, 1822. In this suit Ethelbert Basye (E.84) testifies that in the latter part of 1812 he was at Elizamon Basye's home in Kentucky and saw the Will of Edmund Basye, Sen. And William Howe testifies Nov 6, 1813, that he wrote the will of Edmond Basye, Sen.

The petition says the sale was fraudulent & that Edmund (C.7) removed to Kentucky with Elizamond. Another amended petition recites the death recently of Edmund Basye, Sen. (C.7).

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al., is the following:

"The joint and several answers of Nancy Basye (D.23), Henry Basye (E.54) and Edmund Basye (E.52) to the Bill of Complaint exhibited against them by Joseph Riddle & James Dall late merchants and partners trading under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. These Defendants saving to themselves all just exceptions to the said Bill, for answer thereto, or to so much thereof

as they are advised, it is material or necessary they should answer to, answer and say, that they positively deny that they are possessed or ever have been of any of the property which was the property of Edmund Basye the elder at the time he became security for his son James Basye; these defendants further answering say that about the year 1771 the said Edmund Basye (C.7) the Elder, laid off for, and gave to his son Edmund (D.23) who was the husband of your Respondent Nancy and father to your other respondents, two hundred acres of land lying in the county of Culpeper, which land was then all in woods and totally unimproved, that he immediately entered in to the possession thereof and proceeded to clear and improve the same until the commencement of the Revolutionary War when he entered into the army and soon after died of the small pox that ever since that melancholy and distressing event, your respondent Nancy with her children have continued to live on and enjoy the said land as the property of her husband and had made considerable improvement in buildings and otherwise, but no deed was made to her husband in his life time as to these defendants until about six or seven years ago, when the said Edmund Basye the Elder being about to remove to Kentucky made Deeds to them for the said land according to a division which they had agreed to among themselves, to wit. To your Respondent Henry for eighty acres and to your other respondents for the balance of said land, but they utterly deny that there was any fraud intended or existing in this transaction, but on the contrary that it was a fair and bona fide confirmation of a gift made about thirty years before by way of advancement to a son.

This defendant Henry further answering saith that he is in possession of a negro woman which once was the property of the said Edmund Basye the Elder, but which was given by him to the wife of this Defendant, (who was also a grand daughter of the said Edmund Basye the Elder) before this Respondent intermarried with her, which took place about eleven years ago, since which this Respondent has remained in quiet possession of the said slave. These defendants further answering say that they never heard, until the exhibition of the plaintiff's Bill, that James Basye, whom they allege to be their Debtor, was insolvent nor do they now believe it to be true that he is insolvent and these defendants further answering say that from the plaintiffs own showing the lands of Edmund Basye the Elder, had he any, could not, as they are advised, be made liable to the payment of this Debt, as this debt is said to be due by note only. These Defendants having answered the complainants Bill as fully as they are able pray to be dismissed with their costs in this behalf now unjustly sustained.

Culpeper County towit.

Nancy Basye, Henry Basye & Edmund Basye make oath before me a justice of the peace for the said county that the matters and things stated in their answer as of their own knowledge are true and that those stated as of the knowledge or information of any other person they believe to be true.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1807.

Tho. Spindle.

Filed May 23, 1807."

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al., is the following:

"The separate answer of James Basye (D.27) to a Bill of Complaint exhibited against him & others in the Superior Chancery Court for the District of Richmond by Joseph Riddle & James Dall under the name & firm

of Joseph Riddle & Co. This defendant now and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving to himself all and every benefit of exception to the many uncertainties and untruths in the said Bill contained for answer thereunto saith. That it is true that he and his father the said Edmund Basye did execute the bond in the Bill mentioned, binding themselves, their heirs Excrs & admrs. to make good the said accounts & evidences of debt as stated in the Bill and also executed the notes therein mentioned. But this defendant saith that it is positively agreed by the agent of the Complainants at the time of executing the three notes that the bond which was of a prior date should be given up and the accounts & evidences of accounts should stand good for that amount. This defendant further positively refusing to become security to the notes on any other conditions whatever. This defendant further answering saith that the said complainants by their agents who refused to take assignment of any account which was not due the dignity of a warrant defrauded this defendant of upwards of Fifty pounds by their general advertisement which specified that they had assignment of all his accounts and in every instance where this defendant brought a warrant the said advertisement was plead in bar and the magistrate refused to grant judgment although this defendant had evidence to prove the justice of said accounts. This defendant further saith that he had a claim against the estate of Cornelius Scott (D.31) which was never assigned to the Complainants to the amount of twenty-five pounds or thereabouts which amount however will appear by reference to the records of Culpeper County Court which was recovered and withheld by Mr. Williams Attorney for the complainants which sum with the interest thereon this defendant humbly conceives he ought to have due credit for. This defendant further saith that at the time his father removed to Kentucky, Isaac Basye (D.30) brother of this defendant entered on a part of the lands in the Bill mentioned for the term of five years and as a rent therefor was to give a comfortable support to his mother Winifred Basye (C.7) during that time if she should live so long and in case of her death before that term was ended he was to pay the sum of twenty-five pounds per annum for the residue of the term. She departed this life about ten months before the expiration of the five years. This defendant further saith that his father Edmund Basye made a will in his life time naming his wife Winifred & Son Isaac Executrix & Executor therein which he carried to Kentucky with him, and which this defendant supposes to be in the hands of the defendant Elizamon Basye but he is very confident that there has no administration whatever taken place. This defendant further saith that Elizamon Basye moved a considerable part of the slaves & personal estate of this defendant's father to the State of Kentucky as the Bill states and that Isaac Basye has removed the residue to the State of Tennessee. This defendant further answering saith that he is in the possession of the lands which his father conveyed to Elizimon Basye, but this defendant cannot answer sundry interrogatories required by the Bill as he was not privy to any of the writings or transactions further than he has already stated.

This defendant denies all fraud and combination without that &c. and prays to be hence dismissed with his costs in this behalf wrongfully sustained.

James Basye

Verified &c. &c. Jany 17, 1812."

"Will Book 4," pages 206-208, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following Will:

"In the name of God amen. I Joseph Taylor of Fauquier County of thee parish of Leedes being old and weak of Body but of Perfect and Sound

Mind & Memory do make and ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner and form following.

"That is to Say first I commend my Soul to God its creater in all humble Hope of its future hapiness through the only merits of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, And my body to the ground to be cleanly burried at the discession of my executors hereafter Named and as to Worldly Estate which God has been pleased to bless me With I give and bequeath as followeth.

'Imprimis, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Peggy Taylor one third of all my Estate both real and personal during her natural Life. Item I give and bequeath to my said Wife in Trust, for the only benefit of My Daughter Bronetta Luntsford & her heir for ever The following Negroes Meshach, Lewis, Sal, Agga, Shedrach, & Simon, & also their increase: Item I give and Bequeath unto my said wife in Trust for the only Benefit of my Daughters Elizabeth Basey (D.27) & her Heirs for ever, The following Negroes. Argyle, Moses, Beth, Lucy, Joshua the carpenter & Black Joshua. & their increase to wit Fanny, Selva, Mary, Mima & Cloo & all her future increase. Item I give and Bequeath to my Grandson, Seth Luntzford, Young Beth to him and his heirs forever. Item I give and Bequeath to my Grandson, Ethelbert Basey (E.84), Negro Selah, to him and his heirs forever. Item I give and bequeathe unto my Grand Daughter Sophea Basey (E.85) one Negro Girl named Lucy, to her & her heirs for ever. Item I give and bequeath to my grand Daughter, Basey (E.87) one Negro girl named Grace, to her and her Heirs for ever. Item I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Harriott Basey (E.86) one negro Girl named Marcah, to her and her Heirs for ever & it is my Will and desire if Either the Negroes Should die with out issue that they shall have another negro given to them out of the increase of the negroes willed to ther mother I mean the Legacies given to my Grand Children. Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Bronetta Luntzford & Elizabeth Basey (D.27) all the tract of land whereon I now Live to be divided in Such a manner as to give my Daughter Brunetta Twenty five acres more than my Daughter Elizabeth to them & their Heirs forever.

"Lastly I nominate and appoint my beloved wife executrix & John H. Gaskins executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all others by me heretofore made.

Joseph Taylor (SEAL)

Signed sealed & acknowledged To be the Last will of the Testator in presence of us February 14th 1806 Joseph Blackwell Sen'r., Travis Coppidge, Charles Coppidge."

"At a court continued and held for Fauquier County the 29th day of April 1806.

"This will was proved by the oathes of Charles Coppage and Travis Coppage and by the affirmation of Joseph Blackwell and ordered to be recorded and on the motion of Peggy Taylor who made oath and together with Joseph Blackwell & Wm. Lunsford her securities entered into and acknowledged bond in the Penalty of Twenty Thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs certificate is granted her for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

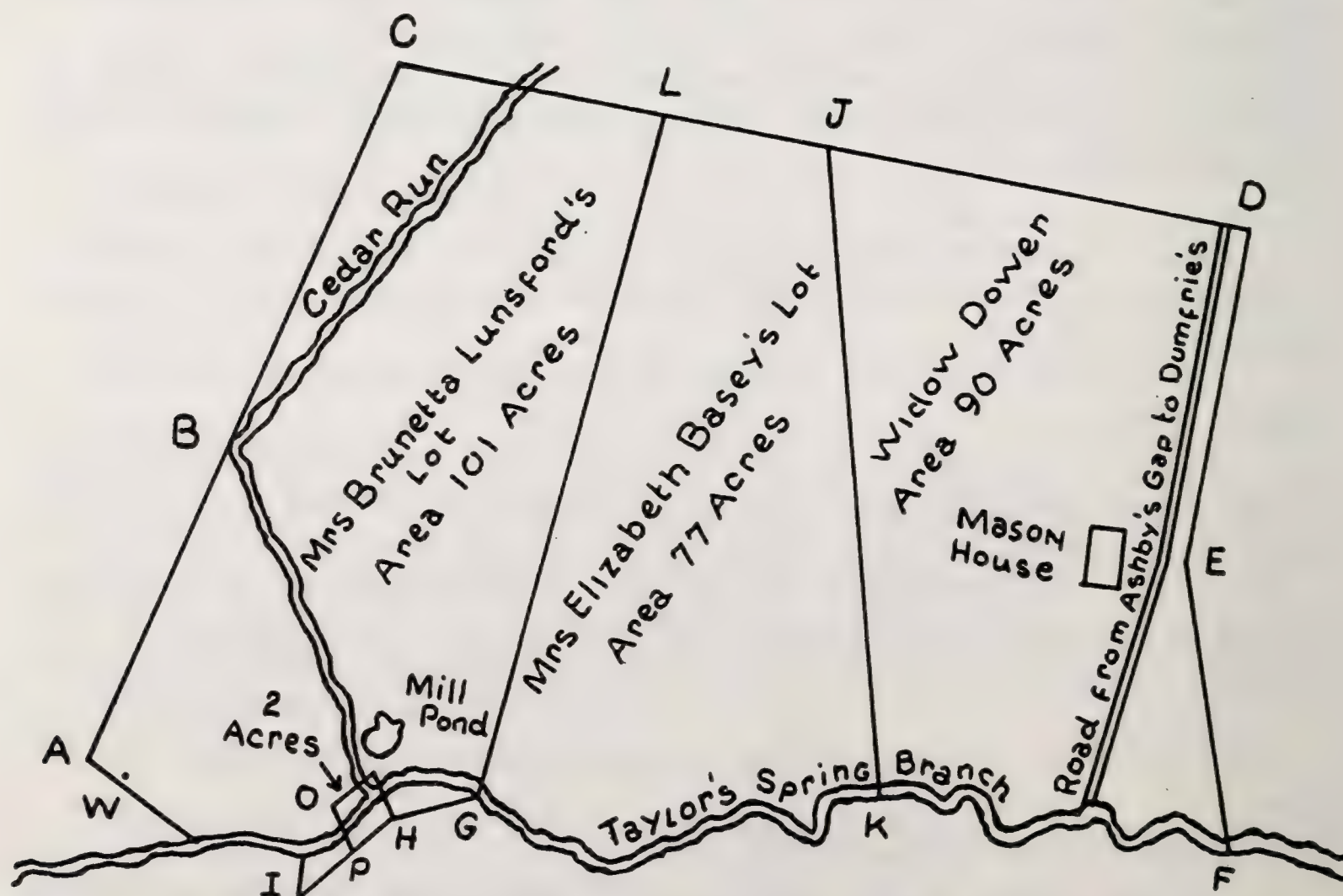
Teste: H. B. Campbell C.C."

"Will Book No. 5," pages 79-80, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"Fauquier County, September 2nd, 1806.

At the request of Mrs. Peggy Taylor and by the direction of Messrs. John Cooke (D.33), Wm. Barker and John Gaskins, Commissioners appointed

to divide the estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased. I surveyed and divided the lands belonging to the said estate as followeth, towit: Beginning at A a blazed hickory and white oak supposed to be in Bell's (now Edmonds) line, thence N $41\frac{3}{4}$ W. 77 poles to B two stumps on the north side of Cedar Run supposed to be corner to Bell thence N 42 W. 135 poles to C, the dividing corner between said Joseph Taylor and Richard Taylor (now Jeffries) thence with the dividing line N $23\frac{1}{2}$ E 211 poles to D a Gum and Persimmon another dividing corner by the side of the Dumfries Road thence S. 66 E. $74\frac{1}{4}$ poles to E. a stone by the side of said Road thence S. 85 E. 69 poles to F. near a large rock on the bank of Taylors Spring Branch, thence down the meanders thereof S. 16 W. 16 poles S. 30 W. 23 poles S. $15\frac{1}{2}$ E. 25 poles S. 18 W. 26 poles S. 35 W. 15 poles S. 60 E. 16 poles, S. 34 ". 23 poles S. $15\frac{1}{2}$ E. 25 poles S. 18 W. 26 poles S. 35. W. 15 poles S. 60 E. 16 poles S. 34 W. 24 poles S. $22\frac{1}{2}$ E. 42 poles S. 61 W. 40 poles S. $8\frac{1}{2}$ W. 23 poles to G, three white oaks on the Bank of said Branch corner to Green and Basye thence with Green S. 15 W. 36 poles to H a small white oaks on a hill side then S. 25 E. $34\frac{1}{2}$ poles to I, a small white oak and gum thence N 55 W. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poles to the Bank of Cedar Run thence down the Run S. 31 W. 7 poles S. 20 W. 48 poles S. $21\frac{1}{2}$ W. $21\frac{1}{2}$ poles to M a Double Sycamore Corner to Green thence the same course continued in all 2774 poles to the beginning, containing 270 acres. Then by direction of said commissioners began the widows dower at D the gum & persimmon corner to Jeffries thence S. $23\frac{1}{2}$ W. 105 poles to J a pile of stone thence S. $76\frac{1}{2}$ E. $150\frac{3}{4}$ poles to K the Bank of said Branch thence up the Branch and the out boundaries of the main tract to D, containing 90 acres. Then went to H, a small white oak corner to Green and ran S. 65 W. 20 poles to N in the mill pond thence S. 25 E. 16 poles to a stone on a hill, thence N. 65 E. 20 poles to P a black oak in Green's line, thence with Green's line to H, containing two acres including the mill and to be held in common among the legatees. Then went to J the pile of stones corner to dower lot &



Plat shown in Will Book 6, page 90, Fauquier County, Virginia, dividing the real property in the Estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

ran S. 23½ W. 32 poles S a stone in a marsh one chain from the foot of the hill thence S. 48 E. 160 poles to G three white oaks corner to Green, allotting to Mrs. Elizabeth Basye 77 acres on the north side of the line SG and to Mrs. Brunetta Lunsford 101 acres on the south side of said line.

Charles Kemper, S.F.C.

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 25th day of September, 1809, this dower & division of the estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased, was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H. R. Campbell, C. C."

"Book 5 of Wills," page 80, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:
"Division of the Estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

Mrs. Taylor's dower:

negroes Simon, Bett, Fanny, Joshua (Carpenter), Selah, Shadrock
£ 35- 8 - 10

⅓ part of stock & furniture.

part of the land agreeable to plat.

Mrs. Lunsford's part:

negroes Mistuck, Lewis, Salley, Young Bett, Aggy. £ 35- 8 - 10

⅓ part of stock & furniture

part of land agreeable to plat.

Mrs. Basye's part

negroes Agile, Moses, Lucy, Joshua, Miller, Sylvia, Mary, Mymey,
Chloe, Lucy, Grace, Maria

⅓ part of stock & furniture.

part of land agreeable to plat.

The mill and two acres of land adjoining is mutually held between Mrs. Taylor and her two daughters, Mrs. Lunsford and Mrs. Basye.

Agreeable to an order of Court we have divided the estate of Joseph Taylor deceased among his representatives as per list above. It is agreed between the representatives that if any loss of land should take place that it be mutual.

John Cooke (D.33), Wm. Barker, John H. Gaskins."

"At a court held for Fauquier County the 25th day of September, 1809, this division of dower of the estate of Joseph Taylor, dec'd was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: H. R. Campbell, C.C."

Deed Book 14, pages 933-935, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows mortgage from James Basye to Joseph Thornburgh & Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for £ 325, 19 shillings, 2 pence, Maryland Currency, 50 a. of which he now has possession, and 42 a. bought of Thomas Blackwell. Refers to a suit in Fauquier County now pending. Dated July 29, 1800. Proved March 25, 1801, and recorded. "Deed Book 15," page 166, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows a Bill of Sale by James Basye of 5 negroes, Sary, Lucy, Agga, Silvey and Myma, 3 horses, 2 cows and calves, 4 feather beds & furniture, one desk, &c. to Joseph Taylor, dated January 7, 1802. Acknowledged May 24, 1802, and recorded. "Deed Book 17," pages 478-480, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed in trust from James Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, to Margaret Taylor for Elizabeth Basye, dated October 25, 1809, 5 shillings and in consideration that said Elizabeth hath joined in another conveyance to John H. Gaskins conveying land to which said Elizabeth

was entitled under the will of her father Joseph Taylor for £ 500 rec'd by James Basye. The land in this conveyance is land Elizabeth received under the will of said Joseph Taylor. The said Margaret shall apply the rents, issues & profits to the separate use of said Elizabeth during her life & to the support and maintenance of said James Baisye during his life, and then divide the same among the heirs of said Elizabeth. James and Elizabeth Basye sign but Margaret Taylor signs by mark. Proved November 27, 1809, and recorded. "Deed Book 17," pages 525-526, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from James Basye and Elizabeth Basye, wife, to John H. Gaskins, dated October 25, 1809, £ 500, 129 acres (of which 52 acres was bought from Col. Martin Pickett), also all interest in the dower tract of Margaret Taylor. Acknowledged by Elizabeth October 25, 1809, and proved as to James February 26, 1810, and then recorded.

"Deed Book 17," pages 478-479, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This Indenture made and entered into this 25th day of October 1809 Between James Basye and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Margarette Taylor of the other part, Witnesseth that the said James Basye and Elizabeth his wife for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to them in hand paid by the said Margaret Taylor at & before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipts whereof is hereby acknowledged and for the further consideration of a conveyance which the said Elizabeth Basye hath Joined the said James in to John H Gaskins for a Tract of Land situate in the county of Fauquier which the said Elizabeth was entitled to under the will of her father Joseph Taylor and of the sum of five hundred pounds received by the said James Basy from the said John H. Gaskins for the sale of said Land which said conveyance and sum of money last mentioned is the consideration moving the said James Basye to the execution of this Indenture, Have granted bargained sold aliened released and confirmed and by these presents do bargain sell alien release and confirm to the said Margaret Taylor all the rights title Interest and estate whether real or personal which they the said James Basye and Elizabeth his Wife or either of them now or hereafter may have under and by virtue of the Will of Joseph Taylor deceased or in any other manner by through or under the said Joseph Taylor whether in possession reversion or remainder except the Land so as aforesaid conveyed to the said John H Gaskins. To have and to hold the said property and estate hereby intended to be conveyed to her the said Margaret Taylor and her heirs forever. In trust nevertheless that the said Margaret Taylor & her heirs shall apply the rents issues and proffits of the same to the separate use of the said Elizabeth Basye during her natural life and to the support and maintenance of the said James Baisye during his life and afterwards divide the same Equally among the children of said Elizabeth Basye which she now hath or hereafter may have the said James Basye is not to be entitled to the proffits of the said Estate and property but only to a maintenance during his life. And the said Margaret Taylor covenants on her part faithfully to perform the Trust hereby reposed in her In Testimony whereof the said James Basye & Elizabeth his wife and Margaret Taylor have hereunto set their hands and seals the day year first above written.

James Basye, Elizabeth Basye, Margaret (x) Taylor (SEAL)
her mark

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of Israel Glascock, Wm Horner, Elijah Bashaw"

"At a Court held for Fauquier County the 27th day of November 1809 This Indenture was proved to be the act and Deed of the parties by the Oath

of William Horner a witness thereto, and at a Court continued and held for the said County the 29th of November 1809 the same was further proved by the oath of Israel Glascock another witness thereto, and at a court continued and held for the said County the first day of December 1809, the Same was further proved by the Oath of Elijah Bashaw the other witness thereto & ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: H. R. Campbell C.C."

"Minute Book No. 4," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 103, September 16, 1805, shows the following:

"On the motion of James Basye (D.27) it is ordered that Isaac Basye, (D.30) produce the will of Edmund Basye, dec'd (C.7), at the next court or show cause to the contrary." In the same book at page 119, October 21, 1805, the above order was continued to next court.

Subsequent to the filing of the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al., shown supra, and as one of the effects of it, there was filed the following suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al.; having for its purpose the production of the will of Edmond Basye (C.7), so that proper probate thereof might be had and division of the property made in accordance therewith, and to cancel the transfers of property made by Edmond Basye (C.7) to his son Elizamond Basye (D.25) affecting the 210 acres intended for James as set forth in the will. (See will under C.7). This 210 acres was eventually sold to satisfy the judgment obtained in the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al.

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al., is the following:

"To the Honorable Judge of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Fredericksburg District.

Your orator James Basye humbly complaining sheweth unto the court that his father Edmund Basye (C.7) departed this life sometime in the year of our Lord ———, having first made his last will and testament disposing of the greater part if not the whole of his estate, and appointed his sons Joseph Basye (D.26) and Isaac Basye (D.30) and his wife Winifred Basye executors and executrix thereof, and your orator shews that the said last will & testament upon the death of the said Edmond Basye fell into the hands of a certain Elizmond Basye (D.25) another of the sons of the said testator who hath ever since his death detained the same in his possession and hath at all times refused to bring it forward to be proved, a copy of which said last will, as it is said, your orator hath obtained and filed herewith and prays that it may be taken and considered as a part of this his bill. By which it will appear amongst other things that the testator devised to your orator two hundred and ten acres of land whereon he then resided, be the same more or less, after the death of his wife Winifred, to whom he gave the same during her life in lieu of dower in other lands given to his sons Joseph, (D.26), Richard (D.24) and Edmund Basye (D.23) but having become bound for your orator for sundry sums of money be directed that if his estate should in any manner become subjected to the payment thereof that the said land or so much thereof as should be necessary should be sold for the payment thereof, but if your orator should save harmless his said estate he was to have the said land to himself and to his heirs forever. Your orator shows further that after making his said Will the testator put him into the possession of the said tract

of land and he hath since remained in the possession thereof, the said Winnifred the wife of the testator having died in a short time after. And your orator begs leave to state further to this Honorable Court that after making his last will and testament, the said Edmund Basye on or about the 7th day of October, 1800, by deed of bargain & Sale expressing a consideration of four hundred dollars which your orator expressly avers was never bona fide paid or received, conveyed the tract of land before devised to your orator to the said Elizmond Basye, and at the same time the testator by another deed expressing a consideration of six hundred dollars which your orator likewise avers was never bona fide paid or received conveyed to the said Elizamond ten negroes all his stock of horses, cows, sheep and hogs & a bed and furniture which said last mentioned property is likewise disposed of by the last will of the testator. And moreover the said last mentioned deed contains the names of _____ negroes which are the property of your orator and to which the testator had no sort of title, And your orator expressly charges that the said deeds were both made for the purpose of evading the payment of a debt for which the said testator had become bound as security for your orator to a certain Joseph Riddle & Co. and is the same debt alluded to in the testator's will as before mentioned. And he shews further that the testator fearing lest the said Elizmond should at some distant period make some improper use of the said conveyances contrary to the express understanding between them entered into certain Articles of Agreement with the said Elizmond which is signed & sealed by them both explanatory of the views of the testator and the purposes and uses for which the conveyances aforesaid as well of the real as of the personal estate was made to the said Elizmond which are to the effect following, towit: the said Articles after reciting the said two deeds conveying the real and personal estate aforesd. express the true intent and meaning of them to be the evasion of the payment of the debt for which the said testator had become bound for your orator as aforesaid and then state that the said Elizamond is to hold the property aforesaid and have the entire direction and management thereof for and during the life of the testator and then to be disposed as follows: that if the said testator should by his will direct that the said Elizmond should enjoy a full and equal part of his said property with the rest of his children that he the sd. Elizamond should relinquish all claim to wages for management of his said estate; otherwise he was to be satisfied for his trouble; that at the death of the said Edmund his estate aforesaid should be divided according to his last will & testament, and in case he should die intestate his estate as aforesd. should be divided according to the several acts of assembly directing the course of descents and the distribution of intestate estates, and for the faithful performance of the said Articles they bound themselves each to the other in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars. A copy of which said Articles of Agreement together with copies of the two deeds first above mentioned your orator files herewith and prays they may be taken and considered as a part of this bill. After the execution of which said deeds and Articles of Agreement aforesd. the said Edmund the testator went to the state of Kentucky where his said son Elizemond resided and lived with him as your orator supposes until the time of his death without having at any time during his life revoked annulled or altered his said last will & testament, but leaving the same in full force and effect. Your orator shews further that the Articles of Agreement aforesaid were put into the hands of Isaac Basye (D.30) another of the testator's sons and named as one of his executors and which at the death of the said Isaac came to the hands of a certain Samuel L. Wharton

————— his executor in whose hands it now is. And besides your orator the testator had sundry other children, to wit, Richard Basye (D.24), Judith (D.32), who intermarried with Walter Stallard, Winnifred (D.31), who intermarried with Cornelius Scott, now decd., Thomas Basye (D.29), now deceased, leaving the following children, towit: Catherine (E.92), Lydia (E.93), Charlotte (E.94), Harriett (E.95), Winifred (E.96) and Elizmond (E.97).

Isaac Basye (D.30), now deceased, also leaving the following children, towit: Lewis (E.98), James Taylor (E.99), Sally (E.100), Franky (E.101), Nancy (E.102), Isaac (E.103), Lucy (E.104), who intermarried with a certain Kimbro.

Joseph Basye (D.26), now deceased, also leaving the following children, towit: Levina (E.74) who hath intermarried with John Amiss; Polly (E.78) who hath intermarried with Philip Amiss, Edna (E.79), Hanna Raut (E.80), widow of Thomas Raut, dec'd, and Benjamin Basye (E.76), and Catharine (E.75) who intermarried with John Basye (E.49).

Edmund Basye (D.23), now deceased, also leaving the following children, towit: John (E.49), Henry (E.54), Betsy (E.55), intermarried with *Jas.* (should be Joseph) Kemper, Nancy (E.51), intermarried with John Kemper, and Edmund Basye (E.52), now deceased, leaving his only son Edmund (F.104).

Hannah (D.33), who intermarried with John Cook and now deceased, also leaving the following children, towit: William (E.105), Betsy (E.106) who intermarried with a certain Wm. Holter, Nancy (E.107) who intermarried with a certain Benj. Ball.

Betsey (D.28) who intermarried with John James and now deceased, also leaving the following children, towit: John (E.88), Edmund (E.89), Sherrod (E.90), & Betsey (E.91) who intermarried with Henry Basye (E.54).

And the said Elizmond Basye (D.25), which said Elizmond Basye, Richard Basye (D.24), Walter Stallard (D.32) and Judith, (D.32), his wife, Winnifred Scott (D.31), widow and relict of Cornelius Scott, dec'd., and Catharine (E.92), Lydia (E.93), Charlotte (E.94), Harriett (E.95), Winnifred (E.96), and Elizmond (E.97), children of the said Thomas Basye (D.29), dec'd, and Lewis Basye (E.98), James Taylor Basye (E.99), Sally Basye (E.100), Franky Basye (E.101), Nancy Basye (E.102), Isaac Basye (E.103), and ————— Kimbro and Lucy (E.104), his wife, children of Isaac Basye, deceased, (D.30), and John Amiss and Levina (E.74), his wife, Philip Amiss and Polly (E.78), his wife, Edna Basye (E.79), Hanna Raut (E.80), widow and relict of Thomas Raut, dec'd, John Basye (E.49), and Catharine (E.49 and E.75), his wife, and Benjamin Basye (E.76), children of Joseph Basye (D.26), dec'd., and John Basye (E.49), Henry Basye (E.54), *James* (should be Joseph) Kemper (E.55) and Betsey, his wife, John Kemper and Nancy (E.51), his wife, children of Edmund Basye (D.23), dec'd, and Edmund Basye (F.104), son of Edmund Basye (E.52), who was another of the sons of the first mentioned Edmund Basye (D.23), dec'd, William Cook (E.105), William Holter and Betsey (E.106), his wife, Benjamin Ball and Nancy (E.107), his wife, children of John Cook and Hannah (D.33), his wife, now dec'd as aforesaid, John James (E.88), Edmund James (E.89), Sherrod James (E.90), & Henry Basye (E.54) and Betsey (E.91), his wife, children of the said John James and Betsey (D.28), his wife, now deceased as aforesaid, your Orator prays may be made defendants to this bill. And your Orator well hoped that after the death of the said Edmund Basye (C.7), the testator, the said Elizmond in whose custody the said last Will and Testament

always has been and now is would have come forward and produced the same in Court for proof as the law requires and as he has been frequently requested to do. But this reasonable request he hath refused to comply with, altho he hath been frequently in the County of Culpeper where said Will ought to be proved; neither would he, tho frequently requested, deliver up the said Will to any other person for the purpose of having the same proved and recorded. And your Orator also well hoped that the said Elizamond would have cancelled his deeds of conveyance for the real and personal estate aforesaid and that he would have complied with the Articles of Agreement aforesd as in equity and justice he was bound to do and he was frequently requested to do by your orator he being always willing to comply with the terms upon which his land aforesaid was given him by the said testator. But now so it is, May it please the court the said Elizmond realizing the fear of the testator with respect to the use he apprehended he would make of the said deeds in open defiance of his solemn engagements entered into in the articles of Agreement aforesaid and in utter contempt of the bequests and devises contained in the last will & testament of his father has instituted a suit at law against your orator in the superior court of law for the court of Culpeper for the land for the tract of two hundred and ten acres of land as aforesaid and having the legal title in him hath recovered the same and will evict your orator therefrom without the aid and interposition of this honorable court. To the end therefore that the said defendants may all true and perfect answers make to this bill and may say whether the will set forth is not the true last will & testament of the testator; that the said Samuel L. Wharter executor of the said Isaac Basye may set forth and produce the original articles of agreement before mentioned in his hands; that the said Elizmond be compelled to produce the said Will of the testator for record and say whether it be not his last will as aforesd; that he be compelled to cancel the deeds aforesd and submit to the disposition of the property directed by the said will and the sd. articles of agreement; that he be enjoined from all other or further proceedings in his suit at law and your orator be confirmed in his title aforesd and that he have such other and further decree in the premises as to the court may seem proper. May it please the court to grant to your orator the Commonwealth Writ of Subpoena, &c.

Culpeper County, towit:

This day came James Basye before me Daniel Ward a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid and made oath that the contents of the above bill are true to the best of knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1816.

Daniel Ward."

(Memo. Apparently filed Dec. 9, 1816.)

Several writs were issued in this case, dated Jan. 6, 1817, May 8, 1817, Oct. 3, 1817, Feb. 3, 1818, July 6, 1818, and served in the Fredericksburg District, Winchester District.

For copy of the will of Edmond Basye, senior, above mentioned, see under (C.7).

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al is the following:

"The Joint Answer of John Amiss & Levina (E.74) his wife, Philip N. Amiss & Polly (E.78), his wife, Benjamin Basye (E.76), son of Joseph Basye

(D.26), Hannah Raut (E.89), widow of Thomas Rout decd and daughter of sd Jos. Basye (D.26), Henry Basye (E.54) & Elizabeth (E.54) his wife which sd Henry is the son of Edmd Basye (D.23) and the said Elizabeth (E.91), daughter of John James dec'd, Joseph [James] Kemper and Betsy (E.55) his wife daughter of Edmund Basye (D.23) afsd. decd.

Edmund Basye (E.104) son of Edmund Basye (E.52) decd, who was son of Edmund Basye (D.23) decd, and Infant under the age of 21 years by Henry Basye (E.54) his guardian next friend, Winnifred Scott (D.31) widow of Cornelius Scott, decd and Edna Basye (E.79) daughter of Jos. Basye (D.26) decd to the Bill of Complaint exhibited against them and others by a certain James Basye (D.27) in the Superior Court of Chancery for the Fredericksburg district. These Defendants admit it was the intention of the said Edmund Basye (C.7) to make such will as is stated in the complainants bill and the defts John Amiss (E.74) Philip Amiss (E.78) and Benjamin Basye (E.76) admit that they have seen the said Will since the death of the said Edmund and they have reasons to believe that it is now in the hands of Elizmond Basye one of the other defendants who resides in the state of Kentucky and that the copy of it filed by the complainant is correct and they think that it was attested by William Howe & Catherine his wife; and they admit that the devise of certain land in said Bill mentioned to the complt. was as is stated in said annexed copy of sd Will. They admit that the said complt. is in possession of the said land but that he obtained possession thereof after the death of the sd. Edmund Basye the Devisor. These defts admit that the conveyance of the said tract of land from the said Edmund (C.7) the devisor in his life time to the said Elismund Basye (D.25) was as is set forth in the complts. bill and that no consideration was bona fide paid or received. These defts admit also, that the said Edmund (C.7) at about the same time executed to the said Elismund (D.25) another deed for ten negroes all his stock of horses &c as mentioned in the Compts bill and they admit also that no consideration was bona fide paid or received but they do not admit that any of said negroes were the property of the said Complt. on the other hand they contend they all belonged to this Edmund (C.7) the grantor. These defts. admit also that to prevent any misconception of the intention with which the above deeds were made the said Edmund and the sd. Elismund entered into articles of agreement signed and sealed by them both explanatory of the views of the said Edmund the Testator and the purposes and uses for which the conveyances aforesaid to the said Elismund were made which articles they admit to be correctly stated in the copy thereof filed by the Complt & made a part of his bill. These defts. state further that they believe that the sd Articles last mentioned were left in the hands of the sd Isaac Basye (D.30) who moved to the state Tennessee & died leaving a certain Samuel L. Wharton his executor as they have heard.

These Defts hope that if the said Complt. should succeed in establishing his title to the land in the bill mentioned that the Intention of the Testator in directing that it shall be liable for the debt due Joseph Riddle &c for which the said testator was bound, will be strictly attended to and that unless the said Complt. shall pay the said debt in some other way that the sd land be sold for this purpose, which they believe to be amply sufficient and which was certainly the intention of the Testator.

These defts. beg leave to state that they have at no time had in their possession or in any manner intermeddled with any of the property contended for. They humbly conceive therefore that as they have been brought before

this honorable court without fault and without their consent that there will be no costs decreed against them concerning the premises.

John Amiss (E.74)

Benjamin Basye (E.76)

Henry Basye (E.54)

Elizabeth Basye (E.91 and E.54)

Edmond Basye (F.104)

Phillip N. Amiss (E.78)

Winnifred (+) Scott (D.31)

her mark

Joseph Kemper³⁵ (E.55)

"Culpeper County, towit, this day personally appeared before me Thomas Spindle a justice of the peace for said County the aforesaid John Amiss (E.74), Philip N. Amiss (E.78), Benj. Basye (E.76), Henry Basye (E.54), Joseph Kemper (E.55), Winifred Scott (D.33) and made oath that the above answer is true so far as they know or believe. Given under my hand this 3rd day of September, 1818.

Tho. Spindle.

Filed Sept. 25, 1818."

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al., is the following:

"Know all Men by these presents that I Edmund Basye Sen. (C.7) of the county of Culpeper and state of Virginia, for and in consideration of six hundred dollars specie to me in hand paid by Elizmond Basye (D.25) the receipt whereof is here by acknowledged and the said Elizmon Basye of the same by these presents for ever acquitted and discharged Have granted Bargained and sold and by these presents do grant Bargain & sell unto the said Elizmon Basye and his Heirs forever the following property to wit: Ten negroes, Solomon, Rose, Dianah, Agatha & Ephraim her son, Henry, Sarah, and Lillah her daughter, Winney a girl, & one other girl distinguished and known by the name of little Agatha, five head of cattle, four Horses, twelve hogs, seven sheep and one bed and furniture to have and to hold the said Bargained premises unto him the said Elizmon Basye and his heirs forever free and clear from the claim or claims of me my Heirs Exrs or admtrs, and now at the Sealing and delivery of these presents the said Bargained property is delivered to the said Elizmon Basye in presence of the witnesses to these presents. And lastly, I the said Edmund Basye do for myself my heirs extr admtrs, and assigns the right and title of the said Bargained premises unto the said Elizmon Basye and his heirs forever warrant and defend against the claim or claims of any other person or persons what so ever, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the seventh day of October in the Year of our Lord, 1800.

Edmund Basye (LS)

Sealed & delivered in presence of Wm. Grant, Wm. Howe, Isaac Basye (D.30).

"At a Court held for Culpeper County the 20th day of October, 1800. This Bill of sale from Edmund Basye, sen. to Elizmon Basye was proved by the oaths of Wm. F. Grant and Isaac Basye two of the witnesses thereto & ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: John Jameson. Cl.

Copy teste: Wm. Broadus, Dept. Cl."

³⁵Joseph Kemper is also called James Kemper in these proceedings.

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al., is the following :

"This Indenture made this 7th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred Between Edmund Basye (C.7) sen. of Culpeper County and State of Virginia of the one part and Elizmon Basye (D.25) of Bourbon County and State of Kentucky of the other part. Witneseth that the said Edmund Basye Sen. for and in consideration of four hundred dollars to him in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said Elizmon Basye of the same forever acquitted and discharged Hath Granted, Bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell alien and enfeoff and confirm unto the Said Elizmon Basye and his heirs forever all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in that part of the county aforesaid called and known by the name of the little fork and bounded as followeth viz.

Beginning at a white oak corner to Joseph Basye (D.26) thence with his line to William Corbins thence with his line to Isaiah Corbins thence running the line between Edmund Basye, Jun and the tract meant to be conveyed by this Deed to William Cooks (E.105) line thence to Isaac Basye's (D.30) line thence to Gabriel Green's line thence a direct course to the said white oak corner to the said Joseph Basye (D.26) the Beginning containing two hundred and ten acres be the same more or less, together with all houses Buildings, ways, waters, water courses hereditaments or appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appurtenant and the Reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits whereof and every part and parcel thereof. To have and hold the above mentioned premises with the appurtenances unto the said Elizmon Basye and his heirs & assigns forever to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Elizmon Basye & his heirs & assigns forever and that free and clear from any incumbrance what so ever. And Lastly the said Edmund Basye sen doth for himself his heirs excrs, adminors and assigns covenant to and with the same Elizmon Basye that now at the sealing and delivery of these presents the said Bargained land is free and clear of all incumbrance and that he will forever warrant and defend the right and title unto him the said Elizmon Basye and his heirs forever against the claim or claims of him the said Edmund Basye sen, his heirs &c or the claim or claims of any other person or persons whatsoever. In witness where of the said Edmund Basye Sen. has here unto set his hand & seal the day and year first above written.

Edmund Basye (Seal)"

"Signed, sealed & delivered in presence of Wm. Howe, Isaac Basye (D.30), Spencer Scott."

"Received 7th October 1800 of Elizimon Basye four hundred dollars in full for the consideration within mentioned.

Edmund Basye."

"teste: Wm. F. Grant, Wm. Howe, John Amiss (E.74), Benjamin Basye (E.76)."

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 20th day of Oct. 1800.

This Indenture of Bargain and sale from Edmund Basye Sen. to Elizmon Basye together with the receipt thereon endorsed was proved by the Oaths

of Wm. F. Grant, John Amiss & Benjamin Basye three of the Witnesses thereto and ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: John Jameson Cl. C.

Copy Teste: Wm. Broadus. Dept. Cl."

Among the original papers on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the suit of James Basye v. Elizmond Basye et al., is the following:

"This indenture made the 9th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred. Between Edmund Basye sen (C.7) and Winifred his wife of the county of Culpeper of the one part, and Henry Basye (E.54) of the County aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Edmund Basye Sen for and in consideration of the sum of six pounds lawful money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said Henry Basye before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the said Edmund Basye Sen. Hath this day bargained and sold and by these presents doth hereby bargain and sell unto the said Henry Basye one certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the little fork of Rappahannock River in the county of Culpeper, aforesaid and bounded as followeth towit. Beginning at a white oak black oak and two hickory saplings corner to Edmund Basye Jr. thence N. 64° E. 100 poles to a Spanish Oak S. 6° E. 139 poles a white and red oak on the North side of a branch of mill run thence N. 68° W. 102 po. to an ash on mill run corner to said Edmund Basye thence N. 8° W. 145 pole to the Beginning containing eighty acres be the same more or less together with all houses buildings water ways water courses Hereditaments and appurtenances to the said tract of land belonging or in any way appurtenanting and the reversion, reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits there of and every part and parcel there of and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property and Demand whatsoever of them the said Edmund Basye Sen and Winifred his wife in and to the same belonging or in any way appurtenanting. To have and to hold the above mentioned premises with the appurtances and every part and parcel there of unto the said Henry Basye his heirs or assigns to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Henry Basye and his heirs or assigns forever, and that freed and cleared from all Incumbrances whatsoever, And the said Edmund Basye doth for himself and his heirs covenant and agree to and with the said Henry Basye his heirs and assigns that he the said Edmund Basye shall and will hereafter at any time execute or suffer to be executed for the aforesaid premises in fee simple to the said Henry Basye his heirs and assigns forever, In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Edmund Basye (L.S)

Signed sealed & delivered in the presence of Wm. F. Grant, Edmund Basye (E.52), Benjamin Basye (E.76), Spencer Scott"

"Recd. the 9th day of Oct. 1800 Twenty dollars in full for the consideration within mentioned and per me. \$20.

Edmund Basye."

"At a Court held for Culpeper County the 20th day of October, 1800. This indenture of bargain and sale from Edmund Basye together with the receipt thereon indorsed was proved by the oaths of William F. Grant, Ben-

jamin Basye and Spencer Scott, three of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: John Jameson Cl. Cur.

A Copy teste: John Jameson Cl. Cur."

"Will Book H," in Culpeper County, Virginia, at pages 292-293, shows the following:

"An inventory and appraisement of the Estate of James Basye (D.27), deceased, taken this 21st day of December, 1820.

1 negro woman name Sarah and her child Mesheck	325.
1 Do boy Henley	300.
1 Do girl Matilda	180.
1 Do boy Simons	125.
1 bed and bedstead with 2 quilts, one blanket 2 sheets 2 pillows and double coverlet	30.
1 bed 2 counterpanes & 2 sheets	25.
1 do 1 bedstead with 1 counterpane, two quilts 2 pillows, & pair sheets	25.
1 desk	10.
1 set sad irons . . . . .	.88
1 hackle & cards	2.
1 small wheel	1.50
1 trunk . . . . .	.50
2 boxes . . . . .	.75
1 reel . . . . .	.25
1 pine table . . . . .	.25
1 cherry table	2.50
1 pine ditto	1.75
1 cupboard	5.00
2 Sermon books, Bible & dictionary	5.00
1 small trunk	1.25
1 case razors . . . . .	.25
1 looking glass	1.25
4 earthen dishes . . . . .	.85
2 brass candle stand snuffers & tray	1.50
1 set castors . . . . .	.50
27 earthen plates & bowl	1.00
1 tea table with 11 cups, 9 sauces, cream pot 1/2 doz. teaspoons	1.50
1 earthen pitcher & ten camoles (?)	1.70
1 tureen . . . . .	.25
6 pewter plates, 6 ad [assorted?] spoons, salt stand, & pepper box	1.00
2 pair sheep sheers & 1 do of cloth	1.50
1 wine pitcher, 1 decanter, 1 tumbler	1.00
4 knives & four forks . . . . .	.25
	<hr/>
	1054.18
1 brass skillet	5.
1 hammer & lanthorn . . . . .	.25
1 pair steelgards	3.00
8 chairs	1.
1 shot gun	6.

3 augur(s), iron square, old iron &c.	2.50
1 saddle	1.
14 waggon bags	2.
4 table cloths & 4 towels	4.
2 small & 1 large jug .....	.75
1 shovel & tongs, 3 andirons .....	.75
1 side saddle	4.
1 chest .....	.25
parcel pickled pork supposed 14 cwt. @5 .....	.70
2 bushels salt	2.00
parcel pens .....	.54
parcel of loose flour	1.12½
9 tubs & chest	2.
1 bag & beans .....	.25
Hogs lard, more or less	6.00
3 stone pots	1.50
2 tin pans 1 bucket & sugar pot .....	.75
kitchen furniture &c.	6.
2 big wheels .....	.50
1 hand mill	2.
Slay [Sleigh?] & harness .....	.75
1 grindstone	1.25
4 cyder barrels & Rinlet [rundlet]	1.50
3 large plows	10.
3 harrows	5.
2 small plows & cradles	2.
1 Cary plow without stoob(?) [beam?] .....	.50
7 axes & 4 wedges	5.
4 grubing hoes	3.
2 swingle trees & spade	1.
1 log chain	1.50
4 Scythes & their cradles	3.
waggon & tent with other apparel	40.
1 bay horse	20.
sorrel horse	30.
dark bay horse	20.00

1321.84½

1 bay mare	15.
1 colt	15.
4 set geer	10.
30 planks	4.
50 barrels corn more or less	62.50
remnant of hay & 2 stacks fodder	12.
wheat	22.50
parcel of wheat	2.
parcel of flax seed	1.
4 tubs & 1 half bushel	1.25
2 oat stacks	2.00
2 rye stacks	6.00
parcel short corn	2.
stack tops & shucks	10.

1 pied cow & calf	8.
1 ditto ditto ditto	8.00
1 ditto ditto ditto	8.
1 red ditto ditto	8.
1 white faced cow & calf	5.
1 white faced heifer	6.
1 bull	9.
2 sows & 10 shoats	12.
twenty geese	3.33
18 sheep	22.50
1 culling box	1.
saw & drawing knife .....	.75
1 bee stand	1.50
2 saws, 2 scythes &c. ....	.50
1 look glass & pot .....	.56
1 umbrella	3.50
<hr/>	
\$1584.73½	

"In pursuance of the order of Culpeper Court we the appraisers being first sworn, Pierce Perry, Armistead Corbin, John Gordon, have appraised the above property.

Pierce Perry, Armistead Corbin, John Gordon, Bennett Luttrell
Moses Green (E.86), Admr. of said estate.

"At a court held for Culpeper county the 19th day of March, 1821, this inventory and appraisalment of the estate of James Baisye was returned into court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Th. W. Lightfoot, C.C."

Will Book H, in Culpeper County, Virginia, pages 293-294, shows the following:

"A list of the sales of the estate of James Basye, dec'd, on the 4th January, 1821:

1 pine table 80 cts. one banhan [Banyan] plough 3.	3.80
1 Cary plough 2.25 1 large Carry plough 4.	6.25
1 large cultivator 1.90 one single codder(?) & Cary plough 1.35	2.25
2 shovel ploughs & clevis irons 1.50	1.50
1 cultivator & clevis iron 1.55 one harrow 1.07	2.62
1 log chain 3.05 four broad hose 1.35	4.40
three grubbing hoes 1.55 two axes 60 two ditto 2.35	4.50
one spad & iron 35 four augurs 1.50 iron square 55	2.40
pair flat irons 75 hackle 1.80 two pair wedges 1.90	4.45
Hammon (?) drawing knife & saw 75 parcel old irons 1.75	2.50
two swingletrees 60 seven tubs 2.10 shot gun 3.25	5.95
bed & furniture 25.00 bed & bed furniture 29.00	54.00
five scythes .31 pair steelgards 2.10	2.41
three boxes 90 one walnut box 50 small wheel 2.01	3.41
1 calf skin 25 two reels 12½ two stone jugs 56 .....	.93
pine table 26 pair cards & jugg 25 26 ch. 51	1.02
six chairs 97 bed & furniture 20.00 slay & harness 50	21.47
Four tables & four towels 2.00 walnut table 2.00	4.00
looking glass 1.02 four books 1.77 razor & case 50	3.29

two brass candlesticks 52 set cups & saucers 1.25	1.77
parcel cups & saucers 25 castors & stand 41 dozen plates 77	1.37
dishes & plates 50 tin pans 1.76 four dishes 36	2.62
two tea pots 28 tea board & bowl 1.17 eleven plates 70	2.15
bread basket, pitcher &c. 1.00 six pewter plates, two coffee pots, 1.03	2.03
Copper kettle 4.00 coffee mill 1.11 large bowl 46	5.57
trunk 75 desk 6.25 cupboard 25 looking glass 8	7.33
hone & sheep shares 1.11 pair cloth shears 25	1.36
shovel & tongs 1.23 scythe & cradle 2.65 tea kettle 1.61	6.49
pot hooks & skillet 50 two pots 1.00 two tubs & pales 1.66	3.16
two ovens 1.01 skillet 6¼ large wheel 57 one ditto 6¼	1.70½

166.70½

hand mill 1.51 grindstone 1.46 parcel tubs & salt 2.01	4.98
bag & beans 25 chest 12 hogs lard 1.26 pot of lard 50	2.13
811 lbs salted pork 34.95 bull 6.01 cow & calf 2.50	43.46
cow & calf 8.00 one ditto ditto 11.00 one ditto 12.50 one ditto 10.01	41.51
heifer 7.50 parcel of hogs 11.00 six sheep 10.25 ditto do 9.	37.75
six sheep 6.00 saddle 76 negro boy Simon 125.00	131.76
negro girl Matilda 212.00 negro boy Henry 400	612.
four set gear 8.86 waggon 45.50 sorrel horse 25.00	79.36
Bay horse 18.00 ditto ditto 20.25 bay mare 16.00 black colt 15.05	69.30
parcel of plank 4.32 twelve waggon bags 2.01 thirty barrels corn 32.00	38.33
ten barrels corn 19.00 Remnant corn 7.65 cutting knife & box 4	26.69
Stack of fodder 5.00 one ditto 4.00 wheat fan 22.50	31.50
tub & flax seed 1.25 tub & wheat 3.00 parcel of rye 4.51	8.76
rye straw 2.00 two oat stacks 3.17 top stack & shucks 4.00	9.17
parcel short corn 75 sixteen geese 2.66½ two tubs & wheat 27½	3.69
knives & forks 50 bee stand 1.25 parcel flax 1.50	3.25
decanter & tumbler 30 three tubs 20 parcels of pork 6.25	6.75

1317.09½

By the consent of parties the above slaves were sold.

Moses Green (E.86), Admr. of said estate.

“At a court held for Culpeper county the 19th day of March, 1821, this account of sales of the estate of James Basye was this day returned into court and ordered to be recorded.

teste. Th. W. Lightfoot, C.C.”

Will Book I, in Culpeper County, Virginia, pages 66-67, appears the following :

“Amount of debts paid by the Administrator of James Basye, dec’d.	
Daniel Ward, surviving partner of Ward & Spelman note,	\$16.98
Bernard Roe, account	6.11
Daniel & George Ward, account	20.42
James Dulaney, account	21.63
John S. Green & Co. note	45.
John T. Ford, 4 Bills	4.
Bushrod Raol note	15.85
Land tax	3.29
Bushrod Raol account	57.75

Thomas W. Lightfoot 2 bills	6.82
Judith Coppage account .....	.88
Stephen Tucker's Blacksmiths account for 1819	19.87
John Shackelford account	10.00
Stephen Tucker's Blacksmiths account for 1820	15.90
Isaiah Corbin account	2.30
Joseph Kemper account	7.35
Armistead Corbin account	2.12
Benjamin Basye account	17.71
Daniel Miller account	3.53
Margaret Taylor note	21.80
William Green, account	2.45
Moses Green account	51.25
Richard T. Basye account	2.50
William Wood account	5.00
William Green, Junr. account	6.46
Thomas Basye account	13.12
John Read note	21.13
Moses Green note	60.60
Funeral expenses	5.

\$467.92

Aggregate amount of the estate of James Basye, dec'd amount to ... 1807.82

Amount of debits brought forward 467.92

Commission @ 5 pr. cent 90.39

558.31

558.31

Amount remaining in the hands of the Admr. 1249.51

"Pursuant to an order of Culpeper Court bearing date 18th March, 1822 we whose names are hereunto subscribed did proceed to examine the accounts of the estate of James Basye, dec'd, and do find each item supported by proper vouchers as above stated the whole being \$1807.82 cents and the debts paid amount to \$467.92 and allowing a commission of 5 per cent on the whole amount amount to \$90.39 which we think reasonable, which leaves a balance of \$1249.51 due the estate by the Administrator. Given under our hands this 15th March 1823.

Paul M. Williams, Armistead Corbin, Elijah Amiss.

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 17th day of March, 1823, this settlement of James Basye's Admr's account was returned into court, approved and ordered to be recorded.

teste: Th. W. Lightfoot, C.C."

"Deed Book PP," pages 142-143, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows lease from Moses Green (E.86) for life to Elizabeth Basye (D.27), dated August 10, 1822, 87½ acres, part of the land bought by Moses Green and George W. Tapp (D.27) from Edward Day who bought from the Marshall of the Fredericksburg district and since divided between said Green and Tapp. Proved March 17, 1823, and recorded. "Deed Book No. 1," pages 92-93, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Alfred Cooke and wife to Elizabeth Basye (D.27) and Elias Cooke, dated April 13, 1833, \$1050, 151 acres. Acknowledged April 18, 1833, and re-

corded September 16, 1833. "Deed Book TT," page 184, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of gift from Elizabeth Basye (D.27) to George W. Tapp (E.87) and Moses Green (E.86), 153 acres 3 roods 8 poles, certain land which "Joseph Taylor late of Fauquier County did by his last will and testament devise to the aforesaid Elizabeth Basye and certain negroes in trust of Margaret Taylor for the use and benefit of the said Elizabeth Basye for and during her natural life and then to her three daughters, Sophia (E.85), Judith (E.87) and Harriet (E.86), and whereas they the said Vincent Tapp and Sophia, his wife, and George W. Tapp and Judith his wife, and Moses Green and Harriet his wife, with the consent and approbation of Elizabeth Basye have agreed to dispose of the said negroes so devised to her the said Elizabeth as follows." etc. Deed dated Oct. 9, 1826, and acknowledged same day. "Deed Book TT," pages 185-186, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from George W. Tapp and Judith Tapp (E.87), his wife to Elizabeth Basye (D.27) dated Sept. 22, 1826, \$730, 153 acres, same land as last above. Recorded March 19, 1827.

Will Book "D," page 151, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows that on February 14, 1859, the Court appointed appraisers of Estate of Elizabeth Basye, dec'd. Appraisement made April 26, 1859, as follows:

1 walnut table, folding, small, out of repair 75.	1 do. larger 1.00	1.75
1 doz. Liverpool plates, 1 jug, 1 pitcher 5 cups & saucers, 1 dish		2.00
1 candle mould 4 knives & forks, castor rim, bucket & coffee mill		.75
1 butter plate 2 small moulds, 1 cream mug, 1 waiter		.25
1 pair flat irons, 1 stone jar, 6 chairs, 1 reel		1.60
1 desk & drawers .50 1 feather bed 5.00, bed & bedding 15.00		20.50
1 lot bed clothes 3. 1 red chest 25		3.25
1 pair andirons 1.50 1 flax wheel 10¢		1.60
1 spinning wheel 6 1 brass kettle 1.50		1.56
1 water bucket 10 2 old bedsteads 60 1 sifter 12		.82
1 axe 12 1 pr. waffle irons 50 1 large & small pot 2.50		3.12
1 skillet 1 old tea kettle 75		.75

\$37.41 "

Recorded May 14, 1859.

D. 28. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. prior to Dec. 9, 1816. m. John James.

Their children: E.88, E.89, E.90, E.91.

Elizabeth Basye is referred to in the will of her father. See under C.7. See names of her children in the suit shown at D.27.

D. 29. THOMAS BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. 1807. m. Provey Dorsey, Dec. 25, 1790.

Their children: E.92, E.93, E.94, E.95, E.96, E.97.

Thomas Basye is named in the will of his father. See under (C.7.) See names of his children in the suit shown under (D.27). Thomas Basye witnessed a deed from Joseph Basye (D.26) recorded in Book 9, pages 155-156, Fauquier County, Virginia. See deed under D.26. Also he witnessed a deed to Joseph Basye, May 18, 1786. See under D.26. He witnessed a deed to Richard Basye, Sept. 7, 1796. See under D.24.

Kentucky Vital Statistics, Record of Marriages in Nelson County, Kentucky, for the Period of Years 1784 to 1851, at page 9, shows Thomas Basye & Provey Dorsey, married 12/22/1790.³⁸ She was a daughter of Charles Dorsey.

In the County Clerk's office, Henry County, Kentucky, Deed Book 2 at page 37, shows a deed dated January 5, 1803, from Charles Goode to Thomas Basye, conveying a negro boy. In the same office, Deed Book 2 at page 216 shows a deed dated July 22, 1804, from Charles Lynch and John Blauton to Thomas Basye, 112 acres. In the same office, Deed Book 3 at page 466, shows a deed dated February 22, 1808, from Charles Lynch and John Blauton to Phrony Basye, widow of Thomas Basye, deceased. 112 acres.

"Marriage Register No. 1," (not paged) in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows Thomas Basye and Provey Dorsey, married December 25, 1790, by William Taylor.

"Deed Book 5," pages 380-381, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed from Thos. Basye and Provy Basye his wife, of Nelson County, to John Bap. Blandford. £ 80 current money of Kentucky, 60 acres. Refers for description to lands of Richard Basye, Dated April 21, 1798. Recorded June 12, 1798.

Abstract of Early Kentucky Wills and Inventories, page 113, shows: "Basye, Thomas. Inventory, 1810. Appraiser, George Scott." This refers to Book A of the records from 1800-1812, in the County Clerk's Office, Henry County, Kentucky.

In the County Clerk's office, Henry County, Kentucky, the following Will is found recorded in Book 1 at page 136:—

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas *Basye*, of the County of Henry and State of Kentucky, being of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner following, towit:—It is my wish and desire that all my estate, both real and personal, to be left and remain in the possession of my beloved wife, Provey *Basye*, during her widowhood, and that she, my said wife, together with all my children may continue to live at my present place of residence, and in case the said tract of land whereon I now live should be lost during my said wife's widowhood, it is my wish and desire that there should be as much of my estate taken and sold as will be sufficient to purchase a piece of land sufficient to raise my children upon to be adjudged of by my Executors. And in case my said wife *marrys*, the balance of my estate after her third is taken to be equally divided among all my children that may be living or to their legal representatives. It is also my wish and desire that so soon as any of my children may come of age or marry, that they may have a part of their proportion of my real and personal estate given them as much as can be spared to do equal justice, to be adjudged of by my Executors, and to receive the balance at the final division.

I appoint Richard *Basye* [D.24] of Shelby County and State of Kentucky, and Bela Downey of Gallatin, County and State aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1807.

Thos. *Basye*."

Teste: Edward George, Daniel Sanford, John Owen."

"Henry County December Court, 1807. The last Will and Testament of Thomas *Basye*, deceased, was presented to Court, proved by the oaths of Edward George and John Owen, subscribing witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded. In said Book 1 at page 257, the record shows appraisement was

³⁸Error. Should be Dec. 25.

made by the three appraisers October 29, 1810, showing a total valuation of \$3409.00 And at page 259, dower was allotted to Provy Croppee, formerly Provey Basye, December 3, 1810, by the three appraisers.

D. 30. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. prior to Dec. 9, 1816. m. Frances Bashaw, Jan. 7, 1786.

Their children: E.98, E.99, E.100, E.101, E.102, E.103, E.104.

Isaac Basye is named in the will of his father. See under C.7. See names of his children in the suit shown at D.27.

At Alexandria, Virginia, in an old Parish book, appears the name of Isaac Basye, in 1784. Isaac Basye, for a short time, after 1800, lived in Tennessee, but in 1802 and 1805 and 1810 returned to Virginia where he sold his lands in 1810. See proceedings in case of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye, et al., and proceedings in case of James Basye vs. Isaac Basye, (concerning the will of Edmond Basye) all under (D.27 and C.7) and see deeds under (D.30). He went back to Tennessee and died there.

Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87. Other Than Those Published By The United States Census, at page 7, shows Isaac Basye on the Tax List in Culpeper County, Virginia.

"Marriage Register No. 1," page 161, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows bond of Isaac Basye to marry Frances Bashaw. Daniel Donaldson is security. Francis Bashaw, the father, gives consent. January 7, 1786, and Edmond Basye (C.7) the father of Isaac gives his consent. *Early Virginia Marriages*, Vol. IV, page 18, shows that Isaac Basye and Frances Bashaw were married January 7, 1786. *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. XII, page 258, shows under Marriage bonds in Fairfax (corrected to Fauquier) County, Virginia, "Isaac Basye and Frances Bashaw, Jan. 7, '86," i.e., 1786. *Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1800*, page 79, shows: "Isaac Basye and Frances Bashaw, m. Jan. 7, 1786." In *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins, First Series, 1921-1924*, found in the Virginia State Library, at Richmond, Virginia, at page 479, shows that Isaac Basye and Frances Bashaw were married. Date of bond, Jan'y 7, 1786.

"Deed Book R," pages 236-237, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from William Cooke (E.105) and wife, Cecy, to Isaac Basye, dated December 17, 1792, £ 30, 50 acres. Refers for description to the lands of Edmond Basye (C.7). Witnesses James Basye (D.27), Joseph Basye (D.26), Edmund Basye (C.7). Acknowledged April 15, 1793 and recorded. "Deed Book S," pages 312-313, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from James Thomas and wife to Isaac Basye, dated April 9, 1794, £ 142, 10 shillings, 192 acres. Acknowledged October 19, 1795 and recorded. "Deed Book S," pages 181-183, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Joshua Browning and wife, to Isaac Basye, dated August 13, 1794, £ 75, 97½ acres. Proved December 15, 1794, and recorded. "Deed Book S," pages 179-181, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Joshua Browning & wife, to Isaac Basye, dated August 13, 1794, £ 30, 100 acres. Proved December 15, 1794, and recorded. On May 15, 1798, Isaac Basye and wife, Frances, made a deed to Peter Bashaw, conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia. Joseph Basye (D.26) was a witness. (See Deed Book N, page 59.) "Deed Book U," pages 59-61, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Isaac Basye and Frances, his wife, dated May 15, 1798, to Peter Bashaw, for £ 35, 100 acres, more or less, being the land sold to Isaac Basye by Joshua Browning, situated in Culpeper county. Frances Basye signed by mark. No witnesses to deed. Usual form.

Proved and recorded Sept. 17, 1798. "Deed Book W," pages 538-540, Culpeper County, Virginia shows deed from Gabriel Green and wife to Isaac Basye, dated March 27, 1802, £ 73, 16 shillings, 41 acres. Proved June 21, 1802, and recorded. "Deed Book EE," pages 132-135, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Isaac Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, Culpeper County, to Joseph Kemper, (E.55), \$495, 99 acres in Culpeper. Refers to Basyes old line in description. Dated Oct. 16, 1810. Signed Isaac Baysie and Frances Baysie. Witnesses: Henry Basye (E.54) and others. Commission issued to certain gentlemen to go to Frances Basye to take her acknowledgment. So done. Proved March 18, 1811 and recorded. "Deed Book EE," pages 154-157, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Isaac Basye (also spelled Baysee) and Frances, his wife, dated Oct. 16, 1810, to Rawley Bashaw, \$640. Land in Culpeper County on which Rawley Bashaw now lives and adjoining lands which Isaac Basye sold to others. Signed Isaac Basye. Frances Basye. Witnesses: Peter Bashaw and others. Commission issued to certain persons to take the acknowledgment of Frances who cannot be present. Proved March 18, 1811, and recorded. "Deed Book EE," pages 163-165, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Isaac Basye and Frances, his wife, to Zachariah Delaney, dated Oct. 16, 1810, \$30, 2¾ acres. Proved March 18 and 21, 1811, and recorded. "Deed Book EE," pages 165-168, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Isaac Basye and Frances, his wife, dated Nov. 5, 1810, to Peter Bashaw, £ 75, 120½ acres. Deed proved March 18, 1811 and recorded.

"Deed Book I," pages 203-204, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a Power of Attorney, dated April 2, 1813, from Elizamond Basye (D.25) to his son Alfred Basye (E.69) to go to Tennessee and recover a slave from Isaac Basye (D.30). See under D.25.

D. 31. WINNIFRED BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Cornelius Scott.

Winnifred Basye is named in the will of her father. See under C.7. She is named in the suit shown at D.27.

D. 32. JUDITH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. prior to August 25, 1825. m. Walter Stallard.
d. 1827.

Judith Basye is named in the will of her father. See under C.7. She is named in the suit shown at D.27. She is referred to in a letter written by Taylor Basye (E.56).

After the death of Judith Basye Stallard, he married Nancy Basye, the widow of Richard Basye, on August 25, 1825. See under D.24.

D. 33. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye C.7).

b. ———. d. prior to Dec. 9, 1816. m. John Cooke.

Their children: E.105, E.106, E.107.

Hannah Basye is referred to in the will of her father. See under C.7, and D.27. See the names of her children in the suit shown at D.27.

D. 34. WILLIAM EVERET (Son of ————— Basye Everet C.12).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

William Everet is named in his grandfather's will. See under B.2.

D. 35. MATILDA KEMPER (Daughter of Hannah Basye Kemper C.17).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Matilda Kemper is mentioned in *Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States*.

D. 36. WESLEY KEMPER (Son of Hannah Basye Kemper C.17).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Wesley Kemper is mentioned in *Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States*.

D. 37. LUCY KEMPER (Daughter of Hannah Basye Kemper C.17).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Lucy Kemper is mentioned in *Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States*.

D. 38. DAVID (or DANIEL) KEMPER (Son of Hannah Basye Kemper C.17).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

David (or Daniel) Kemper is mentioned in *Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States*.

E. 1. JESSE BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye, D.1).

b. about 1768. d. 1812. m. Jane Perrin Giles, December 19, 1791.

Jesse Basye was born of the first marriage. *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, page 3, states that Jesse Basye and Jane Perrin Giles were married in Mecklenburg County, Va., Dec. 19, 1791, and that Isham Eppes was security. *The Marriage License Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, From 1765 to 1810*, page 3, shows that Jesse Basye and Jane Perrin Giles were married Dec. 19, 1791, and that Isham Eppes was security.

1812. Jesse died in Louisville, Kentucky, and his father Edmond (D.1) was appointed Administrator of his estate. Jesse was drowned in the Ohio river. See the appointment of Edmond Basye as Administrator, under D.1.

E. 2. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye, D.1).

b. Sept. 20, 1780. d. 1864. m. Patience Nearin.

b. Feb. 14, 1785. d. Feb. 18, 1858.

Their children: F.1, F.2, F.3, F.4, F.5, F.6, F.7, F.8, F.9, F.10, F.11.

Isaac Basye was born of the first marriage, at Point Lookout, Maryland. He came with his parents about 1787 to "Falls of the Ohio," now Louisville, Kentucky. Little is known of him while he was at Louisville. He was in St. Louis, Missouri, about 1800 to 1802 with his brother John Walter Basye (E.5) before the latter left St. Louis for Pike County, Missouri, for we find a letter addressed to him there. We find him next in St. Clair County, Illinois. Then in 1834 or soon thereafter he was in Iowa City, Iowa. From there he went in 1848 to Sigourney, Iowa, where he settled, reared his family and is buried. He was a farmer. He lived the last six months of his life with his daughter, Susan Basye Leonard (F.7) at Nebraska City, Nebraska. While at St. Louis he with others made a trip of exploration up the Missouri river about 1802, prior to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805, probably going as far as Fort Mandan, North Dakota. He was the pilot of the boat.

He was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting in Illinois. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He was opposed to slavery, and said he wanted to live long enough to see the slaves set free, and he did. Isaac Basye and his wife, Patience, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. He is named in the suit brought by Elizamond Basye (E.9) against John G. Schwing, et al. See under E.9.

He is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14) and from Samuel T. Basye (G.59) and James J. Basye (F.22). He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basey (G.16).

Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, July 3, 1818, page 3, column 3, advertises that a letter addressed to "John or Isaac Basye" is unclaimed at the Post Office at St. Louis, Missouri. DeWitt Clinton Basye (G.16), grandson of this Isaac Basye, says in a letter dated January 2, 1903, "I remember we all [the family of John Basye, (F.4)] visited Grandfather Basey in Iowa about 1840."³⁷

A History of Northwest Missouri, Vol. I, page 92, says:

"Basye On The River.—Mrs. Isaac Basye (F.9) of Junction City, Kansas, in a letter to I. Walter Basye (G.104) of Bowling Green, Missouri, states that her father-in-law, Isaac Basye (E.2), grandfather of Capt. DeWitt C. Basye (G.16), went up the Missouri River three years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He was pilot of a boat that made a three months' trip during which time the crew had not any bread but were healthy and happy. Other reports of the trip say he went as far as Fort Mandan. According to I. W. Basye, the pilot's brother, John W. Basey (E.5), went up the Mississippi river in 1790,³⁸ and was often at Louisiana, Missouri."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 17, 1912, page 8, reprints the last above item.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, for the Year 1904, at page 190, says: "From a 'daily and weekly report of a detachment of rangers of the Illinois Territory, under the command of Benjamin Stephenson, brigade major, April 17, 1813,' it is found that the command was made up of the companies of Capt. B. Whiteside, Capt. James B. Moore, Third company Capt. James B. Moore's (3d) company:" then follows a list of the officers and privates, including Corporal "Isaac Basey." And on pages 194-195, says: "Capt. James B. Moore's company—(4th company). A muster roll of Capt. James B. Moore's company of mounted rangers of the Illinois Territory, under the command of Maj. Benjamin Stephenson, from the 1st day of June to the 16th day of the same month, 1813, by order of His Excellency, Ninian Edwards, governor, etc." then follows a list of the officers and privates, including Corporal "Isaac Basey."

In the Circuit Clerk's office, in the "Order Book" of the first Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Illinois, organized and held June 12, 1815, pursuant to the recent Act of Congress passed March 3, 1815, it is shown that Jesse B. Thomas was judge, William Means was prosecuting attorney, John Hay was Sheriff, Ruben Anderson was deputy sheriff, and Isaac Baisey was constable. And at page 11 is shown the case of Mathew Ken vs. Wm. Kinney and I. Baisey, dismissed at plaintiff's costs, October 9, 1815. And at page 90, is shown that on June 15, 1816, the Court ordered that it be certified to the County Court that Isaac Baisey, one of the three constables, attended the Circuit Court six days during the present term.

³⁷The compiler has this letter.

³⁸Should be 1791.

In *St. Clair County Board Minutes, 1817-21*, found in Archives Department, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois, Vol. II, Page 74, appears the following :

"Isaac Baisey's acct. allowed for services as constable in 1817, five Dollars." Also in Vol. II at page 88, of said "*St. Clair County Board Minutes, 1817-21*," is the following :

"Ordered that the Clerk issue a venire directed to the Sheriff requiring him to summon Isaac Baisey" (and 23 others named)" to serve as jurors during the Circuit Court of June term, instant." *Legislative Council Journal, 1816-17* of the Legislature of the Territory of Illinois, page 1, shows that Isaac Baisey was a doorkeeper, pro tem, of the Legislature. And that the Session laws of the Territory of Illinois, at page 53 thereof, shows that an appropriation was made for Isaac Baisey for his services as doorkeeper for the "two first days" of the present session, \$3.00 per day. "Illinois Territorial Laws, passed by the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory at the Fifth Session held at Kaskaskia in 1816-17," at page 53, shows, among the several appropriations made, this one: "To Isaac Baisey for his services as doorkeeper, for the first two days of the present session, the sum of three dollars per day." Approved, January 13, 1817.

In the Circuit Clerk's Office, St. Clair County, Illinois, in "Chancery Record A," at pages 254-258, is found the bill in chancery of Isaac Basye versus Catherine Ogle, widow of the late Jacob Ogle, deceased, Joseph Ogle, Benjamin Ogle, James Ogle, minors, and Elizabeth Ogle, a minor intermarried with Elijah Lewis, heirs of said Jacob Ogle, dec'd, filed in the Circuit Court in August, 1826, which sets out a certain written contract dated July 29, 1819, whereby said Jacob Ogle contracted to sell to said Isaac Basye the North quarter of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 11, Twp. 2, North of Range 8 West, in what is now St. Clair County, Illinois, except 8 acres in the Southeast corner, at \$2.00 per acre to be paid in 4 equal annual installments, and when paid a general warranty deed would be made. This recites the sale was made and possession delivered in 1817 and that two installments of the purchase money have been paid; that said Jacob Ogle thereafter died without making said deed, although all said purchase money has been paid and possession delivered. The prayer is that a guardian be appointed for the minors and a commissioner appointed to execute the deed and that the rights of the parties be protected. Personal service was duly had, a guardian appointed who filed answer, and the case was continued from time to time until April, 1834, when the Court appointed John Hay as Commissioner to execute the deed, reserving to the minor heirs the right to object one year after attaining their majority. It appears that at the time the sale was made Jacob Ogle had not received a patent to the land.

"Deed Book G," page 419, office of Recorder of Deeds, St. Clair County, Illinois, shows the following :

"This Deed made this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty four, between John Hay, appointed commissioner for the purpose hereinafter mentioned of the first part and Isaac Basye of the second part, both of the County of St. Clair, State of Illinois: Witnesseth, That the said John Hay as commissioner hereafter mentioned, for and in consideration of the sum of one cent to him in hand paid by the said Isaac Basye the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and also in consideration and in pursuance of the following decree, made and rendered for the St. Clair County Circuit Court, at the April term of the year aforesaid, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said Court, in which the said Isaac Basye was com-

plainant, and Caty Ogle, Joseph Ogle, Benjn Ogle, James Ogle (the three last minors) Elizabeth Lewis and Elijah Lewis, defendants, towit. "At this term came the complainant by Alfred Cowles his counsel and the defendants of full age, and those not of age having been summoned to attend the court, and the said minors having answered by their Guardian, and the said defendants of full age having failed to answer, the said Bill as to them is taken as confessed. And the Court now proceeding to hear proof finds the facts as laid forth in the said bill, to be true, and thereupon does order, adjudge and decree, that the said defendants of full age do execute a good and sufficient warrantee deed of conveyance of the land described in said Bill, being the north quarter of the west half of section No. eleven, in township two north, range eight west, said quarter being the northwest of said section eleven, excepting and reserving eight acres of the south east corner of said quarter section, on or before the first day of August next, in default of which, that John Hay Esqr be and is hereby appointed as Commissioner to execute the said conveyance, as well for the said adults as for the minor heirs aforesaid: And that the said minor heirs have one year wherein to object to this decree after full age." Now therefore I John Hay as commissioner aforesaid have granted, bargained and sold, aliened and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain and sell, alien and confirm unto the said Isaac Basye his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of Land known and designated in the general plat, as being the north quarter of the west half of section No eleven in township two north, Range eight west, said quarter being the north west quarter of said section, excepting and reserving eight acres out of the south corner of said quarter section heretofore sold to the above named Jacob Ogle Jr. (in the bill mentioned) containing one hundred and fifty acres be it more or less, situate lying and being in the County and State, aforesaid: together with all and singular the appertinances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to his only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said John Hay as such Commissioner doth covenant and agree, for the said minors mentioned and for the said adults, to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises and the title thereto, to the said Isaac Basye his heirs and assigns, against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whomsoever. In Testimony whereof the said Grantor in his said capacity of commissioner as aforesaid hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first herein above written.

John Hay Commissioner (Seal)

State of Illinois S S.

Be it remembered that on this sixteenth day of August A.D. Eighteen hundred and thirty four, personally came before me the subscriber an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the said County of St. Clair, John Hay the grantor within named, in his capacity of Commissioner and declared that in such, his said capacity, he did voluntarily and freely sign, seal and deliver the foregoing deed or instrument of writing, and that the land and premises therein mentioned, to be the right Estate of Isaac Basye the grantee also therein named, his heirs and assigns for ever, according to the purport, true intent and meaning of the said deed of conveyance, and the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

Acknowledged before and Certified by

John Murray (Jus P)

Recorded this twenty first of August Eighteen hundred and thirty four.
John Hay, Recorder."

"Deed Book G," page 420, office of Recorder of Deeds, St. Clair County, Illinois, shows the following :

"This Deed made and entered into this twenty third day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four between Isaac Basye and Patience his wife of the County of St. Clair and State of Illinois of the first part and David Laurence of the County and State aforesaid of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, lawful currency of the United States, to them in hand well and and truly paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and from every part thereof is hereby fully acquitted and discharged. Have granted, bargained and sold aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, enfeoff and confirm, unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns for ever. All that certain tract or piece of land lying and being in the said County of St. Clair, known and designated on the general plat, as being the quarter of the west half of section No. eleven, in township two north, Range eight west, said quarter being the northwest quarter of said section, excepting and reserving eight acres out of the south corner of said quarter section heretofore sold to Jacob Ogle; containing one hundred and fifty acres be it more or less. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, with every of the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining unto him the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns for ever, to his and their own proper use benefit and behoof for ever And the said party of the first part, the said tract of Land against the claim or claims of themselves and their heirs, or any person or persons claiming by through, or under them; and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever to the said party of the second party, and his heirs and assigns, will by these presents warrant and forever defend. In Testimony whereof the said parties of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first herein above written.

I. Basye, (Seal)
mark of

x

Patience Basye (Seal)"

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of John Hay

"State of Illinois, St. Clair County, S.S.

Be it remembered that on this twenty third day of August A.D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, before me John Hay, Clerk of the Circuit Court for and within the said County of St. Clair, personally came Isaac Basye and Patience his wife, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same, and severally acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed, for the purposes therein mentioned. The said Patience, wife of the said Isaac Basye being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof, and examined separately and apart from her said husband, whether she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily freely and without compulsion of her husband, acknowledged and declared, that she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily freely and without the compulsion of her said husband, and does not wish to retract.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at my office in Belleville the day and year above written.

(Seal)

John Hay.

Recorded this twenty third of August Eighteen hundred and thirty four.
John Hay Recorder."

"Deed Book G," pages 455 and 456, office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Clair County, Illinois, shows the following:

"This Deed made this twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty four, Between David Laurence of the County of St. Clair & State of Illinois and Eliza his wife of the first part and Isaac Basye of the County and State aforesaid of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said Parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Eight hundred dollars, current money of the United States to them in hand well and truly paid by the said Isaac Baisye at and before the ensealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged: hath and each of them do grant, bargain and sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm, and by these presents, have and each of them hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed unto the said Isaac Basye his heirs and assigns for ever, all that certain tract or parcel of Land lying, being and situate in the said County of St. Clair, known designated and described on the general plat as the north west quarter of section No. eleven, in township No. two Range north No. eight west of the third principal Meridian, excepting and reserving eight acres out of the south corner of said quarter containing one hundred and fifty acres, be it more or less, together with all houses outhouses and other improvements that may be thereon situate and lying, with all and singular the hereditaments, rights titles and advantages to the same legally belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and To hold the said tract or parcel of Land, with all and singular the premises to the same belonging or appertaining from the said David Laurence and Eliza his wife to the said Isaac Basye his heirs and assigns to him and their only proper use, benefit and behoof forever. Rendered, however upon this condition That if the above named David Laurence do well and truly pay & satisfy without defalcation two promissory notes of hand given by the said David Laurence on the twenty third day of August last to the said Isaac Basye, that is to say, one promising to pay to said Isaac Basye or order the sum of four hundred dollars on the first day of October A D Eighteen hundred and thirty five bearing the date last aforesaid; the other promising to pay a like sum of four hundred dollars to the said Isaac Basye on the first day of October of the year Eighteen hundred and thirty six, also bearing date as above mentioned. It being understood and agreed by and between the said parties, and it is the understanding and meaning of these presents that if the said David Laurence shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid the said above described notes, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the same, that then this deed and every part thereof is to be null and void: otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. In Testimony whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first herein above written.

David Laurence, Eliza Laurence (Seal)

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of John Hay.

Be it remembered that on this twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty four, personally appeared before me the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of St. Clair and State aforesaid David Laurence whose name is subscribed to the foregoing deed, and personally known to me to be the same person who executed the same and acknowledged to have signed sealed and delivered the same as his free act and deed. And now at the same time personally appeared Eliza Laurence wife of the said David Laurence also personally known to me to be the same person who hath thereunto subscribed her name, and the contents of the said deed, being to her made known, and being examined separate and apart from and out of the hearing of her said husband, did acknowledge that she executed the same and relinquished her dower to the Land and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily freely and without the compulsion of her said husband.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Court at Belleville the day and year above written.

John Hay

(Seal)

Recorded this second of November Eighteen hundred and thirty four.
John Hay Recorder

I acknowledge full satisfaction of the above mortgage. Belleville this 7th Nov. 1836 Isaac Basye."

The History of Keokuk County, Iowa, at page 584, shows that among the names of the original members of the Baptist Church organized in 1857 were *Rebeckah Basye* (F.1), Isaac Basye, Sr., and wife (E.2).

Nancy Ashpaugh Basye (F.9), in her letter written from Jewel City, Kansas, April 26, 1907, to I. Walter Basye (G.104), says:

"My husband's father left Illinois near St. Louis in 1834 with family to Des Moines county, Iowa. He was a christian man long years before I knew him. He belonged to the Baptist [Church] and remained faithful; and always a benevolent and poor man's friend. He went to war, 1812. He went up the Missouri river three years before Clark and Lewis, and he piloted a boat called a pirogue. He was on the river three months without a bite of bread. They lived on game. He said he never lived healthier in his life. He had never sickness enough to call a Doctor."³⁹ "Census Report for 1820," page 252, in Archives Department, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois, shows: Isaac Basye:—5 free white males under 21, and 1 free white male 45, and 1 free white female under 18, and 1 free white female, 45. "Census Report for 1850," Vol. 31, page 108, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Isaac Basye age 71, farmer, born in Maryland and Patience Basye, age 64, born in Pennsylvania, "Census Report for 1860," Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Isaac Basye, age 84, born in Maryland.

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D.C., shows that Isaac Basye, of Sigourney, Iowa, enlisted as a private in the Company commanded by Capt. Moore, in the Regiment of Rangers commanded by Col. Howard, in the war with Great Britain, 1812. He enlisted at Camp Russel, according to his recollection about the last of May, 1813, for twelve months, and was honorably discharged at Camp Russel about the first of June, 1814, according to his recollection. The record shows that he served from January 30, 1813, to February 25, 1814.

³⁹The compiler has this letter.

He applied for a pension February 17, 1855, giving his age as 71, but in fact he was 75. His memory about his age in other instances was faulty.

The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows that in the War of 1812, Isaac Basey (also spelled Bassey, Beacy, Beasey) Corp. in Capt. James B. Moore's Company of Mounted Rangers called into service of U. S. by Ninian Edwards, Governor and Commander in Chief of Illinois Territory. \$1.00 per day. Enlisted January 30, 1813, for one year. "Discharged Feb. 25, 1814." *Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32, and in the Mexican War, 1846-8*, at page 334, shows Isaac Basey was a corporal in Capt. James B. Moore's 3rd Company, in the Campaign of 1813, from April 17, 1813. And on page 339 is shown that [Isaac] Newton Basye was a corporal in Capt. James B. Moore's 4th Company of Mounted rangers of the Illinois Territory from June 1st, to June 16, 1813, under command of Major Benjamin Stephenson.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. XXVI, at page 267, in the State Census of 1820 for St. Clair County, Illinois, shows Isaac Basey, and that his family consisted of 8 persons, of whom 5 males were under 21, one was over 21, one female was under 21 and one was over 21.

The following letter⁴⁰ was written by Isaac and Patience Basye to the family of John Walter Basye (E.5), at Bowling Green, Missouri:

Sigourney, Iowa, January 30, 1854.

Dear Friends,

It is with pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of informing you that I am on the stage of action yet through the kind providence of God for some purpose best known to the supreme being of all good. Sometimes I feel that my stay is not long here on earth. Be my days few or many I trust that I have a hope that reaches beyond this vale of tears. As I do not know whether you are professors of religion or not I will leave off the subject. The relations are all well at this time so far as I know. My son Joseph (F.6) went to Oregon last spring [from California] and we have received one letter from him stating that he had landed in Oregon and he and his family were well, and were well satisfied with the country. Also Francis (F.2) is in Oregon. We received a few lines from him stating that he was well and doing well. I have two sons living here by me (F.1, F.9) and two daughters (F.8, F.10). Times are tolerably good here. Land is rating from 10 to 12 dollars per acre. Pork is worth 3 dollars per hundred. Wheat is worth 75 cts per bushel. Corn 15 & 20 per bushel. Cattle & horses are very high. The country is improving some. There is a great probability of having a railroad running through this part of the country commencing at Muscatine on the Mississippi River thence running to the Council Bluffs on the Mo. River and making our town a point. Whether that will be in my day or not I cannot tell. There is a very strong talk of it. If it should come I had as lief be here as on the river. . . . John Tolburt⁴¹ married brother William's daughter (F.12). I want you to write to me if you know anything of your uncle Lisbon Basye (D.25) and also the Montgomery (E.8) family and all the relations where they live and the names of their post offices so far as you know them. I will now give you my age. I am going on 74 since last June.⁴² So no more at present. I remain yours

Isaac Basye & Patience Basye.

⁴⁰The compiler has this letter.

⁴¹John Talbot. See F.12.

⁴²The family Bible says September.

It should be noted that the age of this Isaac Basye given as 84 in his Will hereinafter shown is not correct. The will was written by some other person who was not correctly informed. The old Family Bible record shows he was born September 20, 1780, which is believed to be the correct date. The first census taken in Iowa in 1850 shows his age as 71, which is nearly correct. The place of his birth is given as Maryland, and Isaac's memory about that is correct. His father Edmond (D.1) then lived in Maryland and three or four years later moved back from Maryland to Virginia, and later in the 1780's we find his father Edmond living at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had taken his family. And in Isaac's letter dated January 30, 1854, he says: "I am going on 74 since last June," which would make the year of his birth 1780, though the month is not correct. The census for 1860 gives Isaac's age as 84, showing that in the ten-year period his age had increased 14 years, which of course is impossible. The information taken down by these early census takers was oftentimes guess work or mere hearsay, and this is not the only case of a variation. Isaac Basye was able to read and write. The compiler has some of his handwriting and his signature. He spelled his name Basye when he wrote it, and not Basey, except in one instance brought to the compiler's attention.

In "Will Record 1," at pages 107-109, in the District Clerk's office, Keokuk County, Iowa, appears the following will, written by some other person for Isaac Basye, who because of sickness or of feebleness in his old age was not then able to write his name.

In the name of God; I, Isaac Basey, of Van Buren Township in the County of Keokuk and State of Iowa, of the age of eighty four years and being of sound mind, do make publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following to wit:

1st I give and bequeath to my daughter Susan Leonard the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Section Thirty two (32) and the South half of the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section twenty eight (28)

2d I give and bequeath to my son Francis M Basey the South West quarter of the North West quarter of Section Thirty three (33) and Twenty one (21) acres off of the North side of the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Twenty eight (28)

3d I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Moffit the North West Quarter of the North West quarter of Section Thirty three (33) and Twenty-one (21) acres off the South side of the North West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Twenty eight (28)

4th I give and bequeath to my son Isaac Basey the North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section Thirtytwo (32) and eighteen (18) acres off of the North side of the North West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Twenty eight (28); all of said Land lying and being in Township Seventy six (76) North of Range Twelve (12) West

5th I give and bequeath to the children of my daughter Rebecca Patterson the sum of three hundred dollars out of my personal Estate.

6th I give and bequeath to my son William Basey and my daughter Lucy Whiteman all of my personal Estate of whatever nature remaining after paying all my just debts, funeral expenses and the said sum of three hundred dollars to the children of my said daughter Rebecca Patterson, except one bed which I give to my son Francis M. if he should ever return to Iowa and if not, then said Bed to be given to Harriet Basey and one bed to Mary Moffit

And lastly I do hereby appoint Sandford Harned to be the Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former wills made by me.
February this 7th 1861.

Isaac X Basey
his mark

The above and foregoing instrument consisting of one sheet was at the date thereof signed and declared by the said Isaac Basey as and for his Last Will and Testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

William Clubb, Joseph Conkling, Residing Keokuk County
State of Iowa, Keokuk County. ss

I, John Rogers, County Judge for said County certify that the foregoing is the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Basey as proved up and admitted to Probate before me on the 7th day of November, 1864.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County the date above written.

John Rogers, Co. Judge

(SEAL)

"Probate Record A," at page 305, in the District Clerk's office (Lancaster) Keokuk County, Iowa, and in the County Court, Keokuk County, 1864:—Sept. 21 Estate of Isaac Basey. Resignation of Excr. Comes S. Harned the Executor named in the last will of Isaac Basey and declines to accept the said trust.

John Rogers, Co. Judge

26 Last Will of Isaac Basey Opened and Read. At the regular regular term of the County Court this day held, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaac Basey, decd., was opened and read in opened Court. Ordered that notice be given of the time and place of proving up said will by three publications in the Keokuk County News previous to the next term of this Court, and this cause is set for hearing at the November term, 1864.

John Rogers, Co. Judge"

(The above is also found in another copy of "Probate Record A," at page 323). "Probate Record A," at pages 307-308, in the District Clerk's office, (Lancaster) Keokuk County, Iowa. "1864. Oct. 17. Estate of Isaac Basey, decd, Letters granted.

Comes I. D. McLean and makes application to be appointed Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Basey, decd., and now files his Bond in the sum of \$600 conditioned as the law directs with A. J. Leonard, Isaac Basey and William Basey as security, which Bond is approved, and now takes and subscribes the oath required by law and letters are issued to him in the usual form. And now said Executor is directed to give notice of his appointment by posting a handbill at the door of the office of the County Judge and two in the most public places in the neighborhood of the late residence of the dec'd.

John Rogers, Co. Judge.

(The above is also found in another copy of "Probate Record A," page 325.)
Nov. 7 Last Will of Isaac Basey proved up.

This being the day set for hearing the proof of the last will of Isaac Basey, dec'd., and there being no contesting parties, come the subscribing witnesses to said will who are duly sworn and examined under oath touching the execu-

tion of the same, and the Court after hearing the testimony and being fully advised in the premises finds that the instrument on file is the last will and testament of Isaac Basey who was legally qualified to make the same. It is therefore ordered that the same be recorded and certified as such and a copy be now delivered to the Executor.

John Rogers, Co. Judge."

The inventory and names of his heirs, shown in "Real Estate Record A," at page 193, in the District Clerk's office, is as follows :

"Isaac Basey, Sr.

Heirs :—Polly Moffatt (F.8) Age 54 years Keokuk Co Iowa
 William Basey (F.1) Age 52 years Keokuk Co Iowa
 Susan Leonard (F.7) Age 48 years Keokuk Co Iowa
 Isaac Basey Jr (F.9) Age 44 years Keokuk Co Iowa
 Joseph Basey (F.6) Age 49 years California
 Frank Basey (F.2) Age 34 years unknown
 Lucy Whiteman (F.11) Age 42 years Mahaska Co Iowa
 Almirea Patterson (G.32) Age 15 years Washington Co Iowa
 Laretta Patterson (G.33) Age 13 years Washington Co Iowa

Lands :—SE	NE	32	76	12
	NE	NE	32	76 12
S $\frac{1}{4}$	SW	SW	28	76 12
	SW	SW	33	76 12
21 acres	N side	SW	SW	28 76 12
		NW	NW	33 76 12
21 acres	S side	NW	SW	28 76 12
18 acres	N side	NW	SW	28 76 12"

E. 3. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.1).

b. about 1778. d. 1801. m. Phoebe McCausland, Dec. 28, 1800.
 b. April 27, 1782. d. May 22, 1848.

Their children : F.12.

William Basye was born in Maryland of the first marriage. He is named in the suit brought by Lismund Basye v. John G. Schwing, et al. (see petition under E.9). "Marriage License Book 1," at page 38, in the office of the Marriage License Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, shows: "Wm. Basye and Phebe McCasland, d. Jas. McCasland." License was issued on December 21, 1800 and returned December 28, 1800. Ceremony was performed by James Vance. (Records show spelling of name to be McCasland, McCasline, and McCausland.) This marriage record is found also in the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Phoebe McCausland came from Ireland, when she was eighteen months old, with her parents, James William McCausland and Adrian Fitzgerald McCausland, to near Louisville, Kentucky.

While clearing ground about eight miles from Louisville, Kentucky, William Basye received a cut from an ax, from the effects of which he died when about 23 years old. He left one daughter, Sarah Phoebe Basye, whose name is also found as Sarah Payne Basye. In 1804 Phoebe next married Capt. James Patton, and after the latter's death she married William Marshall. In "Marriage License Book 1," at page 48, in the office of the Marriage License Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, is shown: "Phebe Basye and Jas. Patten, w. John⁴³ Basye." License was issued

⁴³Error. Should be William Basye.

July 21, 1804, license returned July 21, 1804. Ceremony was performed by Henry Battorff. This marriage rceord is found also in the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Washington, D. C., Vol. XIII, No. 1, March, 1924, page 1, states that James Patten and Phoebe Basye, a widow, were married July 21, 1804, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 42 (1944) pages 230-231, says: "Capt. James Patton married a third time on July 21, 1804, Phoebe McCausland (born April 27, 1782; died May 22, 1848), the widow of William Basye." "Phoebe McCausland had one daughter by her first husband (Wm. Basye), viz.: Sarah Payne Basye, who was born in 1802,⁴⁴ and who married in 1819 Dr. John Moil Talbot, and had by him a daughter, Cordelia Lafayette Talbot." After the death of Capt. James Patton, his widow, Phoebe McCausland Basye Patton, married for the third time William Marshall." Phoebe McCausland Basye is again mentioned on pages 234-235, 253.

The *First Census of Kentucky, 1790*, at page 9, shows William Baccey, of Jefferson County, on the tax list June 9, 1789.

In Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 2374, Edmund Basye (D.1) vs. Robert Daniel, suit on account as follows:

“Mr. Robert Daniel to Edmund Basye, Dr.

To hire of <i>his son William</i> fourteen months & half at 15 per month . . .	£ 10.17
per contra.	Crd.
To Ballance at last settlement	1.19
To one heffer @ £ 3	3.00
To one too(?) shirt & one paire Blanket trousers . . . . .	.10
To one old meal bagg @ 5 . . . . .	.05
	<hr/>
Errors excepted	£ 6.02
	<hr/>
Ballance Due	4.15”

Suit filed and writ of summons issued July 19, 1790.

In Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case 2086, James Blackwell vs. William Basey (also spelled Baccey) for debt for £ 2. 2. 0. Write issued June 3, 1789.

In “Deed Book R,” at page 38, in the office of the County Clerk at Louisville, Kentucky, appears the following:

“This Indenture made this 24th day of April in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and nineteen, between Robert Breckenridge & John Bell of Louisville, Jefferson County and State of Kentucky of the one part and George Gracy & Polly his wife who was Polly Patten daughter of James Patten, deceased, of the second part, James Nelson, David Nelson, Mary Nelson and Sally Van Buskirk who was Sally Nelson children of Martha Nelson deceased who was Martha Patten daughter of sd. decedent James Patten of the third part and Phoebe Basey (F.12) daughter of *Phoebe Patten* who was *Phoebe Basey* (E.3) *mother* of said *Phoebe Basey* (F.12) and of George Patten deceased son of said James Patten deceased of the fourth part. Witnesseth that the said Robert Breckenridge & John Bell appointed Commors to divide Lands &c by an order of the Jefferson County Court and being called on by the parties of the second and third part. . to divide the half acre Lots in Louisville known in the plan thereof by Numbers thirty two, thirty three, and Sixty nine, one

⁴⁴Error. Should be 1801.

third whereof was divided by the last will and testament of sd. James Patten deceased to said Phoebe Patten his widow during life, one other third to said Polly Gracey forever and the other third to said George Patten then living forever and the said George Patten deceased having departed this life an infant and intestate leaving the said Polly Gracy his half sister on the fathers side and the said party of the third part, children of Martha Nelson deceased, half sister also on the father's side, and the said Phoebe Basey half sister on the mothers side his heiresses we went upon the premises and divided the said Lots as follows :

"first into three equal parts. That part of Lot number thirty three extending from the Northern side thereof the full width of said Lot one hundred and seventy five feet giving a front of one hundred and seventy five feet on eighth cross Street which with the Stone House and other improvements thereon, we allot and assign to said Phoebe Patten during her life for one equal third of said three Lots, lot number Sixty nine with the brick house & other improvements thereon, we allot & assign to said Polly Gracy for one other equal third part of said three lots and lot Number thirty two & the remaining part of Lot No. thirty three to wit. That part thereof extending the full width of said Lot thirty five feet from the southern side thereof giving a front of thirty five feet on said Eighth cross Street and one hundred & five feet on Main Street which we allot & assign to the Heirs of said George Patten deceased for an equal third part of said three lots and being called on as aforesaid, we divided the said last mentioned third part among the heirs of said George Patten deceased as afd. follows into three equal parts. The said remaining part of Lot No. thirty three, we allotted and assigned to sd. Phoebe Basey for an equal third part of the portion allotted the heirs of sd. George as afd.—That part of Lot number sixty nine afd. which extends from said Eighth Cross Street thirty five feet back Eastwardly giving a front of two hundred & ten feet on said Cross Street & thirty five feet on Main Street we allotted & assigned to the parties of the third part the children of said Martha Nelson decd. for an equal third part and the remainder of said Lot, to wit, seventy feet front on Main Street & extending back Northwardly two hundred and ten feet, we allotted & assigned to said Polly Gracy for an equal third part of the portion assigned to the Heirs of said George as afd. & for & on behalf the parties aforesaid, we convey to the parties aforesaid respectively in severalty the portions assigned to them respectively as aforesaid and all the interest of the other parties therein. Witness our hands & seals the day & year first above mentioned. Signed, sealed & delivered In presence of.

Robt. Breckenridge, John Bell (Seal)

"I the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky, do certify that on this day the above named Robert Breckenridge came personally before me in my office and acknowledged and delivered the above and foregoing deed as & for his act and deed as commissioner therein mentioned. Witness my hand this 17th Augt. 1819. Worden Pope.

"I the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky do certify that on this day the above mentioned John Bell came personally before me in my office & acknowledged and delivered the foregoing deed as & for his act and deed as Commissioner therein mentioned and that I have recorded the same in my Office. Witness my hand this 4th day of Augt. 1819. Worden Pope."

E. 4. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.1).

b. about 1775. d. ———.

Edmond Basye was born of the first marriage, in Maryland. He moved with his father to Kentucky. He was drowned while trying to pilot a traveler across the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky.

E. 5. JOHN WALTER BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye, D.1).

b. Apr. 3, 1770. d. May 25, 1845. m. 1. Agnes Ballew, Dec. 25, 1794.

b. ———. d. Mar. 31, 1814.

m. 2. Ann Templeton, Dec. 10, 1814.

b. June 20, 1777. d. June 1, 1841.

Their children: F.13, F.14, F.15, F.16, F.17, F.18, F.19, F.20, F.21, F.22, F.23, F.24.

John Walter Basye was born of the first marriage, at Point Lookout, St. Marys County, Maryland. He came with his father and stepmother, Edmond and Elizabeth Basye (D.1) about 1788 to a point near "Falls of the Ohio," now Louisville, Kentucky. Little is known of him while he was at Louisville. At age 20, he started out in the world for himself. He left Louisville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1790, going down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi river, landing January 1, 1791, at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, the oldest white settlement in Missouri,⁴⁵ a Spanish possession, but founded by Frenchman. He did not remain here long, but made explorations up the river. He returned to Kentucky later in 1791 and joined the military forces of General Arthur St. Clair to fight the Indians who were committing so many massacres upon the whites in Kentucky and across the Ohio river in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He continued in that military service until late midsummer of 1792. In the fall of that year he again left home and in March, 1793, reached New Design, a settlement in Illinois then a part of the Northwest Territory. Very few Americans were living then in this section of the United States.

On Christmas Day, 1794, at what is now Belleville, Illinois, he married his first wife, Agnes Ballew (spelled Balleu, Ballieu, Bellew and other ways), daughter of Bennett Ballew. "Book A," page 177, of Marriages, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for St. Clair County, Illinois, says:

"I, James Piggot,⁴⁶ Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of St. Clair do hereby certify that I have on the several days and Times hereafter mentioned joined together as Husband and Wife the several persons hereafter mentioned in pursuance of notices by me publicly made of each several marriage according to the laws of the Territory, vizt.,

.....And on the twenty-fifth day of December in the same year [1794] the named John Basye to Agnes Ballew, Spr.

In Witness whereof and to the intent the same may be registered I have hereunto set my hand the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Registered the 9th January, 1795. Wm. St. Clair, Regr. By Jno. Rice Jones, his atty."

They resided for a time on the Illinois side. In January, 1797, he moved across the river to what is now the City of St. Louis, but soon took up his permanent residence at a point called Owen's Station in St. Louis County, Missouri. Here he built a home which soon became the headquarters for Methodist preaching, when-

⁴⁵See report of the Commission appointed by the Missouri Legislature, 1933, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Ste. Genevieve in 1935.

⁴⁶James Piggott was the stepfather of Agnes Ballew.

ever any such religious services could be had in spite of the Spanish law forbidding Protestant services to be held on the west side of the Mississippi. He was one of the thirty charter members forming the first Methodist Church west of the Mississippi river in 1807.

He owned and operated a ferry on the Mississippi river between the Missouri and the Illinois shores, about eight or ten miles north of the city of St. Louis. That was a private ferry.

Agnes Ballew Basye, wife of John Walter Basye and daughter of Frances Ballew who next had married James Piggott, claimed by inheritance through her mother who survived James Piggott, her husband, a small interest in what was later known as the Wiggins Ferry, which operated on the Mississippi river between the Missouri and the Illinois shores at St. Louis, Missouri. The history of this ferry is interesting. In about 1797, James Piggott, who had married Frances Ballew, the mother of Agnes Ballew Basye, established this ferry. He was a Captain in the army of General George Rogers Clark of Revolutionary fame, and so became entitled to a land bounty. He located a military claim of One Hundred acres on the Illinois shore where he planned to establish a landing for this ferry. He built roads leading from this landing and a bridge across a creek near by, to connect with other roads. In the year 1797 he applied for and obtained from the Spanish Commandant Trudeau at St. Louis a concession for the operation of this ferry, and a landing place for it on what is now the Missouri side or west bank of the Mississippi river. James Piggott operated this ferry until his death in 1799. Thereupon the Piggott family made improvements in the means of transportation and continued to operate it by themselves and by their lessees until about 1815.

John Walter Basye for a short time operated this ferry for the Piggott heirs.

James Piggott left seven heirs, five of whom in that year sold their interests in this ferry to John McKnight and Thomas Brady who thereupon operated the ferry. In the summer of 1817 the "General Pike" was the first steamboat to arrive at St. Louis. While there it made several ferry trips to demonstrate the possibilities of profitable ferriage by steamboat in view of the greatly increasing numbers of immigrants coming to Missouri and the West.

In 1818 one Samuel Wiggins appeared on the scene and acquired the outstanding two-sevenths interest of the Piggott heirs, including the interest of Agnes Ballew Basye, daughter of Frances Ballew Piggott, together with the then existing lease of the ferry then held by Calvin Day, and proceeded to operate the ferry, which then became known as the Wiggins Ferry. From the legislature of Illinois Samuel Wiggins obtained an exclusive charter in 1819, which forbade any other ferry to operate within one mile of his ferry, under heavy penalties. This forbade the operation of a ferry by the owners of the other five-sevenths interest. And then in 1821 Samuel Wiggins acquired the outstanding five-sevenths interest.

After John Walter Basye sold his wife's very small interest in this ferry, the historical records in the Basye family as to this matter were not kept clear, and the question of ownership became a family tradition. The children of John Walter Basye knew that under the law of that time he did own a small interest in this ferry, but they did not know what that interest was nor how it was acquired. See the letter of Isaac Newton Basye (F.18) dated November 6, 1852, and the letter of Frances Womack (F.13) dated August 31, 1852.

Some time in the 1880's one George C. Higgins made a personal investigation and very briefly made a report, though erroneous in some respects. A copy of his letter, now in the compiler's possession is as follows.—

"Dawson, Dakota Territory, Sept. 26, 1886.

"I. W. Basye, Esq., [G.104]
Bowling Green, Mo.

Dear Sir:—.....Your uncle John [F.20] I think is misled by the name more than by the location of the Wiggins Ferry. If you look at your map of Illinois and Missouri, about eight miles north of St. Louis, you will find a bend in the river, known as the Big Bend, at the place of the Pictured Rocks,—I think that is the name—also the place at which the new bridge talked of for the Mississippi river crosses, was the original Wiggins Ferry.⁴⁷ On the big new map of St. Louis you will find the ferry land located by John Wat Basye, as stated, in the Big Bend. On account of disagreement among the stock owners, it was abandoned, and the Wiggins outfit located—as now—in the city. I judge from the transfers made by the owner, John Wat Basye, that he sold all that land. In the little German town, out past the Cemeteries, by street cars, north, there are living a couple of old settlers, Germans, who have personal knowledge of the company who operated the once Wiggins Ferry Very truly yours, Geo. C. Higgins.”

In about 1806 John Walter Basye took up his residence at what is now the city of St. Louis, where he remained until 1818. Spain had ceded back to France the Louisiana Territory in 1800, and then in 1803 France ceded it to the United States, the transfer of the lower part taking place at New Orleans in 1803, and the transfer of the upper part taking place at St. Louis in 1804. Thus he lived in one place under three flags, but always owing allegiance to the United States. It has been handed down to his children and their descendants that he was present and took an active part in the ceremonies of hauling down, first, the Spanish flag, then the French flag, and of raising the United States flag at St. Louis when the United States took over this Upper Louisiana Territory. He was deeply interested in the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana Territory, and named his daughter “Louisiana” (F.17), who was born in that year, 1804. For her the city of Louisiana, Missouri, was subsequently named.

A History of Missouri From The Earliest Explorations And Settlements Until The Admission Of The State Into The Union, Vol. II, page 71, says: “Others who settled here were . . . John Basye (Basey or Beasy) (1797) on Missouri and Bon Homme, and in 1798 on the Mississippi. . . .” And in Vol. III, page 157, says: “As early as 1808, a number of immigrants from South Carolina and Kentucky settled in Pike County. Among these settlers were. . . . John Bayse. . . .”

Scharf’s *History Of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. I, page 185, shows that the family of John Basye was one of the few families, and he was one of about 150 persons, at St. Louis in 1806, that were not French.

John Walter Basye and John E. Allen, Sr., and John E. Allen, Jr., were very close friends and business associates at St. Louis. Some very old original documents bearing their signatures and now in the possession of the compiler of this book, attest to this. Some of these documents are recorded, some are not.

The public records show his real estate holdings. *History of Lincoln County, Missouri, From The Earliest Time To The Present*, pages 287-289, says:

“The first lands in what is now Lincoln County, [Missouri] to which individual titles were obtained, are certain tracts known as Spanish grants or surveys. Under Spanish rule, the Government, in order to encourage settlement, allowed individuals to select and survey unoccupied tracts of land of varying size wherever they chose to settle, and then gave them a grant or right to hold the same as individual property. The Spanish Government also granted large, and often very large tracts, to certain individuals, for serv-

⁴⁷Error. He did operate a ferry there, but not the Wiggins Ferry.

ices rendered the Government. Very few, if any, of the grantees of the Spanish grants became actual settlers. Perhaps a few obtained grants for the purpose of settlement, and a few made temporary settlements prior to 1800, and prior to the permanent settlements heretofore mentioned. It seems, however, that nearly all these grants in Lincoln County were made to persons who obtained them for speculative purposes and not for settlement. When the United States acquired title and took possession of this territory, these Spanish grants were the only lands to which individuals could obtain title, and they only by purchase from the original grantees or their assigns. When the territory was ceded by Spain to France, it was upon condition that individuals holding title to lands under the Spanish Government should be protected in their rights; and when France ceded the territory to the United States, the same stipulations were made. Consequently, the United States respected these titles, and afterward, upon a proper showing of evidence of title, the lands were confirmed by Congress to the original grantees or their legal assignees.

The following shows to whom nearly all of these lands were confirmed, as certified to the county April 8, 1858, by A. W. Rush, registrar of the Palmyra land office." Here follows a list, including "John Bassy [i.e. John Walter Basye] and legal representatives, Survey 3269, 1,361.11 acres," the same being in "Town 50 North, Range 2 East."

On January 8, 1801, Carlos Dehault Delassus, holding over as Lieutenant-Governor of the Spanish Province of Upper Louisiana at the request of the French Government after this territory was ceded back to France, granted to this John Walter Basye a tract of land in what is now Lincoln County, Missouri, containing 1600 arpens, equal to 1361.11 acres, being survey No. 3269, made for John Bassy, which was surveyed February 10, 1804, and was subsequently approved by the Board of Commissioners appointed under the Act of Congress of the 9th of July, 1832, entitled "An Act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri," and an Act of Congress of the 2nd of March, 1833, supplemental thereto. This decision approving the title in John Bassy or his legal representatives was No. 11 of the Board of Commissioners, and was later confirmed by an Act of Congress approved July 4, 1836, entitled "An Act confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri and for other purposes." This land was in Township 50 North, Range 2 East of the 5th Principal Meridian in Lincoln County, Missouri. This survey with the plat thereof is of record in Book "D" at pages 273-275 of the Private Surveys of Missouri, in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, Missouri. See post for mention of this land in inventory.

American State Papers. Public Lands, Vol. V, at page 726, appears the following application for a Spanish Land Grant in what is now called the Louisiana Purchase, directed to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana:

To Don C. Dehault Delassus, lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana.

Sir:

John Besse⁴⁸ has the honor to represent that, wishing to establish himself in this Upper Louisiana, where he has resided for some time, he has recourse to the kindness of the Government, hoping that, on account of his numerous family, you will be pleased to grant to him a concession of sixteen hundred arpens of land in superficie, to be taken on vacant lands of his majesty's domain, in the place which will appear most convenient to the interest of your petitioner, who presumes to expect this favor of your justice.

St. Louis, January 5, 1801.

John Bassy.

⁴⁸Note the accent on the last syllable. "e" is pronounced as "a".

This application was accepted and the following grant was made :

St. Louis of Illinois, January 8, 1801.

Considering that the petitioner has long been settled in this country, and that his family is sufficiently large to obtain the quantity of land which he solicits, I do grant to him and his heirs, the land he solicits, if it is not prejudicial to anybody ; and the surveyor, Don Antonio Soulard, shall put the interested in possession of the quantity of land he asks, in a vacant place of the royal domain ; and when this is executed, he shall draw a plat, which he will deliver to the party, with his certificate, to serve him to obtain the concession and title in form, from the intendant general, to whom alone belongs, by royal order, the distributing and granting all classes of lands of the royal domain.

Carlos Dehault Delassus.

This is followed by the certificate of Antonio Soulard, Surveyor general, dated March 20, 1804, showing that he surveyed the 1600 arpens of land, referring to the date of the original grant, date of the sale of 1000 arpens of the original 1600 arpens to Don Santiago St. Vrain, and otherwise identifying the land grant.

Subsequently after the re-cession of this Territory by Spain to France, and after the cession of the Louisiana Territory by France to the United States, and in accordance with the provisions of the treaties between the interested governments relating to the recognition by the United States of the ownership of prior land grants, Congress appointed Commissioners to hear the claims of those persons claiming title to lands in this Territory granted in good faith prior to the Louisiana Purchase.

John Basye sold to St. Vrain 1000 arpens of the original 1600 arpens, and both of them then presented their claims to the Commissioners. Thereupon, in Vol. II, at page 489, of said *American State Papers. Public Lands*, the Commissioners at first made their recommendation as follows :

“Jacques St. Vrain, assignee of John Basye, claiming one thousand arpents of land, and John Basye, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situated on river Cuivre, District of St. Charles ; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Basye for sixteen hundred arpents of land, dated 8th January, 1801, a survey of the same, dated 10th February, and certified 20th March, 1804 ; transfer of the same, dated September 3, 1803.

August 17, 1811 : Present, Penrose and Bates, Commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.”

The United States proceeded to survey and sectionize the lands in the Louisiana Purchase, including this Spanish Land Grant of 1600 arpens to John Basye, and granted land patents thereto to various other persons. But at a later date the United States Government did confirm this original Spanish Land Grant, and the several patentees would have been forced to surrender their titles and possession, and be given other lands in lieu thereof. (See the plat of this survey, shown post.) But instead, by agreement, the purchasers from the heirs of John Walter Basye were given the right to select other land in lieu thereof, which they did, as is shown by the records in Adair County, Missouri, where a copy of his will is filed.

“Book D,” pages 273, 274 and 275 of “Private Surveys of Missouri.”

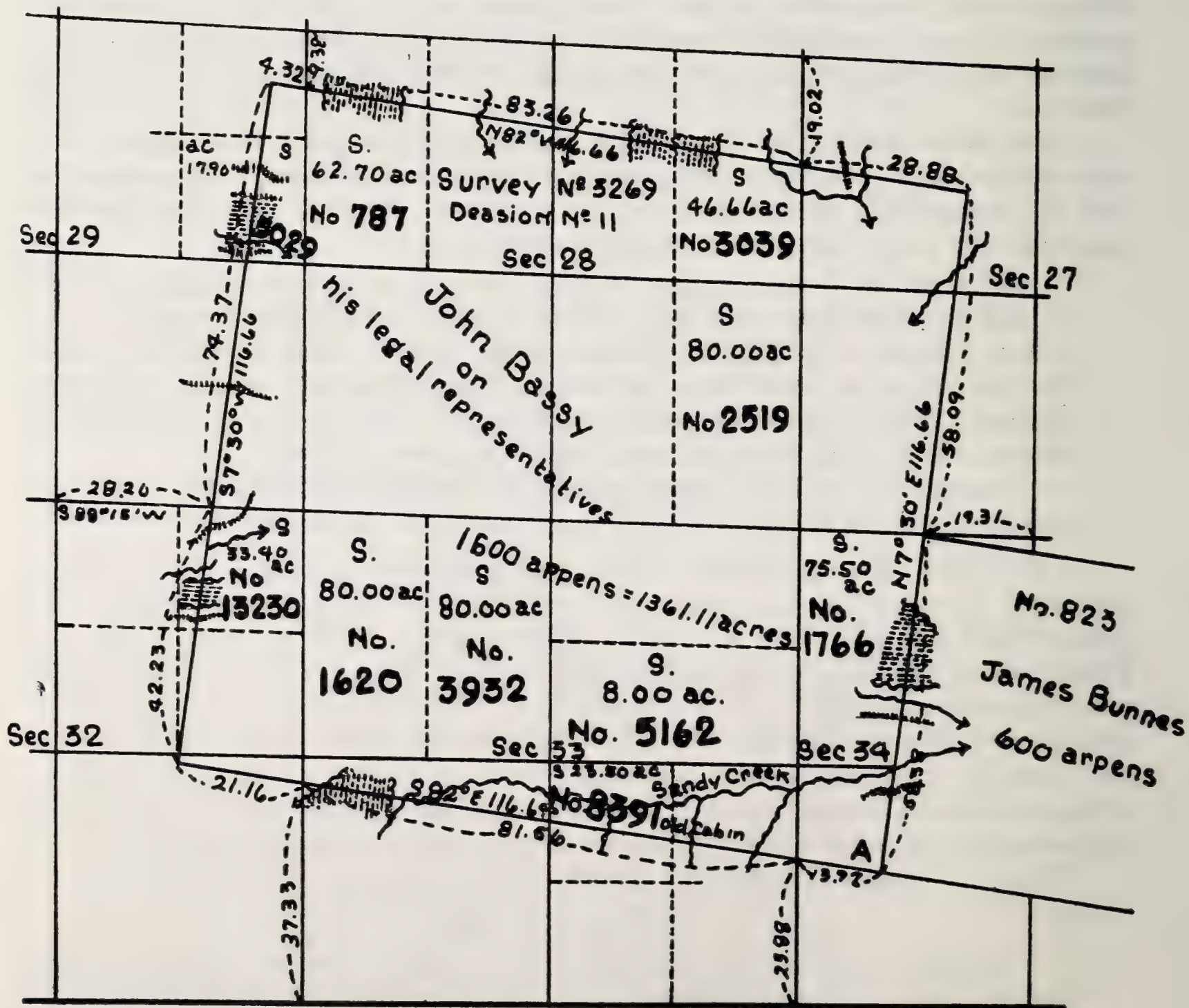
“Survey No. 3269.”

Plat and description of the survey of a tract of land of sixteen hundred arpens equal to thirteen hundred and sixty one acres and eleven hundredths of an acre situate in Township fifty North of the base line Range two East of the fifth principal Meridian, in the State of Missouri, executed in the month of May eighteen hundred and forty three, by Isaac Woods, deputy surveyor,

under instructions from Silas Reed, Surveyor of the public lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, dated the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and forty three. This being the tract of land granted to John Bassy on the eighth of January eighteen hundred and one, by Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant-Governor of the Spanish province of Upper Louisiana, surveyed on the tenth of February eighteen hundred and four, by James Rankin, deputy surveyor, as certified by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General of the said province, on the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and four, and confirmed to said John Bassy, or his legal representatives, by an Act of Congress approved on the fourth of July eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled 'An Act confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri and for other purposes,' according to the decision, numbered eleven, of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the Act of Congress of the ninth of July eighteen hundred and thirty two, entitled 'An Act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri,' and the Act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty three, supplemental thereto, with the exception of such parts as have been sold by the United States prior to the fourth of July eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Description:

T 50 N R 2 E of the 5th p^e M



Variation 7° 20' East

Scale 30 chains to an inch

Note: The acres of the tracts sold by the United States prior to the 4th of July 1836 are set down in bold type.

Beginning at a post, the South West corner of James Burns's survey numbered eight hundred and twenty three, and the South East corner of this survey, from which a black oak five inches in diameter bears North forty four degrees East forty seven links distant, and a black oak four inches in diameter bears South forty four degrees East thirty two links distant.

Thence North seven degrees and thirty minutes East, with the West boundary of the James Burns survey, at fifteen chains and ninety three links a hickory twenty five inches in diameter; at seventeen chains and twenty five links leave the hills and enter bottom land bearing East and West; at eighteen chains and twenty five links 'Sandy Creek' fifty links wide runs eastward; at nineteen chains and twelve links a white oak twenty eight inches in diameter; at twenty seven chains and twenty links a road bears east and west; at thirty three chains a spring branch ten links wide runs eastward; at thirty four chains and seventy five links the south side of an improvement; at forty six chains and eighty links the north east side of the improvement; at fifty eight chains and thirty eight links a post, the North west corner of the Burns survey and a corner to fractional section thirty four, from which a hickory ten inches in diameter bears South twelve degrees East twenty five links distant, and a hickory ten inches in diameter bears North thirty nine degrees East nine links distant; at fifty eight chains and fifty seven links a stone eighteen inches long, fourteen inches wide, eight inches thick, set at the intersection with the line between sections twenty seven and thirty four, from which a white oak twenty inches in diameter bears North twenty nine degrees East seventy nine links distant, and a white oak sixteen inches in diameter bears South seventy three degrees East seventy links distant, and the quarter section corner on the said line bears East nineteen chains and thirty one links distant; at eighty one chains and eleven links a red oak six inches in diameter; at ninety two chains and sixty nine links a white oak fifteen inches in diameter; at one hundred and one chains a spring branch comes from Northeastward, and at one hundred and sixteen chains and sixty six links a stone eighteen inches long, fourteen inches wide, three inches thick,—the North east corner of this survey and a corner to fractional section twenty seven, from which a black oak twenty four inches in diameter bears South thirty six degrees West forty links distant, and a white oak twenty inches in diameter bears North fifty degrees West fifty links distant.

Thence North eighty two degrees and thirty minutes West, at twelve chains and eighty links a black oak ten inches in diameter; at twenty chains and thirteen links a branch ten links wide runs southeastward; at twenty one chains and sixty links cross a road; at twenty six chains and sixty six links a white oak eight inches in diameter; at twenty eight chains and eighty eight links a stone twenty four inches long, sixteen inches wide, three inches thick set at the intersection with the line between sections twenty seven and twenty eight, from which a post oak twenty four inches in diameter bears North fifty seven degrees East fifty eight links distant, and a post oak fifteen inches in diameter bears North thirty seven degrees and thirty minutes West sixty links distant, and the corner to Sections twenty two, twenty three, twenty seven and twenty eight, bears North nineteen chains and two links distant; at thirty three chains and twenty links a spring branch runs Southeastward; at thirty nine chains and thirty three links a white oak twenty seven inches in diameter; at forty four chains the East side of an improvement; at fifty four chains the West side of the same; at fifty seven chains and fifty nine links a white oak twenty nine inches in diameter; at sixty seven chains and seventy five links

a drain runs southward; at seventy five chains and forty eight links a chinkapin oak eight inches in diameter; at eighty chains and twenty three links a burr oak six inches in diameter; at eighty chains and forty three links a branch fifteen links wide runs Southward; at ninety five chains and seventy five links the East side of an improvement; at one hundred and eight chains and fifty nine links the West side of the improvement; at one hundred and twelve chains and fourteen links a post, at the intersection with the line between sections twenty eight and twenty nine, from which a white oak twenty inches in diameter bears North thirty three degrees and thirty minutes East ninety eight links distant, and a white oak twenty four inches in diameter bears North seventy degrees West ninety two links distant, and the corner to sections twenty one, twenty two,¹ twenty eight and twenty nine bears North nine chains and ninety eight links distant; and at one hundred and sixteen chains and sixty six links a post, the North West corner of this survey and a corner to fractional section twenty nine, from which a hickory eight inches in diameter bears South twenty degrees East twenty four links distant, and a white oak fifteen inches in diameter bears North thirty minutes East forty four links distant.

Thence South seven degrees and thirty minutes West, at nine chains and seventy four links a black oak ten inches in diameter; at sixteen chains and twenty five links the North side of an improvement, also enter bottom land bearing East and West; at twenty seven chains and eighty nine links the South side of the improvement; at twenty eight chains and fifty links a branch thirty links wide runs Southeastward; at twenty nine chains enter hills; at forty two chains and sixty links a white oak twenty five inches in diameter; at forty three chains and fifty eight links a white oak eighteen inches in diameter; at Fifty two chains a road bears east and west; at seventy three chains and eighty seven links a black oak twelve inches in diameter; at seventy four chains and thirty seven links a lime stone sixteen inches long, eight inches wide, three inches thick set at the intersection with the line between sections twenty nine and thirty two, from which a chinkapin oak ten inches in diameter bears North eighty degrees and thirty minutes West seven links distant, and a chinkapin oak eight inches in diameter bears South twenty three degrees West fifty three links distant, and the quarter section corner on the said line bears South eighty eight degrees and fifteen minutes West twenty five chains and twenty links distant; at seventy six chains and twenty five links enter bottom land bearing Northward and Southward; at seventy nine chains a creek thirty links wide runs Eastward; and coming along the line at eighty two chains leaves the creek coming from the West; at eighty two chains and thirty links the North side of an improvement; at ninety one chains and fifty links the South side of the improvement; here also enter hills bearing East and West; at ninety three chains and fifty nine links a hickory sixteen inches in diameter; at one hundred and two chains and fifty four links a post oak sixteen inches in diameter; and at one hundred and sixteen chains and sixty six links a stone twenty four inches long, eleven inches wide, and three inches thick, marked with a cross on the East side,—the South West corner of this survey and a corner to fractional section thirty two, from which a white oak sixteen inches in diameter bears South fifty nine degrees East thirteen links distant, and a white oak twenty inches in diameter bears North twenty four degrees East twelve links distant.

Thence South eighty two degrees and thirty minutes East at ten chains and thirty links a white oak fifteen inches in diameter; at twenty six chains

¹Error. Should be 20 and 21.

and sixteen links a stone sixteen inches long, ten inches wide, four inches thick, set at the intersection with the line between Sections thirty two and thirty three, from which a white oak twelve inches in diameter bears South twenty seven degrees East twenty eight links distant, and a white oak fifteen inches in diameter bears South seventy seven degrees and thirty minutes West sixty seven links distant, and the corner to said sections on the South boundary of the Township bears South thirty seven chains and thirty three links distant; at twenty three chains and seventy eight links the Northwest side of an improvement; at thirty five chains and twenty five links the East side of the same; at thirty seven chains a branch ten links wide comes from the Southwest and runs along the line; at forty two chains and sixty five links leave the branch running Northeast; at seventy-one chains and eighty links a spring branch comes from the South and empties into the 'Sandy Creek' about one hundred links North of the line; at seventy six chains and seventy links a point from which an old cabin bears North forty five degrees West one hundred and fifty links distant; at eighty two chains and seventy five links a walnut ten inches in diameter; at eighty four chains and four links a white oak twenty eight inches in diameter; at eighty four chains and seventy five links a drain runs Northward; at ninety six chains and fifty five links another drain runs North; at one hundred and two chains and seventy two links a post, at the intersection with the line between sections thirty three and thirty four, from which a chinkapin oak ten inches in diameter bears South seventy eight degrees and thirty minutes West seventy one links distant, and a post oak fifteen inches in diameter bears South twenty six degrees East sixty six links distant, and the corner to said sections on the South boundary of the Township bears South twenty three chains and eighty eight links distant; and at one hundred and sixteen chains and sixty nine links the beginning corner.

Abstract of valid interferences shown on the foregoing plat of Survey No. 3269, as furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office the 2d of June, 1847, and the Register of the Land office at Palmyra the 19th of June, 1843.

Tracts designated	Sec- tion	Town- ship	Range	Amount of inter- ference	Number of cer- tificate of sale	Names of purchasers	Date of sale	Remarks
				Acres				
East 1/2 of the SE1/4	28	50 North	2 East	80.00	2,519	Barnett Myers	November 13th, 1830	
East 1/2 of the NE1/4	"	"	"	46.60	3,039	Joshua W. Sitton	April 22d, 1831	
West 1/2 of the NW1/4	"	"	"	62.70	787	Joshua W. Sitton	August 25th, 1828	
SE1/4 of the NE1/4	29	"	"	17.90	5,029	Blendson Butler	November 3d, 1832	
NE1/4 of the NE1/4	32	"	"	33.40	13,230	John Shannon	April 12th, 1836	
West 1/2 of the NW1/4	33	"	"	80.00	1,620	Francis Riffle	November 24th, 1829	
East 1/2 of the NW1/4	"	"	"	80.00	3,932	Lewis Riffle	November 11th, 1831	
South 1/2 of the NE1/4	"	"	"	80.00	5,162	Lewis Riffle	November 29th, 1832	
NW1/4 of the SE1/4	"	"	"	23.50	8,391	Abraham B. King	May 25th, 1835	
NW fract. 1/4	34	"	"	75.50	1,766	Nicholas Perrin	January 9th, 1830	
				10.50	Allowed for difference of measurement on 4 tracts sold for 80.00 acres each.			
			Total	590.10				

In all five hundred and ninety acres and ten hundredths of an acre, for which a certificate of new location, numbered one hundred and nineteen, is issued this day, the twenty fifth of June eighteen hundred and forty seven, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress of the fourth of July eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Surveyor's office, Saint Louis, June 25th, 1847.

The foregoing plat and description of survey numbered three thousand two hundred and sixty nine are this day approved as recorded on pages two hundred and seventy three, two hundred and seventy four, and two hundred & seventy five of this Book.

F. R. Conway. Surveyor of the public lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri."

Note: A certified copy of the plat & description of Survey No. 3269 delivered on the 3d August, 1848, to Bogy & Millenberger, attorneys for L. Menard, legal repres. of John Bassy."

A copy of the foregoing plat of Survey No. 3269 is found of record also in the book called "Land Entries—Township Plat Book," in the Recorder of Deeds' office at Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri.

In "Book 1 of the Archives," at page 160, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed, written in Spanish, from John W. Basye (record shows signature copied John "Bassy", while the body of the deed shows "Isaac Bese") conveying a part of the foregoing survey No. 3269. It is of more than passing interest to observe that this deed shows the form of old Spanish deeds, when any was given in writing, and was prepared and the negotiations conducted personally by Carlos Dehault Delassus, then the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana. Note that the deed is signed not only by the seller but by the buyer, the witnesses and the officer, as was the custom. An English translation follows the Spanish on the public record, and reads as follows:

"In the town of St. Louis of Illinois, on the third of the month of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, in default of a notary public, before me, Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, and in the presence of the attending witnesses, Antonio Flandrain and Juan Bte Tison, personally appeared *Isaac Bese* who by these presents declares and acknowledges to have this day sold, ceded and transferred now and forever to Don St. Iago Lassus de St. Vrain here present contracting, accepting and purchasing for himself, his heirs and legal representatives, a grant of land of sixteen hundred arpens of superficie to be taken from the demesnes of His Majesty, which the said vendor has obtained from the Lieutenant Governor of this Upper Louisiana on the eighth of the month of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, from which grant the said vendor reserved for himself the quantity of six hundred arpens to dispose thereof at his pleasure, the said purchaser declaring to be satisfied therewith; the said ground sold for the price and sum of two hundred hard dollars with which sum the said *Isaac Bese* is content and satisfied, giving the said purchaser a full and entire discharge, divesting himself of all the rights which he had to the said ground and transferring the rights he possessed over said ground, transferring them in favor of said purchaser so that as property to him belonging he may dispose thereof at his pleasure.

Thus they have agreed and concluded. Done and executed at the Government Hall in presence of the aforesaid attending witnesses, who with the

parties interested and myself, the Lieutenant Governor, have signed, and I bear testimony.

Santiago de St. Vrain
Carlos Dehault Delassus."

John Bassy.

Antoine Flandrain

Jean Bte Tison

A certified copy of the foregoing deed (in Spanish only,—no translation) is found recorded in "Book H at page 446 of the deed records" in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Lincoln County, Missouri.

In "Book J," at pages 215-216, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated September 6, 1849, acknowledged September 26, 1849, in Adams county, Illinois, from Isaac N. Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, (F.18) of Adams county, Illinois, as an heir of John W. Basye, otherwise written John W. Bassy, late of Pike county, Missouri, to Edwin Draper, Daniel Draper, Jr., and Philander Draper, of Pike county, conveying for \$25.00, all their interest in Survey No. 3269, reciting "and which was confirmed by Act of Congress passed July 4, 1836, to John Bassy or his legal representatives." Elizabeth Basye signs by mark.

In "Book J," at pages 216-217, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated October 15, 1849, acknowledged same day in Wisconsin, from James J. Basye and Elvira Basye, his wife (F.22) and Seth Basye and Margaret Basye, his wife, (F.21) conveying for \$50.00 all their interest in Spanish Survey No. 3269 to Edwin Draper, Daniel Draper, Jr., and Philander Draper. The grantors convey as heirs of John W. Basye. Margaret Basye signs by mark. The recitals in this deed are similar to those in the deed last above mentioned.

In "Book J," at pages 218-219, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated October 9, 1849, and acknowledged same day in Pike county, Missouri, from John C. Basye and Penninah (Also written Paulina) Basye, his wife, (F.20) William M. Basye and Sarah J. Basye, his wife, (F.24) David L. Tombs and Louisiana Tombs, his wife, (F.17) and Lisbon Basye, (F.23) as heirs of John W. Basye, to Edwin Draper, Philander Draper, and Daniel Draper, conveying for \$200,000 all their interest in Survey No. 3269, with recitals in this deed similar to those in the deed last above mentioned. Penninah A. Basye, Sarah J. Basye, and Louisiana Tombs sign by mark.

In "Book J," at pages 306-307, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated February 18, 1850, from Joseph J. Basye and Anna Basye, his wife, (F.14) to Edwin Draper, Philander Draper, and Daniel Draper, Jr., conveying for \$25.00 all their interest in Survey No. 3269, as heirs of John W. Basye, "otherwise written John Bassy."

Sometime after the sectionizing by the United States of the land covered by the foregoing Survey No. 3269, and after the title to this old Spanish survey was confirmed in John Basye or his legal representatives by Act of Congress, the right to this particular land was surrendered in order not to work a hardship on the several patentees from the Government, and thereupon another land scrip certificate was issued to the rightful owners authorizing the selection of other land in lieu thereof. Accordingly Edwin Draper, Daniel Draper, Jr., and Philander Draper, of Pike County, Missouri, having bought in all of the outstanding prior adverse titles to this survey, and after filing all deeds showing title to the Lincoln county land vested in them, selected other land in Adair county, Missouri.

This will explain why land, which was originally granted as an old Spanish land grant and located and actually surveyed in Lincoln county, Missouri, was eventually surrendered and other land in Adair county, Missouri, selected in lieu of it, and why the deeds recorded in Adair county described land situated in Lincoln county, Missouri, which is a very unusual thing.

Accordingly, the deed recorded in "Book J," at pages 215-216 in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, above mentioned, was again recorded November 10, 1853, in "Book D," at page 624, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri. [But it should be explained here that the original "Book D" in Adair county was damaged by a Court House fire, and the present "Book D" is a copy of the charred pages of the original record, and accounts for some errors existing in the copy, among such errors there is one in this deed from Isaac N. Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, which reads in two places *Jesse M. Basye*, but elsewhere correctly reads *Isaac N. Basye* as it should read throughout and as it correctly appears on the record in Lincoln county, Missouri. There was no *Jesse M. Basye* who was an heir of John W. Basye.]

Also, the deed recorded in "Book J," at pages 216-217, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, above mentioned, was again recorded November 10, 1853, in "Book D," at page 625, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri.

Also, the deed recorded in "Book J," at pages 218-219, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, above mentioned, was again recorded November 10, 1853, in "Book D," at page 626, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri.

And the deed recorded in "Book J," at pages 306-307, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, above mentioned, was again recorded November 10, 1853, in "Book D," at pages 627-628, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri.

In addition there is shown in "Book D," at pages 628-629, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri, a deed dated November 21, 1814, filed November 10, 1853, from Josequet (also Jacquet) St. Vrain and Felicite St. Vrain, his wife, of St. Louis county, Territory of Missouri, to Joseph Phillipson, conveying all their interest in said survey No. 3269, reciting that the land was granted by the late Lieut. Governor Charles Dehault Delassus, June 8, 1801, surveyed November 10, 1804, in behalf of John W. Basye and purchased by said St. Vrain from said Basye. Consideration, \$500.00. (See the deed from John Basye to St. Vrain, *supra*.)

Also, in "Book D," at pages 629-631, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri, there is shown a deed dated April 6, 1824, filed November 10, 1853, executed by the Sheriff, sold under execution, conveying all the interest of the aforesaid Joseph Phillipson in said Survey No. 3269 to George Collier (or Collins?), in which the name of John Basye is mentioned.

Also, in "Book D," at page 632, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri, appears a deed dated July 22, 1824, filed November 10, 1853, from George Collins (or Collier?) to Lewis Manard, conveying all interest in said Survey No. 3269, in which the name of John Basye is mentioned.

Also, in "Book D," at page 635, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri, appears a deed dated April 13, 1853, recorded November 10, 1853, from Lewis Minard, by Attorney in Fact, conveying all interest in said Survey No. 3269, and mentioning the name of John Basye.

And in "Book D," at page 623, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair county, Missouri, appears a certified copy of the Will of John W. Basye, of Pike county, Missouri, filed November 10, 1853.

Another tract of 401 arpens 60 poles, equal to 341.64 acres, in St. Louis County, Missouri, was granted by Governor Zeno Trudeau in 1798 to William Burts or Burch and afterwards by contract in 1805 bought by John Basye, who was also named in the survey of it made for him as J. W. Basye. This was surveyed in November, 1817. This land is in Townships 46 and 47 North, Range 7 East of the 5th Principal Meridian, in St. Louis county, Missouri. The survey, No. 115, with the plat thereof is of record in "Book B" at page 152 of the Private Surveys of Missouri, in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, Missouri. This contract⁴⁹ is recorded in the Records office at the City of St. Louis in "Book A," page 312.

Missouri Gazette, July 5, 1809, page 1, column 3, shows:

"A list of lands confirmed by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, and for which certificates have been issued, and the parties entitled to a Patent under the provisions of the 4th section of an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An Act respecting claims to land in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana,' passed the third day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven,"

and shows among others: "John Basye, 401 [arpens] 60 perches."

"Know All Men By These Presents that I William Burtch Has Bargend, Contracted and Sold and By these presents Has Bargend Contracted and Sold to, John Wat Basye a tract of Land Lieng and Situated on the Mississippi River Bounded on the Side By Samuel Dunkin and on the other By Elija Bond, Granted [by] Governor Zeeno Trudo, Caling for Fore Hundred Acres more or less, and that for the Consideration of (of) Fore Hundred dollars payed in Hand to the said Wm Burtch, do Bind my Self My Arers Exectors and adminnerstors to make over and give all My Right title and intrest of the Grant and tract of Land when Cauld upon and (and) to make a good and Lawful deed to the said Basye His Arers Exectors and Adminnestors when the Same Can Be Obtaned By the Government. in Witness Where of I Have Here unto Sett my Hand and Seal this fortenth of August one thousand Eight Hundred and five.

William Burch Seal"

test: John Prince, Jesse Waddell.

"Louisiana Territory District of St. Louis ss.

Before the subscriber one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the District aforesaid personally came one of the subscribing witness of the within instrument Jesse Waddell who made oath on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God and Saith that he was present and saw William Burch sealed signed and delivered the said within Instrument unto John Wat Basye and also saith that John Prince signed the same in his presence as witness, and that the said William Burch sealed and delivered the same as his own free and voluntary Act & deed for the purposes therein contained and desired the same might be recorded. in Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this twelfth of August year of our Lord eighteen hundred & Six.

D. Delaunay Seal.

District of St. Louis, ss. Recorded in "Book A," page 312 this 12th day of August A. D. 1806.

M. P. Leduc Recorder."

⁴⁹The compiler has the original contract.

Endorsed on the back as follows: "The Bond Confirms to John W. Basye 401 arpens 60 perches of lands as per the Concession & Certificate of Survey, to the within William Burts. Decr 14th, 1805.

John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose"

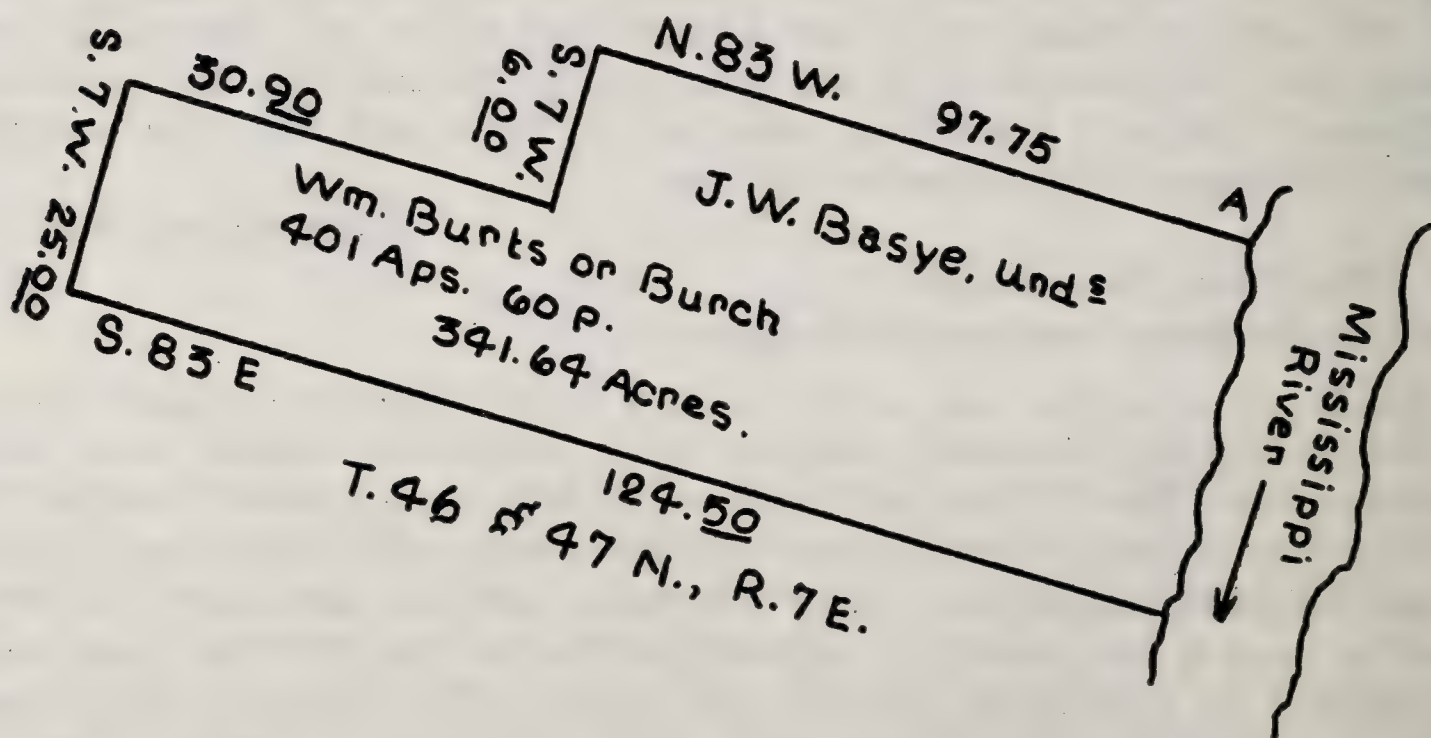
Lucas and Penrose were Commissioners appointed to find and determine what Spanish grants were genuine and what were fraudulent. The genuine grants were then approved by Congress.

American State Papers. Public Lands, Vol. II, at page 566, is shown the claim No. 115, dated January 6, 1809, to Spanish Land Grant issued to John Basye, assignee of William Burch, alias Burts, being a concession of 401 arpens 60 pr. situated on the Mississippi in the District of St. Louis.

"No. 115.

Surveyed for John Basye claiming in right of William Burts or Burch 401 arpens 60 poles equal to 341.64 acres. Beginning at the upper corner on the River Mississippi, a Stone, thence N. 83 W. 97 ch. 75 lks. a Post from which a Cottonwood 4 in. dia. bears S. 9 E. 144 and a R. Oak 12 in. dia. bears N. 65 W. 154 links—Thence S. 7 W. 6 chs. a Post at house, from which a red Oak 9 in. dia. bears S. 53 E. 94 lks.—Thence N. 83 W. 30 ch. 90 lks. a Post from which a R. Oak 3 in. dia. bears N. 33 E. 11 lks. and a ditto 3 in. dia. bears S. 4 E. 15 L.—Thence S. 7 W. 25 chs. a Post, the S. W. corner from which a R. Oak 16 in. dia. bears S. 57 E. 40 lks. and a ditto 16 in dia. bears N. 71 W. 53 lks.—Thence S. 83 E. with the North Boundary of Duncan's tract, 124 c. 50 lks. intersected the river, a Post from which an Elm 5 in. dia. bears N. 43 E. 10 lks. and a Walnut 6 in. dia. bears S. 52 W. 19 lks.—Thence meandered up the river Mississippi, N. 10 E. 31 chs. to the Beginning.

Novemr 1817. Jos. C. Brown, D.S."
(i.e. Deputy Surveyor).



In "Book F," at page 374, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from John W. Basye (also spelled in the body of the deed Bassey and Basey, but signature is Basye) and Ann (also written Anna. She signs by mark), his wife, to John A. Robertson, dated July 8, 1817, acknowledged August 5, 1817, recorded August 22, 1817, consideration \$362.50, conveying the following described land:

"Beginning on the Mississippi river and running along the north boundary of William Massey tract of land one hundred and sixteen poles to a stake,

thence north thirteen and a half [degrees] east one hundred and twenty-six poles to a stake, thence along Elizabeth Hubbert's tract of land to the Mississippi river, thence down the said river to the beginning, containing eighty acres, more or less, which said granted, bargained and conveyed tract or parcel of land is a part of the same tract or parcel of land that was conceded to William Burch by the Spanish authorities, in the late province of Upper Louisiana, now Missouri Territory, and lying and being in the county of St. Louis in the Missouri Territory on the *Mississipi* river and bounded by the land of William Massey and the land of Elizabeth Hubbert, and as above described and sold by the said William Burch to John W. Basey."

The purchaser, John A. Robertson, and two witnesses, Thos. Whiteside and Seth Chitwood, also sign the deed.

Another tract of 400 arpens, equal to 340.28 acres, was granted to John Basye and by him sold to Hugh Stephenson. This was surveyed in April, 1818. The survey, No. 169, with the plat thereof is of record in "Book B" at page 97 of the Private Surveys of Missouri in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, Missouri. This land was in St. Louis County, Missouri.

American State Papers. Public Lands, Vol. II, at page 568, is shown the claim No. 169, dated February 7, 1809, to Spanish Land Grant issued to the representatives of Hugh Stephenson, assignee of John Basye, being a concession of 400 arpents situated on the Bonhomme in the District of St. Louis.

In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis, Missouri, Archives Division, "Book 4," page 29, being instrument No. 1080, the original deed being written in the Spanish language, a translation of which is found in "Book 4," No. 1 (which is not paged, but the document is identified from the instrument number and the names of all the parties) is shown the following deed dated January 15, 1800, but not recorded until July 14, 1847:—

"St. Andrew, Upper Louisiana, in the year One Thousand Eighteen hundred, the fifteenth of the month of January, Before me Don Santiago Mackay, Commandant of St. Andrews in *Misiouri*, appeared John *Beassy*, a resident, who acknowledges and confesses to have voluntarily sold and ceded forever, for himself and his successors, to Hugh Stephenson, now in this place, and to his successors, all right, title, property, and grant, to a piece of land, four hundred superficial arpens, situated between the lands of James McDaniel and William Billeaume, in the said district of St. Andrews, with all the improvements he has made thereon, in consideration of four hundred and fifty dollars in peltries, which the said Stephenson has paid to the said *Beassy*, and which the said *Beassy* acknowledges to have received for payment in full demanded for said land, vizt.: the said *Beassy* has received *to* mares for two hundred and fifty dollars in peltries, and the said Stephenson gives his bond to the said *Beassy* for two horses, young and sound, for two hundred dollars, to be delivered to the said *Beassy* in the *cours* of the month of November next, in default whereof this deed of sale will remain null and void. In consequence whereof John *Beassy* cedes and renounces forever, for himself and his successors, all right, title and property, which he has or may have henceforward over the said land in favor of the said Hugh Stephenson and his successors, to whom the said *Beassy* gives possession in the course of the month of April next.

In testimony whereof, the contracting parties have signed in *presence* of the witnesses and of me the Commandant.

John Beassye.

Santiago Mackay.

Hugh Stephenson.

Witnesses: John Long, Isabella Mackay."

(The original record shows the signatures thus:

John Long, Isabella Mackay, Santiago Mackay, John Basy, Hugh Stephenson.

(The Index to these records in the Recorder's office shows very distinctly the name spelled *JOHN BASYE*.)

(In accord with the Spanish custom of that time and place, since both buyer and seller signed the deed in the presence of witnesses, the deed was not formally acknowledged before an officer. In lieu of that the Commandant prepared the deed, acted as an official, and signed as a witness.)

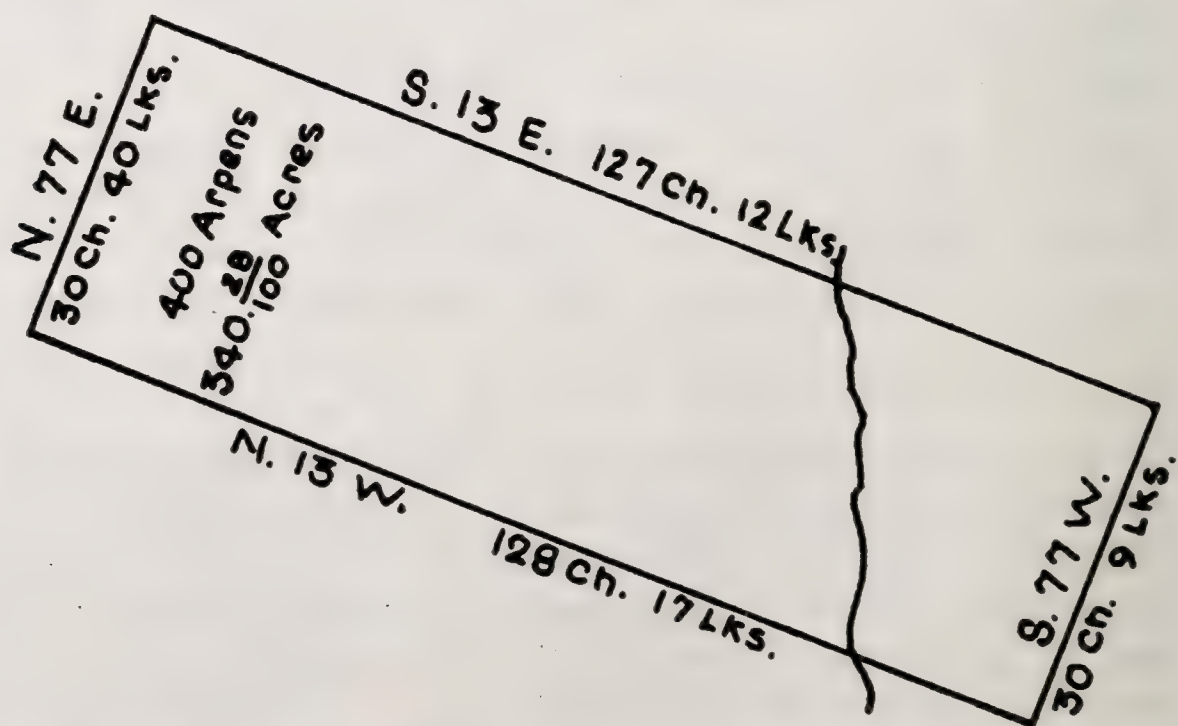
(Note also in this deed the standard of value in dollars is fixed by the value of peltries which was largely used as money in this section then. Very little U. S. money was in circulation here. So that the actual payment in this case was made in horses valued in terms of U. S. money, based on the market value of the several kinds of peltries.)

"Claim No. 169.

Surveyed for Hugh Stephenson claiming in right of John Basye 400 arpens equal to 340.28/100 acres.—Beginning at a stake in Masseys E. boundary 8 ch. 58 lks. S. of his N. E. Corner from which an Elm 15 in. dia. bears S. 15 E. 22 lks. and a hac. 3 in. dia. bears N. 49 W. 30 lks.—Thence N. 77 E. with McDonald and Easton's line 30 ch. 40 lks. a post from which an Elm 20 in. dia. bears S. 48 W. 22 lks. and a hac. 12 in. dia. bears N. 59 E. 29 lks.—Thence S. 13 E. with McDonald & Easton's line 100 chs. *swamp* 3 chs. bears E. & W. 127 chs. 12 lks. old Corner an ash 8 in. dia. in Adams & McCourtneys line.—Thence S. 77 W. 25 ch. 75 lks. their N.W. corner, 30 ch. 90 lks. an Ash S. W. Corner in Murphy's line 28 in. dia.—Thence N. 10 W. with Murphy's line 8 chs. 58 lks. Massey's S. E. Corner and with his line 20 chs. 75 lks. a Creek at the foot of the hills brs. E. 128 chs. 17 lks. to the beginning.

April 1818.

Jos. E. Brown, D.S."



In *The National Archives*, Washington, D.C., the *American State Papers*, Vol. VIII, of Public Lands, page 848, shows Survey No. 38, was made for John

Beasy, for 400 arpens of land in Missouri, dated November 4, 1799, and date of decree by virtue of which the survey was made, April 13, 1797.

In "Book C," at pages 101-102, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed dated and acknowledged April 16, 1810, consideration \$300.00, from Benjamin Quick (he signs by mark) to John W. Basye, conveying the following described property :

"Beginning at a stake on the original line of Lydia Quick survey, also a line of Seth Chitwood survey, then running west along the said line sixty-six poles to stone, it being a corner of the original survey of the said Quick, thence north ninety poles to a stake on the original line, thence south eighty degrees east eighty poles to stake, thence south 10 degrees west seventy-three poles to beginning, containing 59 acres, all being French measure."

In "Book E," at page 30, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, appears the following deed :

This Indenture made and agreed on this 15th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen between John W. *Baseys*, of the one part, and Frances Collard, of the other part, both of the Territory of Missouri and county of St. Louis, Witnesseth: That the said John W. *Basye* for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Ten Dollars by her the said Frances Collard to him the said Basye in hand paid, the receipt whereof [I] hereby acknowledge and do of all and every part thereof acquit and discharge her the said Frances Collard, have this day given, granted bargained and sold, and by these presents do give, grant, bragain, sell, *allien* and transfer unto her the said Frances Collard, Twenty-one arpens and two-thirds of land, being her part of our purchase from Benjamin Quick situate on the north side of said purchase, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining thereunto her, said Frances Collard, her heirs and assigns forever. And I the said John W. Basye for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators and assigns, the bargained premises together with the *appertainances* unto her the said Frances Collard, her heirs and assigns forever against the said John W. *Basseye*, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and *there* claims forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the *presents* of: John Chitwood, John Chitwood, Jr.

J. W. Basye (Seal)

Territory of Missouri, County of St. Louis, Township St. Ferdinand, Before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Township aforesaid, personally came and appeared John *Bassye* and acknowledged the within instrument of writing to be his act, hand and deed and seal for the purpose therein contained.

Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1814. Rd Chitwood, Esq.
Recorded this 1st day of August, 1814. M. P. Leduc, Clk & ex-officio Recorder.

In "Book E," at page 29, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, appears the following deed :

This Indenture made and agreed on this 15th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, between John W. *Bazye*, of one part, and

Frances Collard, of the other part, both of the Territory of Missouri and county of St. Louis, Witnesseth: That for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred Dollars paid to him, the said *Basye*, by her, the said Frances Collard, the receipt whereof I acknowledge and of all and every part acquit and discharge her, the said Frances Collard, have given, granted and sold unto said Frances Collard, and by these presents do give, grant, sell, alien and transfer unto the said Frances Collard One Hundred and Fifty arpens of land lying and situate as follows: Bounded on the north corner by Seth Chitwood and to the southeast bounded by the Common Spring branch till crossing the creek at the mouth of said branch and running to an oak which is the boundary line of Wm. Massey's, from thence running east One Hundred and Fifty perches, from thence running nearly nor[th] west to a line which is the original between said land and Elizabeth Hubbard (alias Bond), from thence west until it strikes the line of Seth Chitwood aforesaid (be the same more or less), together with all and singular and *appertaines* thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to said Frances Collard, her [heirs] and assigns forever, and said *Basye* for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns the said bargained premises together with the appertainances aforesaid unto said Frances Collard, her heirs and assigns forever against myself, my heirs, administrators, claims, or of any other person or persons whatever.

In Witness Whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

John W. Basye (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Chitwood, John Chitwood, Jr.

Territory of Missouri, County of St. Louis, Ferdinand Township: Before me, the undersigned, one of the *Justis* of the Peace in and for the Township aforesaid personally came and appeared John Basye and acknowledged the within instrument of writing to be his act and deed, hand and seal, for the purposes therein contained.

Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1814.

Rd Chitwood, Esq. "Recorded this 1st day of August, 1814. M. P. Leduc, Clk & ex-officio Recorder."

In "Book F," at page 222, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, there is shown a deed from Seth Chitwood to John W. Basye, dated October 22, 1816, consideration \$20.00, conveying a tract bounded on one side by William Burtch survey "now occupied by the said John W. Basye."

In the Circuit Clerk's Office, St. Louis, Missouri, "Vol. 19, page 64 (suit No. 69)," shows a suit filed February 22, 1849, by Daniel L. Quick against *Edward*⁵⁰ Basye and others to partition three tracts of land, one tract being for 104 arpens and another for 21 arpens, described in a deed executed by John E. Allen and wife to Frances Collard, dated July 7, 1814, recorded in "Book H," at page 489, of the Deed records in the Recorder's office at St. Louis, and the third tract for 150 arpens described in a deed executed by John Basye (E.5) and wife to said Frances Collard, dated July 15, 1814, recorded in "Book E," at page 29, in said Recorder's office. That said three tracts of land are adjoining.

The petition states that said Frances Collard died owning the land referred to and that the parties plaintiff and defendant are her heirs. It states that she died

⁵⁰Should be Edmond.

leaving nine children, viz., Margaret Liscom, a daughter; Cynthia Porter, wife of John Porter, a daughter; Frances Quick, wife of Daniel Quick, deceased, a daughter; Agnes Basye, wife of John Basye (E.5), a daughter; Asenath Patterson, wife of William Patterson, a daughter; Isaac Newton Piggott, a son; Joseph Piggott, a son; Zacchias Piggott, a son; James Piggott, a son.

That plaintiff is the only son and heir of Benjamin Quick, deceased, who was the only son of said Frances and Daniel Quick, both deceased.

That said Agnes Basye, wife of John Basye, died leaving as her sole and only heirs at law seven children, viz., Frances (F.13), widow of Jonas Quick, and now the wife of Larkin Wormack, Joseph Basye (F.14), Newton Basye (F.18), John Basye (F.20), Louisiana Basye (F.17), now the wife of David L. Tombs, *Edward*⁵¹ Basye (F.19) and Seth Basye (F.21). That said David L. Tombs and Louisiana, his wife, John Basye, Joseph Basye and Isaac Newton Basye have conveyed their four-sevenths of one-ninth interest by mesne conveyance to this plaintiff. That *Edward*⁵¹ Basye, Seth Basye and Frances Wormack are each entitled to one-seventh of one-ninth, and are non-residents of the State of Missouri.

That said James Piggott, a son of said Frances Collard by a former marriage died leaving as his sole and only heirs at law his children, viz., Jabez Piggott, Joseph Piggott, Jane Piggott, now the wife of ——— Lake, James Piggott, Alexander Piggott, Martha Piggott, wife of James Kingsley, and now deceased, leaving a son James Kingsley, Jr. That after the death of his wife Martha, said James Kingsley married Cynthia ———.

"Vol. 19," at page 126, of said records, describes the lands as in the petition. The original pleadings are on file in said Circuit Clerk's office.

Also, another suit in partition was filed prior to 1845 by said Daniel Quick against the same defendants affecting other land in St. Louis County, Missouri, as appears by "Vol. 15," page 451, and "Vol. 16," pages 108, 121 and 178, in said Circuit Clerk's office at St. Louis, Missouri.

From the foregoing records, taken together with other records, it appears that Frances Collard was married three times: to Bennett Ballew, then to James Piggott (died, 1799), and next to Jacob Collard. And see a letter from Francis Womack (F.13).

In "Book Y," at pages 41-42, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed dated and acknowledged June 1, 1836, from David L. *Tomb* (should be Tombs) and Louisiana *Tomb*, his wife, (F.17) and John C. Basye and Peninah A. Basye, his wife, (F.20) conveying, for the consideration of \$155.00, to John H. Gay, an undivided two-sevenths of one-ninth of two lots numbered 11 and 12 on a certain plat and further described in a deed from Jos. C. Brown, sheriff of St. Louis county, to Isaac N. Piggott, dated December 24, 1820. Also conveying an undivided two-sevenths of one-ninth of four tracts of land which belong to the estate of Mrs. James Collard, deceased; one of said tracts is bounded on the northeast corner by a tract of land belonging to the widow Whitesides, alias Bond, and on the northwest by the Common Spring branch until said branch intersects the creek, thence south to the land belonging to the late Wm. Massey, said to contain 150 arpens. Another tract is bounded on the east by the tract above described and is said to contain 104 arpens. The third tract is bounded on the south by the tract last described and corner on the east by the tract first described, supposed to contain 20 acres. The fourth tract is situated on the north side of a tract of land that John W. Basye bought of Benjamin Quick and by the said Basye conveyed to Mrs. Frances Collard.

⁵¹Should be Edmond.

In "Book Y," at pages 528-529, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, there is shown a deed dated May 6, 1836, acknowledged November 8, 1836 in Green county, Illinois, from Joseph J. Basye and *Anna* Basye, his wife, (F.14) and Isaac N. Basye (F.18), conveying for \$100.00 an undivided two-sevenths of one-ninth interest in the same land described in the foregoing deed recorded in Book Y, at pages 41-42.

In "Book Y," at pages 414-415, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed dated and acknowledged August 5, 1836, from Seth Basye and Margaret Basye, his wife, (F.21) (both sign by mark), conveying for \$80.00, to Simpson Oldham all interest in the estate of Frances Collard, deceased, "being the grandmother of the said Seth Basye." No land is described. This deed was acknowledged in Pike county, Missouri.

In "Book Q3," at pages 246-248, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from William Milburn, sheriff, to Daniel Quick, dated May 1, 1845. This deed recites the partition suit in the Circuit Court entitled Daniel Quick, Asanath Farrar, Benjamin Quick, Cynthia Fry, John Fry, Daniel L. Quick, Isaiah Minnick and Lydia, his wife, Susan Quick, a minor, by her father-guardian, Daniel Quick, vs. Margaret Carter, Cynthia Porter, Newton Piggott, Joseph Piggott, Zachias Piggott, Jabez Piggott, James Piggott, Joseph Piggott, Jr., Jane Piggott, wife of ——— Woods, Alexander Piggott, Cynthia Piggott, wife of James Kingsley, James Kingsley, Jr., Frances Basye, wife of Larkin *Wormack* (F.13), Joseph Basye (F.14), Newton Basye (F.18), John Basye (F.20), *Lucy Ann* Tombs (F.17), *Edward* [should be Edmond] Basye (F.19), Seth Basye (F.21), Assenath Patterson, wife of William Patterson. The deed conveys a certain tract of land purchased from John Basye by Frances Collard by deed dated July 14, 1814, bounded east by land belonging to Daniel Quick, north by land formerly of Benjamin Quick, west by land of Daniel Bissell, and south by land formerly of Benjamin Quick, containing 20 acres.

In "Book K5," at pages 127-129, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from Louis T. Lebeaume, sheriff, to Daniel L. Quick, dated January 16, 1850. This deed recites the partition suit in the Circuit Court entitled Daniel L. Quick, Assenath Farrar, John and Cynthia Fry, Jacob Winnick and Lydia, his wife, William Rogers and Susan, His wife, William Patterson and Assenath Patterson, his wife, vs. Lydia Radish and Benjamin Radish, Daniel Quick, *Edward* [should be Edmond] Basye (F.19), Seth Basye (F.21), James Kingsley and Cynthia, his wife, James Kingsley, Jr., Larkin *Wermack* and Frances, his wife (F.13).

The land conveyed is the 104 arpens which John *Bayse* and wife conveyed to Frances Collard by deed dated July 15, 1814, recorded in "Book E," at page 29.

In "Book N5," at pages 21-24, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from Louis T. Lebeaume, sheriff, to Wilson L. Larimore, dated January 16, 1850. This deed recites the same partition suit last above mentioned. The land conveyed is described as the same land (150 arpens) conveyed by John Basye and wife to Frances Collard by deed dated July 15, 1814, recorded in "Book E" at page 29.

John Walter Basye was appointed guardian for his granddaughter, Lydia Quick. See under G.37.

Missouri Gazette, January 6, 1816, page 3, column 3, advertises a letter for John W. Basye, unclaimed at the Post Office at St. Louis, Missouri.

Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, July 3, 1818, page 3, column 3, advertises a letter for "John or Isaac Basye," (E.2) unclaimed at the Post Office at St. Louis, Missouri.

Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser, September 18, 1818, page 5, column 2, advertises lands to be sold for taxes in the county of St. Louis: "John W. Basye, 225 Arpens, \$1.95," in St. Ferdinand Township.

Missouri Republican, September 13, 1827, page 5, column 1, advertises a letter for John Basye, unclaimed at the Post Office at St. Louis, Missouri. This John Basye was then living at Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri.

During his residence at St. Louis, he made explorations through the country west of the river, going up the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and going overland through St. Charles, Lincoln and other counties in Missouri. The merchants of St. Louis in 1794 obtained permission from the Spanish Lt.-Governor to make explorations west of the Missouri river. He soon got acquainted with the other persons in the community in which he lived. He was a good "mixer." He was energetic. He made friends. He was personally acquainted with the Spanish Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having granted a large tract of land to him and acted in at least one case as an official in preparing a deed herein shown from John W. Basye.

The St. Louis Republic, October 6, 1901, in an article written by Edward Eugene Campbell, of Alton, Illinois, says:

The present site of Louisiana was explored, so the history runs, by John W. Bayse, who came up from St. Louis as early as 1791. He found the timber very heavy and so densely grown with underbrush and grapevine as to make progress through it very difficult. He returned to St. Louis, but came here again, and later founded Bowling Green. He boasted that at the time the Louisiana Purchase was made he personally knew every white man within the limit of the territory now included in Missouri and Illinois, and no doubt he did.

His first wife died in the early part of 1814, and in December of that year he married his second wife, Ann Templeton. The Templeton family afterwards moved to Pike County, Missouri.

The following bond was executed by John Walter Basye when he was disposing of all his property at and near St. Louis, Missouri, preparatory to his moving to Pike county, Missouri. The bond, which was never recorded, is in the possession of the compiler.

"Know all men by these presents that I John W. Basye of the county of St. Louis, Missouri territory am held and firmly bound unto John E. Allin of the county and territory aforesaid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars lawful money of the United States to be paid unto the said John E. Allin his heirs or assign to which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself my heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with my seal and dated this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventeen

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said John W. Basye and Anna his wife hath this day bargined and sold unto the said John E. Allin for the value and consideration of sixteen hundred dollars to them in hand paid at or before the signing and delivering of these presents the receipt whereof the said John W. Basye and wife doth hereby acknowledge four several different tracts of land situate lying and being in the county of St. Louis Missouri Territory and bounded as follows towit first tract beginning on the Northern boundary line of William Masseys land about one hundred poles from the Mississippi at the corner of the land said John W. Basye sold to

John A. Robinson thence running East along William Masseys land to the corner of Frances Collards land thence Nearly North along the line of Frances Collards land one hundred and one perches or more to the southern boundary line of Elizabeth Hubberts land thence East the line that divides the land of said John W. Basye and Elizabeth Hubbert to the land of John A. Robinson thence South along said John A. Robinsons land to the beginning also one other tract of land situate lying and being in the county and Territory aforesaid towit beginning on the Northern boundary line of William Masseys land at the south East corner of Frances collards land thence running East along Masseys land to the Eastern boundary corner of said John W. Baseys land thence North to the land of the Seth Chitwood thence East along the divisional line between said Basye and chitwood to the land of Frances Collard thence along the divisional between Frances Collard and said John W. Basye to the beginning also one other tract of land adjoining the North side of the last described tract of land containing twenty acres sold by seth Chitwood to said John W. Basye and as it was surveyed and sold to Basye by chitwood so bounded it is sold by John W. Basye to said John E. Allen also one other tract of land situate Lying and being in the County and Territory aforesaid and bounded as follows towit beginning at the Southwest corner of the land granted to the Widow Lydia Quick by the spanish authorities and conveyed by her to her son Benjamin Quick and sold by Benjamin Quick to said John W. Basye thence running East along the original south boundary line of said tract of land sixty six perches more or less untill it strikes the corner of Daniel Quicks land thence North along the land of Daniel Quick to the land of Frances Collard thence west along the divisions line between Frances Collard and said John W. Basye to the western boundary line of the original survey thence south to the beginning containing thirty eigth acres more or less the said four several tracts of land containing as near as we can calculate about two hundred and twenty eight arpens.

Now if the above bounden John W. Basye shall whenever called uppon by the said John E. Allin his heirs or assigns make over and convey free from all incumbrances whatever a good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance to the above described four tracts of land therein warranting and defending the same to the said John E. Allin his heirs and assigns for ever with all the rights privaledge advantages appertunances hereditaments and improvements thereunto belonging from him said John W. Basye his heirs executors administrators and assigns forever and conditioned that if by any means not now known the right or title of said tract or tracts of land should fail or prove defective in that case said John W. Basey is bound to refund back unto the said John E. Allin his heirs or assigns the purchase money without aney intrust then this obligation to be null and void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law signed sealed and delivered in presence of—Date above written. (the words of land interlined before signing also the word hereditaments)

John W. Basye seal

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of Frances Collard,⁵² William x Baxter,
his mark

Zacheus x Piggott."
his mark

⁵²Frances Collard was the mother of Agnes Ballew Basye (E.5) by a former marriage.

In "Book G," at page 103, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed dated and acknowledged March 7, 1818, from John W. Basye and Ann Basye, his wife, conveying to John E. Allen, for \$1600.00 the four several tracts of land described and referred to in the foregoing Bond.

In "Book E," at pages 395-396, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Charles county, Missouri, is shown the following partnership contract:

Articles of Agreement made and entered into by and between John E. Allen, of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory, and John W. Basye, of St. Charles county and Territory aforesaid, Witnesseth, That Whereas, the said Allen & Basye have this day entered into a joint and equal partnership in an establishment now setting up in the Town of Louisiana within the county of St. Charles⁵³ on two *lots* which we have purchased in said Town number 392 & 330 on which we are now erecting a horse saw and grist mill, and we do hereby jointly agree with each other that we will be at equal *expence* in erecting and conducting the said establishment of machinery or in the purchase of other lots of ground which we may deem necessary for our mutual benefit and the well being of said establishment and to be in all the labors necessary and disbursements attendant on the said establishment joint and equal and to be equal in all the emoluments and profits which from time to time may arise from the working of said establishment or from any other machinery which we may mutually think proper at any other period to add to the said establishment. And further, the books, accounts, note obligations, &c, are to be kept in the name of Allen & Basye under the name of the firm of Allen & Basye and Co., and the said books, papers, accounts, &c, &c, are to be kept open for the inspection of each party at any time without fraud or collusion. And further, we do hereby agree that this firm now entered into and to be publicly known by the firm of Allen & Basye and Co. as aforesaid, which firm and partnership is to be continued under the regulations and stipulations aforesaid until dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties, which dissolution is to be made public by an insertion in some public newspaper or other vehicle of public information. For the true and faithful performance of which agreement or article of partnership in all its parts, we do hereby mutually each to each other bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns jointly and severally, firmly by these presents in the penal sum of Five Thousand Dollars lawful money of the United States.

In Witness Whereof, we have each set our hands and affixed our seals this sixteenth day of December, 1818.

Attest: In the presence of: George D. Strother, John Venables.

John E. Allen, John W. Basye (Seal)

Signed and acknowledged this sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1818, before John Bryson, J.P.

Recorded this Twenty-fourth day of December, 1818.

Wm. Christy, Jr., Ex-officio Recorder.

In "Book B," at page 188, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Pike County, Missouri, appears the following:

THIS INDENTURE, made this twenty eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord 1820 between Samuel K. Caldwell of the County of Pike, and State of Missouri, of the one part, and John W. Basye of the County of Pike and State of Missouri of the other part, WITNESSETH, That for and

⁵³St. Charles County, Mo., then included Pike and other counties. Louisiana is now in Pike County, Missouri.

in consideration of the sum of One hundred Dollars to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said John W. Basye his heirs & assigns one certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the county of Pike aforesaid being the lot of ground in the Town of Louisiana known & distinguished on the recorded plat of said Town by the number one hundred & fifty two. Reference being had to the Recorder's office of said County of Pike for the same.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid land and premises, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and benefit of him the said John W. Basye his heirs, executors, administrators & assigns forever. And I do by these presents, for myself, my heirs, &c. forever warrant and defend the aforesaid land and premises free from the claim or claims of any person whatsoever legally claiming the same. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date above: And I Elizabeth Caldwell wife of said Samuel K. Caldwell do hereby forever relinquish my right of dower in the premises for one Dollar to me in hand paid by the John W. Basye.

Sam. K. Caldwell,⁵⁴ Elizabeth Caldwell Seal

Present.

Michael J. Noyes

State of Missouri, County of Pike, ss.

On this ninth day of November in the year of our Lord 1820, Samuel K. Caldwell and Elizabeth his wife, personally appearing before me Michael J. Noyes a Justice of the peace for said County severally acknowledged the within instrument of writing to be their act & deed for the purposes therein expressed and the said Elizabeth being made acquainted with the contents thereof declared that she executed the same without any fear or compulsion of her said husband after being examined separate & apart from him. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

Michael J. Noyes Jus. Peace Seal.

In addition to the lands hereinbefore shown to have belonged to John Walter Basye, he also entered and obtained U. S. Government patents for the following described lands in Pike County, Missouri, to-wit: Southwest Quarter of Sec. 14, Twp. 53, R. 3 W, patent dated Oct. 10, 1825. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter of Sec. 24, Twp. 53, R. 3 W, patent dated Oct. 13, 1835. Northwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter of Sec. 13, Twp. 53, R. 3 W, patent dated April 10, 1837. Northwest Quarter of Sec. 25, Twp. 53, R. 3 W, patent dated Oct. 1; 1824.

A History of Northwest Missouri, Vol. I, page 92, after telling of the trip up the Missouri river by Isaac Basye (E.2) as pilot three years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition, says further: "According to I. W. Basye (G.104), the pilot's brother, John W. Basye (E.5), went up the Mississippi river in 1790⁵⁵ and was often at Louisiana, Missouri. He moved to Pike County, Missouri, from Louisiana⁵⁶ in 1818, bringing his family, among whom was a daughter born in 1804, named Louisiana Basye (F.17). He lived on the spot now occupied by the Carnegie Library [in Louisiana]. John Basye (F.20) often told of the naming of the town for his rollicking, pretty sister, Louisiana."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 17, 1912, page 8, also contained the last above item.

⁵⁴One of the founders of the City of Louisiana, Missouri.

⁵⁵Should be 1791.

⁵⁶Should be St. Louis.

After the Louisiana Purchase, encouragement was given to citizens at St. Louis to establish settlements at other points in Missouri. Having made several explorations, he took his family in 1818 and went up the Mississippi river to what is now Louisiana in Pike County, Missouri to make his home. Here he entered land. His friend, John E. Allen, Jr., went with him.

The University of Missouri Studies: Introduction To A Survey Of Missouri Place-Names, Vol. IX, No. 1, page 81, says of Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri:

The oldest town in the county, in Buffalo T[ownship], on the Mississippi R.—Laid out in 1818.—Named for Louisiana Basye (F.17) afterward Mrs. David L. Tombs (F.17) born in St. Louis in 1804, when Louisiana Territory became a possession of the United States. She was the daughter of John Walter Basye, originally from Kentucky, who left St. Louis in 1818 and moved to Pike Co.

But John Walter Basye was not through pioneering. In 1820, he sold his real estate at Louisiana and moved to what is now Bowling Green, in Pike County, Missouri. *The University of Missouri Studies: Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names*, Vol. IX, No. 1, page 67, says of Bowling Green: "A city in Cuivre T[ownship.] First settled in 1820 by John Walter Basye and laid out in November, 1826; designated the county seat in 1823, when the term of Court first convened there."

Atlas Map of Pike County, Missouri, page 10 says:

The original settler [of Bowling Green] was John W. Basye, and the town was laid out by him and the three Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat. . . . The house of John W. Basye was used as a preaching place for a number of years.

John Walter Basye entered the land December 23, 1818, on which the City of Bowling Green is now located,⁵⁷ being the NW¼ of Sec. 25, T. 53, R. 3 W, patent dated Oct. 1, 1824. He built the first house on this land at Bowling Green and on May 1, 1820, moved his family into it. It was a log house, and he built a loom house close by it. Soon other settlers came. He installed a horse power mill⁵⁸ there in 1826 and operated it for several years. The old granite mill stones are yet in possession of his descendants. His house was not only his home, but it was the preaching place of the early pioneers of Methodism. He was the Methodist class leader and taught the first Sunday School ever held in Bowling Green. He was the first postmaster, coroner, inn keeper and jailer at Bowling Green. The post office was at his home. For want of a better place the first grand jury held its session in the loom house at his home built in 1820.

Contracts for carrying the United States mails were made through public lettings by the Government. The mail carriers, as a rule, did not travel by night, and those whose routes took them through Bowling Green, Missouri, in the early days before railroads, frequently stopped over night at the home of John Walter Basye, who was the post master and also the inn keeper. This was about the middle point on the route. There the mail carriers kept a relay of horses. The mails were usually transported in a two-horse buggy when the weather and the poorly made roads, or trails, would permit. Sometimes it was necessary to go on horseback, the mail carrier then using saddle bags. Once while John Walter Basye was the postmaster at Bowling Green, he received the following letter, the original of which is now in the compiler's possession: "Kaskaskia, Ill., Feb'y 26, 1833.

⁵⁷The compiler has the original land patent.

⁵⁸See this Mill referred to in the letters of S. T. Basye G.59.

John W. Basye, Esq., Post Master, Bowling Green, Mo. Dear Sir,—I have this moment rec'd a letter from the Post Office Dept. informing me that Mr. George Sexton has underbid me for carrying the mail twice a week in two-horse stages from St. Charles to Palmyra. The route is therefore assigned to him. I regret that my funds have not yet arrived to enable me to settle the unsettled accounts on the route before Sexton commences. Mr. Tally informs me that there is but little due to any person in justice on the route except yourself and Mr. Eckhert at St. Charles. In order that your account may be settled, I sell you the three horses on the upper end of the route for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, with the privilege of redeeming them if I see proper when my money arrives. I do not exactly know what I am indebted to you, but I know that the moment it is known that Sexton has the route, some men on that route will trump up accounts and attach my horses. Therefore you will take the three horses mentioned into your possession and keep them as your property, unless I redeem them. I have been much abused on that route by a combination of enemies that have extorted from me everything in their power. I sent to Benjamin Means, Esquire, P. Master, Palmyra, 29th day of Jan'y last, twenty dollars to hand to Mr. Brown. I do suppose that at the time that the money arrived at Palmyra he was laying sick at your house, and that the money remaining in Mr. Means hands. I have therefore sent you an order for the money which you will please present to him and receive the money yourself. The three horses I should suppose are richly worth one hundred and twenty dollars. The one that last went from here was worth fifty dollars. Be sure to take possession of the horses and keep them. You will discontinue the route on the receipt of this, that is to say, the route to Clarksville, as no doubt Mr. Sexton has received his instructions before this time. Send Michael home. Dear Sir, I am your hum. serv't, Robert Morrison."

Thereupon and soon after Andrew Jackson was inaugurated president the second time, the *Missouri Intelligencer*, May 3, 1834, page 3, column 5, states that John W. Basye was removed as post master of Bowling Green, Pike County, and another was appointed in his place. This was in accordance with the slogan adopted by President Jackson "To the victor belongs the spoils."

The early colonists built log houses consisting of a single room having a large fireplace with its chimney at one end of the house and on the outside. After a time the style was changed somewhat. The size of the house was enlarged, and the big chimney with a fireplace on each side of it was placed in the center of the room. A partition then made two rooms, each having a fireplace. John Walter Basye built as a second house just such a 2-room log house near his mill on the farm in 1829, now in the city of Bowling Green, Missouri. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, for December 26, 1940, published the following article:

Nearly 112 years ago, John Walter Basye, founder and first postmaster of Bowling Green, built a large, two-room log house. Today, remodeled and modernized, it is still the home of his family, being occupied by his great-granddaughter, Miss Nellie Basye, manager here for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

In 1791, Basye came from Kentucky to the vicinity of St. Louis, and explored much of the country west of the Mississippi, particularly in Missouri. He was married near St. Louis and lived at St. Louis until 1818, when he took his family and moved to what is now Louisiana, Mo., intending to remain. He bought land and made some improvements there, including a log house, but the country around what is now Bowling Green attracted him more, and so he entered the land on which the City of Bowling Green now stands and built the first house there in 1820. That first house was long ago torn down.

In 1828, he built and operated the first grist mill at Bowling Green. This was some distance from his first home, and so for convenience he built near the mill the present house early in 1829. He lived in the new house until his death in 1845. Then his two sons, William and Lisbon Basye, resided there until the death of William in 1890, Lisbon having died in 1863.

Next Mary and Laura Basye, two daughters of William, continued to occupy the residence until 1931, when the death of the survivor of them occurred. Now the old homestead is owned by Miss Nellie Basye.

The house was built of logs about seven or eight inches in diameter laid in the American way, horizontally, not in the French way, perpendicularly. No nails were used in its construction, because nails were in that day all hand made and were expensive. The ends of the logs were trimmed or mortised so as to fit into each other and then held fast by wooden pins fitted into holes bored through the ends.

The logs were cut from selected trees in the forest and hauled to the building site and laid green. Walnut logs were usually selected. The logs were stripped of bark and trimmed, the lower ones being somewhat larger and resting on large stones set in the ground at intervals for the foundation. There was, of course, no excavation made for a basement. With the help of his sons, it took Basye only a few days to build this home.

The log house is about twice as long as it is wide, and is an example of the third stage in pioneer-colonial log houses. The earliest ones had only one room with an outside chimney. The sloping roof of the Basye house was covered with clapboard shingles, but the second generation removed them and put on machine-made shingles. The floor was a puncheon floor, and later was replaced with lumber flooring.

From the center of the house there rises a wide brick chimney about five feet through, on each side of which is a large fireplace. Extending from one side of the chimney to the wall were two parallel partitions to make a clothes closet. A partition, with door opening through it, extended from the other side of the chimney to the other wall, thus making the two original equal-sized rooms of this early home. The chinks between the logs were filled with mud, but the second generation plastered and papered the inside walls and ceilings, and weatherboarded the outside.

In one of the two rooms all cooking was done in the fireplace, and it was both the dining and living room, also serving as a bedroom. Trundle beds were used. The second generation added three rooms of frame construction, one called the boys' room, another the girls' room, and the third a kitchen. The long porch was later inclosed and made into a dining room.

Originally there was only one outside door. The next generation made three other outside doors and seven inside doors, a total of 11 doors in this house now of six rooms.

The water supply was a matter of the utmost concern. For two years all water for household use was carried uphill from the big spring about three or four blocks away. Thereupon in 1831 John Walter Basye dug a large cistern by the side of his home, which has for more than a hundred years furnished the water supply. This is said to be the oldest cistern in North Missouri.

Then Basye dug an outside cellar, walling it with stones and covering it with dirt. Here was kept all fruit, vegetables, milk and butter. The next generation built a carpenter shop over the cellar, which still stands.

John Basye was primarily a farmer and stock raiser. A few feet in the rear of this home he built a smokehouse to cure and store meats. This still remains in use as a store room. Also, he built a log barn constructed like the house, but much larger. No nails were used, and even the door hinges were made of wood.

The old homestead, one of a very few residences in the locality, was the stopping place for the itinerant preachers. They were always welcome, without regard to denomination. Here religious services were held and class meetings for the older folks met between the visits of the preachers. When a minister arrived unannounced, word was sent out by horseback riders to the neighboring settlers inviting them to come in for the meeting.

Services were held in the other or "spare" room. There was no church building at Bowling Green until about 1845, so the Basye home was the only place for holding religious meetings at Bowling Green for many years.

The home served also as an inn for travelers, there being no public inn for many years. When court was in session, the Judge and the visiting lawyers stopped there. Some funerals were held there for want of a better place.

The home of the noted jurist, Col. D. Pat Dyer, was next to this Basye homestead. Col. Dyer's home has long since disappeared. The home of Champ Clark is diagonally across the street.

In the yard of this landmark are now growing some old locust trees set out in 1841, when William Basye of the second generation was married."

The cistern above mentioned is still in use. *The Kansas City Star*, February 23, 1941, and *Pike County, (Mo.) Chronicle*, January 9, 1941, and *The Press-Journal*, (Louisiana, Mo.), December 31, 1940, each had an article about this old homestead. The inventory hereinafter shown of the property belonging to this estate includes the tools used by such a log house builder in the early days, viz., a brace and twelve bits, two drawing knives, three axes, an iron wedge, a cross cut saw, a handsaw, a crowbar, a spade, a log chain, two pairs of trace chains, a stone hammer (i.e., a maul), and a grindstone. And see the address given by his grandson, Isaac Walter Basye (under G.104) when presenting gavels made from this old house.

"State of Missouri, County of Pike, ss. County Court May term 1826. It is ordered by the Court that John W. Basye be and he is hereby appointed "Commissioner of the Seat of Justice"⁵⁹ in this County, and that he execute his bond in the sum of One thousand dollars, which said bond was executed in open Court with Levi Pettibone & Michael J. Noyes securities who were approved by the Court, and thereupon the said John W. Basye took the oath required by law in open Court. A true copy of record. Attest: M. J. Noyes Clerk." John W. Basye as Commissioner of the public grounds in the Town of Bowling Green was ordered by the County Court in November, 1828, to sell⁶⁰ at public auction to the highest bidder all the unsold lots, blocks and parcels of ground, which order he carried out in February, 1829.

In "Book C," at page 441, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Pike County, Missouri, appears the following:

Know all men by these presents,⁶¹ That, whereas, at a County Court, begun and held within and for the County of Pike, in the State of Missouri, on Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord

⁵⁹The compiler has the original Certificate of Appointment.

⁶⁰The compiler has one of the original deeds.

⁶¹The compiler has the original deed.

one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. It was ordered by the Judges of said Court, That John W. Basye Commissioner of the public grounds in the Town of Bowling Green, do proceed on the first day of the next Term of the Circuit Court, of the County of Pike, at the Court house door of said County, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder all the unsold lots Blocks & parcels of ground in said Town, upon the following Terms-viz-one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the residue in twelve months, requiring of the purchaser bond and approved Security—(making some reservations from said sale for the use of the said County)—And that the said Commissioner should put up at least ten notices, of the Time, place, and Terms of Sale, at the most public places in said County, at least one month before the day of sale—And whereas, on the first Thursday after the first Monday of the month of February, being the fifth day of said Month, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, being the first day of the February Term of the Circuit Court for said County of Pike, for that year as provided by law, the said John W. Basye Commissioner as aforesaid, did proceed, at the Court house door of said County, to offer for Sale at public Auction to the highest bidder, all the unsold Lots, Blocks and parcels of ground in said Town, on the Terms aforesaid—(saving & making the reservations so ordered by said County Court as aforesaid) having put up at least Ten notices of the Time, place and Terms of said Sale, at the most public places in different parts of the said County of Pike, at least one month before the day of sale, pursuant to the order of the County Court as aforesaid,—when and where the said John W. Basye became the purchaser of the following Lots and Blocks of ground in said Town, as designated on the plat of said Town, on file in the Records Office of said County, and then and there Offered for sale as aforesaid—viz—The Lots number One hundred and fourteen (114) and One hundred and Fifteen (115), and the Block number Thirty eight. (38)—and the Fractional Block number Fifty four (54)—At the following sums and prices, viz—for the Lot number one hundred and fourteen. for the sum of Five dollars and twenty five cents, The Lot number One hundred and fifteen for the sum of Four dollars and Seventy five cents, for the Block number Thirty eight for the sum of two dollars—and for the fractional Block number Fifty four for the sum of Fifty cents—amounting altogether to the sum of Twelve dollars and fifty cents—the said several sums being the highest and best bids for said Lots and Blocks of ground; and were then and there stricken off and sold to him, on condition of his complying with and fulfilling the Terms of the Sale as aforesaid—and the said John W Basye having complied with and fulfilled the terms of said sale, by accounting for and paying over to the use of the Said County of Pike, the full amount of the purchase money as aforesaid—And whereas the said County Court sitting on the twenty eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, did appoint Levi Pettibone a Commissioner on behalf of said County of Pike, to Convey unto the said John W. Basye the aforesaid Lots and Blocks of ground.

Now therefore know ye, that I Levi Pettibond commissioner of said County for the purpose aforesaid, by virtue of, and in consideration of the premises, for and in behalf of said County, do hereby Transfer and assign, and convey unto him the said John W. Basye, all the right Title, interest and Estate, which the Said County of Pike had at the time of the aforesaid Sale and purchase, in and to the Said Lots and Blocks of ground, together with all and Singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances, to the same, in any wise thereunto belonging or appertaining—as fully and as perfectly as I as

commissioner as aforesaid can or ought to transfer and convey the same, pursuant to the Order of the Said County Court as aforesaid. To have and to hold, the said Lots and Blocks of ground, with the said rights, privileges, and appurtenances, to the sole and Only use, benefit and behoof of him the said John W. Basye, and to his heirs and Assigns forever. In Testimony whereof I the said Levi Pettibone commissioner as aforesaid have hereunto set my hand and private seal this Sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty—(on the 9th line from bottom. of 2nd page, one word is erased—being last word save one of said line.).

Levi Pettibone (Seal)"

State of Missouri, County of Pike ss. Be it remembered that on this Sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty, before me a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County aforesaid, came Levi Pettibone who is personally well known to me, to be the same person whose name is set and Subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same, and acknowledged the said instrument to be his act and deed, as a commissioner of said County of Pike, for the purposes therein metioned.

Taken and Certified the day and year aforesaid. L. Rogers J.P.

John Walter Basye at Bowling Green was a farmer and stock raiser and miller. *The Bowling Green Times*, July 2, 1931, under the head of *D.A.R. Historical Data and National Old Trails*, says: "John W. Basye was the first settler in Bowling Green; he came to Bowling Green in May, 1820." . . . "John W. Basye taught the first Sunday School at his home." . . . "The first Grand Jury was held in Mrs. John W. Basye's loom house." . . . "John W. Basye built and owned the first mill, in 1826." . . . "John W. Basye killed the first and only bear ever killed inside the town limits. Mr. Basye was the first hotel keeper, the first postmaster and the first jailer."

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XVI, in an article entitled "A Century of Missouri Art," gives a picture of the Basye homestead at Bowling Green, Missouri, being the second log house before mentioned, and in a footnote on page 484, says. "Plate 7. Bayse home, Bowling Green, built in 1829, the oldest house in Pike County, and until 1845 serving as Bowling Green's tavern and church. Mr. I. Walter Bayse (G.104) writes me that it was built on hewed sills with mortised-in studding, was weather boarded and then filled between studs with clay and straw but not lathed and plastered until many years later."

The *History of Pike County, Missouri*, on page 163 gives the names of the first grand jury in Pike County, which includes the name of John Basye. And on pages 198-199, it says that to Pike County, Missouri, "from Kentucky came the Hendrickes, Maidens, Caldwells, Basyes, Browns, Joneses, Campbells, and Shaws." And on page 199, it says: "John W. Basye was the first settler of Bowling Green, and came as early as 1820." And on page 202, it is said: "The funeral sermon of Mrs. Caroline Strother was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dole, at Mr. Basye's, May 3, 1840." And on page 235 it is stated that J. W. Basye was the coroner in 1836. And on page 471 it is said that Rev. Anthony W. Cassad in 1821 "organized a [Methodist] Society at Louisiana [Missouri] consisting of John Allen and wife, John W. Basye and wife," and others. And on page 647 a list of the old settlers at Louisiana, Missouri, includes the name of John [Walter] Basye. And on page 752, in telling of the old settlers of Cuivre township in Pike County, it says: "In the general history of the county, mention is made that the Basyes

came in 1818. From J. C. Basye (F.20) we learn that his father, J. W. Basye, came to Missouri in 1791 and settled in St. Louis County, coming to Pike as stated in 1818, and settling in what was then a veritable wilderness. The map of original entries shows that he took up as his claim, in December 23, 1818, the very ground on which the county seat is now located. As the county was not organized until December 14, 1818, he was here and had located his claim when the country was just nine days old. Neighbors were then few and far between, but fortunately through the assistance of such elderly gentlemen as the Rev. J. W. Campbell, Cyrus Watson, J. C. and W. M. Basye, we can give our readers some clue as to who these neighbors were from 1815 to 1820." And on page 647, it is stated that "Col. Johnson had a small mill near the present fair grounds [in the city of Louisiana] in 1820, but many suppose that the old tread-mill built by either John Allen or John Basye antedates this by not less than two years."⁶²

The Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Containing Full and Complete Descriptions of the Cities, Towns and Villages, With the Names and Address of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, etc., at page 28 says: "Bowling Green, the County Seat of Pike County, in the township of Cuivre, 90 miles from St. Louis, and 100 miles from Jefferson City, was first settled in 1819⁶³ by John W. Basye, and post office established in 1823." Also shows that William Basye (F.23) then was one of the five town trustees.

The Hannibal Evening Courier-Post, June 30, 1938, says: "The entry of land where Bowling Green, the county seat [of Pike County, Missouri] now stands, was made December 23, 1818, by John W. Bayse, the town being named by a few families coming from Kentucky, where they lived in a community of the same name. The oldest house in Bowling Green is now occupied by Miss Nellie Bayse, niece⁶⁴ of John W. Bayse, who erected the first house in 1829.⁶⁵ Also the last named newspaper says: "Louisiana, the county's largest city was laid out in 1818, and the plat filed December 10, 1819. This also was filed by John W. Bayse⁶⁶ who 27 years previously had stopped at Louisiana for a short time on a trip up the river returning to St. Louis to reside until 1818. Then he moved to Pike County with John E. Allen, a friend. The name, Louisiana, was after a baby daughter born about the same time."

Inventory of the County Archives of Missouri, No. 82, Pike County, at page 3, says: "John Walter Basye came to what now is Pike County from Louisville, Ky., in 1791⁶⁷ and probably was the first white man to explore the area. When news of the transfer of Louisiana Territory reached St. Louis in 1804, Basye was one of two men chosen to transfer the flags. The town of Louisiana, Pike County, was named in honor of his daughter Louisiana Basye."

Mrs. Champ Clark, in an article published in *The Bowling Green Times*, in 1925, says: "The Basye family looms large in the history of Pike County, especially that part of it which spells Bowling Green. John Walter Basye, founder of Bowling Green, was among the first settlers at St. Genevieve, the oldest town in Missouri, and at Louisiana, first town in Pike County, Missouri John Walter Basye came to Pike in an early day."

John Walter Basye was a broad shouldered, muscular man, about 5 feet 11 inches tall. He was never sick until the last two days of his life.

This John Basye is named in the suit brought by Elizamond Basye (E.9) against John G. Schwing, et al. See under E.9.

⁶²See the partnership contract between John E. Allen and John W. Basye, ante.

⁶³Should be 1820.

⁶⁴Should be great granddaughter.

⁶⁵Should be 1820.

⁶⁶But he was not the founder of Louisiana, Missouri.

⁶⁷Should be 1820, coming from St. Louis, Mo.

The old account book⁶⁸ kept by John Walter Basye in his own handwriting, until the time of his death, shows him to have been careful and methodical in all his affairs. In this old book he kept not only an account of all his business transactions, but also a diary of some of the principal events in his life. This account book shows that John Walter Basye was the Methodist class leader at Bowling Green, Missouri, and it contains the names of the members of his class, as follows:—1838-1839: Thomas Price, ————— Foster, Roanna Price, Robert S. Strother, Caroline Strother, L. J. Ladd, S. Ladd, Ann Basye, Isaac Ward, L. Newman, Hannah Spratt, ————— Blackmore, J. S. Thompkins. And 1839-1840: Jacob Sigler, Mary Sigler, Ann Basye, Robert S. Strother, Hannah Spratt, Susan Thompkins, Lisbon Basye, Isaac Cunningham, Eli Seely, Isaac Ward, Mary Ward, John C. Basye, Peninah Basye, George B. Price, Mary Price, Miss Ward, Ed Moore, James S. Nalley, Noah Adkins, Jemima Logan. This book further shows that he was a subscriber to the *Western Christian Advocate*, the Methodist paper, from 1839 to 1843. Receipts⁶⁹ are shown for the subscription price, \$2.00 per year, and all signed by the party taking the subscription. This old account book and the letter written by him to *Western Christian Advocate*, dated Dec. 14, 1840, and shown next herein, are interesting items in the history of the establishment and growth of Methodism in Missouri. Further, this old account book shows that John Walter Basye, as the County Coroner, in addition to his official records filed, entered in it the names of the Coroner's jurors in each case, together with their fees and the constable's fees.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, Vol. VII, page 149, column 1, being the issue of January 8, 1841, published the following letter from John Walter Basye:

To The Western Methodist Historical Society.

For The Western Christian Advocate

Dear Brethern,—I have long wished to contribute some things to your society, relative to the introduction of Methodism in Missouri, and what I do I must do quickly; for I am now an old man bending over the tomb. I will, therefore, begin with my birth. I was born in Maryland, St. Mary's county, (Point-Look Out.)

When I was about eighteen years old, my father moved near Louisville, Ky. I never knew for two or three years of any Methodist preachers, or any other denomination, till about 1790. That year I heard the first Methodist preaching that I had ever heard. It was near Danville,⁷⁰ a distance of about eighty miles from my fathers; and I cannot now recollect his name. But about this time a Mr. Lee, (some have told me he was the father of Rev. Jason Lee,) passed through my father's neighborhood, and formed a society of a few members. Religion was at a low ebb, for we had perilous times, the savages were around us, not a week would pass but what we heard of the destruction of whole families by the cruel hands of the Indians. But as you have frequently heard of the sufferings of the pioneers in Kentucky, I will pass it over. But I cannot do it without relating that memorable campaign that I was in under General St. Clair in the fall of 1791. The sufferings of the troops, and my own too, were indescribable; but God supported me through those perilous times. In the fall of 1792, I started from my home and landed at New Design, Illinois. This was March, 1793. The inhabitants of the place were holding a meeting when we landed. At these meetings the power of the Lord was visible; indeed many lying upon the ground, crying and praying to

⁶⁸The compiler has this old account book.

⁶⁹The compiler has the receipts.

⁷⁰In Kentucky.

God for mercy. This was entirely new to me. I did there feel the Spirit of God striving with me, but I did not yield. I never had seen such strange things before. This year a Mr. Lilard (I think his name was Joseph Lilard) preached the first Methodist sermon that was preached in Illinois. I shall always remember his text. It was, "I determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified." He left us in the fall of 1793, and we had no more Methodist preaching till 1796. Then old father Clark came and gathered up Lilard's converts. Now then we come to Missouri. The 9th of January, 1797, I came with my family to St. Louis. There was but one American family in the city, and but very few scattering families of Americans in the whole territory. The most of the then inhabitants were French and half-breeds and Indians. I settled in St. Louis County, (Owen's Station.) There were but five families of Americans at the station. The summer following I opened my house for Methodist preaching. Father Clark used to slip over the river and preach to us occasionally; for you must understand he was forbidden to live here and preach the Gospel. Under the old Spanish law no Protestant had a right to preach; hence he had to steal his way in and preach to the people in 1798. From this time till the change of governments, which was, I think, in 1804, we had but occasionally a Protestant sermon. But after 1805, father Clark moved over on this side and preached to us. He was a thorough itinerant. He was constantly traveling, and in 1807 he found father Walker in Illinois. He, (Clark), then came on, giving out appointments for father Walker. Father Walker was the first regular Methodist preacher that ever preached in Missouri. This year, 1807, I, with many others, embraced religion. And as many were converted under the labors of father Clark, they were like sheep without any shepherd—no church—no discipline—no government. They used to be called father Clarke's people, and they were in danger of apostasy; hence father Clark was anxious that his people should join the Methodists; and he went for father Walker to form a Church: and he did so. Father Clark urged the people to join father Walker, as he believed they were the best people on earth, and that he must leave them and go to other parts. So that Father Walker formed the first society at the Cold Water camp meeting, (1807), consisting of about thirty members. In 1808, Jesse Walker and Samuel Parker were our preachers. I think Jesse Walker was our elder, and he formed the Cold Water circuit. On this circuit John Crane traveled two years. I think one year he had a colleague, (brother Linsey.) Next year brother Talbort traveled the circuit; which brings us to 1811. From this time forward you have brother M'Farlan's account, and I find it so correct, that it does not need a repetition. Hence, I conclude my history of Methodism in Missouri at the years of 1811 and 1812. I remain, with strong affection, your aged brother in the bonds of Methodism, John W. Bassy.⁷¹ Bowling-Green, Mo., Dec. 14, 1840.

A History of Northeast Missouri, Vol. I, page 511 says:

In the last days of December, 1790, a young man lacking a few month of his majority, bade his parents goodbye, seated himself in a little boat and started from the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, and went down the Ohio river. His father sixteen years⁷² before had come from Fairfax, Virginia, and built the first house⁷³ at Louisville. He went up the Mississippi river and landed at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, January 1, 1791. That old French town

⁷¹John W. Basye usually signed his name using the old style of "s" resembling an "f" which undoubtedly was mistaken by the printer for two "s's." The compiler has several documents bearing his signature. He always spelled his name Basye.

⁷²Should be two years.

⁷³Doubtful.

for a week had been aglow with Christmas festivities. This unostentatious young man was destined to play a goodly part in starting a westward trend. He was a practical dreamer. More than a hundred years before that time his Huguenot ancestors had been driven from France because of their Protestantism. Three hundred years previously his forefathers had left Spain,⁷⁴ near Biscay Bay, for France, that they might earn a more reputable living than by piracy and robbery, then practiced in that mountainous country. After a few days at Ste. Genevieve and Mine LaMotte, thirty-five miles inland, he went on up the river to St. Louis, a trading post containing about five hundred people, mostly French. From there he resumed the journey up the river to Fort Madison, stopping off in Pike County, where Louisiana now is. Returning, he made St. Louis his home for twenty-seven years or until March, 1818. He made frequent trips to the "upper country" and was frequently in Pike. It is said that he knew every man, woman and child in the Missouri territory when the land was purchased. The news of the transfer of ownership reached St. Louis March 10, 1804. He and John Allen, his old friend, were chosen to make the transfer of flags. That evening the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and the next morning the foreign flag was lowered. St. Louis then contained 825 people, all French except about 150. It was almost exactly one-half as large as Bowling Green is today. The name of John Walter Basye is in the list. That year a daughter was born to his wife and she was named Louisiana.

When he moved to Pike County in 1818, John E. Allen, his friend's son, accompanied him. Many others were attracted by the opportunities in Pike County. The records of St. Louis show several of his clearing out sales of land, preparing to take his permanent abode elsewhere. He entered the southwest quarter, section 13, township 54, range 2, near Louisiana, and at the same time the land where Bowling Green now stands. Louisiana plat filed December 10, 1819, but was laid out in the spring of 1818. At the suggestion of John E. Allen, his friend's son, the town was named Louisiana, for the rollicking girl born at the time of the transfer of flags at St. Louis. The old family Bible bears out the date, and the facts given by John C. Basye, then seven years old, Joseph J. Basye, twenty years old, and Ann Watson, a daughter of David Watson, all of whom were present.

The statement sometimes made that the town was named for Lucinda Walker is not correct. She had married John Venable nearly a year before and had moved away. Besides, the names are not alike.

And at page 515, after telling of the pioneer settlers in Pike County, Missouri, it says "John Walter Basye, from St. Louis, first explorer of the county and founder of Bowling Green. Mr. Basye came from Louisville in 1791." And at page 517, in speaking of names that appeared on some very old store books,⁷⁵ mentions John W. Basye as the father of Rev. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14). And at page 518, it shows that John W. Basye was a member of the first grand jury of Pike County, Missouri. And at page 521, appears the following: "The entry of land where Bowling Green now stands was made December 23, 1818, or nine days after the county was organized. John W. Basye moved to it May 1, 1820. The main consideration in location was the big spring, which is near the quarter section line. He regretted that he had to take so much prairie land in order to get the spring. He killed a bear at the big elm tree in the southeast part of the town between the home of Mrs. Albert Sutton and the brick church across the street. In St. Louis

⁷⁴Error.

⁷⁵The compiler has these old store books.

his home was the secret preaching place for the Rev. Mr. Clark and others from Illinois. Protestants were forbidden to congregate. At Bowling Green and at Louisiana, during his two years residence there, his home was again a preaching place and he organized a Sunday School in his home at Bowling Green." And in Vol. III, at page 1438, in speaking of the children of Edmond Basye, (D.1), says: "Another son, John Walter Basye, grandfather of the subject of this review, came to Louisiana territory January 1, 1791, and that year went up the Mississippi river to where the city of Louisiana now is. He probably was the first white man in Pike unless it be some French with M. de la Motte, or Crozot in 1712. He returned to St. Louis where he lived twenty-seven years, frequently taking trips far up the river. It is said he was with Lieutenant Pike in August, 1805, when he sought the source of the river, but returned to St. Louis after reaching Hurricane Island. In March, 1818, he came with his family to live in Pike County, before it was organized. In 1820 he moved to his lands at the 'top of the hill,' and three years later about 1823 the town of Bowling Green was laid out by him on ninety acres of his farm. The news of the Louisiana Purchase reached St. Louis where he then lived, March 10, 1804, and to him and his friend, John Allen, was given the honor of raising the first American flag west of the Mississippi. The next morning they pulled down the French flag. It was the practice then to keep a flag raised at forts and trading posts. St. Louis at that time contained less than nine hundred people, mostly French, and in what is now Missouri there were only about two thousand people and he is said to have known them all. An exchange of visits to his brother, Elizemond in Bowling Green, Kentucky, resulted in quite a number coming from there to Pike County. They were the Pikes, Thorntons, Readings, Culbertsons and others, and were known here as the 'Bowling Green crowd.' They gave the name to the new town in Missouri."

Louis La Cross, writing in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 26, 1925, concerning Pike, Lincoln, Franklin and Gasconade Counties, Missouri, says: "Emerson Hough, the author, visited Missouri on numerous occasions gathering information which he later converted into stories dealing with the development of the West. It was in this state that he learned most about 'The Covered Wagon' and the daring spirits who invaded the West riding their prairie schooners. Here he found a wealth of characters, a wealth of sentiment, a wealth of tradition and his writings were so historically correct that they might be used for text books. And on one occasion, Hough wrote this about Pike County: 'The coward never started, the weak died on the way; that is how old Bowling Green was founded, how the real America was made.' The name of Basye recurs frequently in the early records of the county. One of the first settlers was John W. Basye who came to the county in 1820,⁷⁶ and the first school was taught by Edmond Basye (F.19). This was in 1825."⁷⁷ I. Walter Basye taught both in the Pike County Academy, founded in 1837, . . . and in the normal school which he founded in 1867."

John Walter Basye had living on his home place two old colored people, Daniel Logan and his wife, Jemima Logan. He bought them at a slave auction at St. Louis and gave them their liberty. They were not slaves, as John Walter Basye was opposed to slavery. They lived by themselves in a log cabin on his farm. Daniel Logan died August 9, 1854, aged 58 years, and Jemima Logan died March 1, 1865, aged 72 years. They are both buried at Bowling Green, Missouri, and tombstones stand over their graves. They were highly respected by all the family. See them mentioned in the letters of Seth Basye, (F.21), and S. T. Basye, (G.59).

⁷⁶Should be 1818.

⁷⁷Should be 1826.

John Walter Basye and his wife, Ann, died and are buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. His estate was settled in the Probate Court at Bowling Green. He left a Will, as follows :

"Know all Men by these presents that I, John W. Bassye of the State of Missouri, County of Pike, do make this my last will. First, I give unto Lisbon Bassye and William M. Bassye all my lands which I am now in possession of, lying in the State of Missouri, County aforesaid, East of the Ashley road and joining the lots of Bowling Green, being about thirty acres; also the blocks 38 and 53 lying joining the said land with all the buildings and appertanunces thereunto, this land and these lots to be equal—divided between the said Lisbon and William Bassey. Also I give John C. Bassye all the lands which I now possess lying West of the Ashley road and joinig the Bowling Green lots. Also Blocks 37 and 54. And it is my wish that as the mill is on Block 37 that the mill be used for the mutual benifit of the family while it remains. And it is also my desire that the three named sons take choice of two forty acre piecies of land lying in Sections 24 and 13 and divide the forty among themselves, and the rest of my property at my death after my debts are paid to be equally divided among the lawfull heirs except Francis Wormuck and Edmund B. Bassye which I leave ten Dollars each, and it is also my wish that John C. and Wm. M. Basye shall be my execeters.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testator as and for his last will and testament in the presance of us who at his request in his presance and in the presance of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

John W. Basye (Seal)"

"Witnesses: H. N. Wilbur, R. S. Strother, Martin B. Jeffries (Seal)"

(Memo: This will was written by H. N. Wilbur, judging by the handwriting. It was not dated.)

"State of Missouri, County of Pike ss. On this 11th day of June, 1845, appeared before me, Clerk of the County Court of said County, Horatio N. Wilbur and made oath that the foregoing writing was signed by John W. Basye by his own hand—that he published and declared the same to be his last will and testament in his presence, that he subscribed his name thereto as a witness in the presence of the said John W. Basye, deceased, and that at the time of the execution of said will he, said Basye was of sound and disposing mind to the best of his knowledge and belief. H. N. Wilbur. Subscribed and sworn to before me this day and date above set forth. Witness Aylete H. Buckner, Clerk of said county court and the seal thereof affixed at office this 11 June, 1845. (Seal of County Court). A. H. Buckner, Clerk."

"State of Missouri, County of Pike ss. On this second day of July, 1845, appeared before me Martin B. Jeffries and made oath that the foregoing writing was signed by John W. Basye by his own hand, that he published and declared the same to be his last will and testament in his presence that he subscribed his name thereto as a witness in the presence of the said John W. Basye, deceased, and that at the time of the execution of said will said deceased was of sound and disposing mind to the best of his knowledge and belief. Martin B. Jeffries. Subscribed and sworn to before me Aylett H. Buckner, Clerk of Pike County Court this 2 July, 1845. Witness my hand and official seal this day and date above written. (Seal of County Court) A. H. Buckner, Clerk." Will recorded Vol. III, pp. 313-314, Probate Records, July 11, 1845. Will recorded in Recorder's office July 22, 1845, Book

I, pp. 361-2. Letters Testamentary were issued August 22, 1845, to John C. Basye and William M. Basye. Probate Record Vol. III, p. 323. Their bond dated Aug. 14, 1845 with John C. Basye and William M. Basye, as principals, and George B. Crain and Lisbon Basye as sureties. Vol. III, pp. 324-325. Application for letters dated Aug. 14, 1845.

In Box No. 33, in the Probate Court of Pike County, Missouri, is found the following: "Inventory of the Real and Personal Estate also the books, papers & the debts due or cumming due to the Estate of John W. Basye Deceased taken this 23rd day of September 1845. Lands and Town Lots & Evidences of Debt & money taken in presence of John H. Shepherd & Levi Pettibone appointed as witnesses to accompany and aid the Executor in opening & examining the papers and money of the deceased & in making an Inventory thereof—46—acres Land—part of South End of N. W. quarter of Sec. 25, T. 53 N. Range 3 West 5th principal meridian which was acquired by purchase of United States as appears by Letters Patent. Dated 1st October 1824

- - -Patent for 160 acres,

from which has been granted & sold that part on which Town of Bowling Green is located- - - say 94 acres,

and to Geo. Hardin - - - - 20 acres, 114 bal 40 acres; also a dower Interest of Lucy Ann Reynolds, viz., during her natural life—in and to eight acres estimated part of last named 20 acres—conveyed by deed of said Lucy Ann Reynolds dated Feby 17th-1841;—1 Block Ground—No. 38—in Town of Bowling Green Being the late residence of deceased; 1 Fractional Block of Ground in said Town No. 54. same on which John C. Basye resides; Above block & fractional Block acquired of County of Pike, as appears by Deed of Commissioner dated July 6, 1830. 1 Block of Ground in Bowling Green No. 37, being same on which horse mill at present stands, acquired by deed of Levi Pettibone dated March 31, 1830; 1 Fractional Block of Ground in Bowling Green No. 53. (fifty three), acquired by deed of Solomon Crabtree dated September 9, 1835; 1 Lot of Ground in Bowling Green—No. 272—acquired by deed of Lewis Utterback, dated Aug. 24, 1836; 40 acres Land—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. qr. Sec. 24, T. 53-3 West. entered at Land Office at Palmyra June 19, 1832. as per Receipt of Receiver of that date No. 4522.⁷⁸ 40 acres Land—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. qr. Sec. 13—T. 53. 3 West entered at Land Office at Palmyra January 12th 1835—as per Receipt of Receivers No. 7762.

DEBTS.

Due bill of George B. Price—for dated April 16th—1842	\$5.13
Note of Elihu Watson of Dec. 13, 1838.	\$15.00
due 1st March 1839—	
Paid March 1, 1840	10.78
Paid Sept. 1840	1.50
	—————
	12.28
Bal. of Principal	2.72
1 note of Robert Morrison of Jany 11th 1832. due 30 days after date ...	38.50
1 note or due bill John E. Allen for 1900 feet flooring to be paid at Saw mill on demand dated May 18, 1821 on which appears to have been paid \$10—worth to John Watson Aug. 14, 1821.	
1 note John E. Allen, June 29, 1822 on demand for	168.39
Acknowledgment of sum due by John E. Allen on settlement of Joel Shaw — Saml. K. Caldwell accounts Jany 3d. 1820.	61.04

⁷⁸The compiler has the original land patents.

One bond John E. Allen dated Jany 29, 1820, for the sum of \$1680—to
 secure payment of \$840. in 3 Instalments of \$280 each
 viz—first payment 23d Dec. 1820) 8 per cent to be deducted if
 viz—second payment 23d Dec. 1821) paid before due.
 viz—third payment 23d Dec. 1822) full payment of all instalments
 on or before 23d Sept. 1823.
 with 6 per cent Interest on in-
 stalments or such parts as may
 be due, shall make void said
 bond-

1 note of A. N. W. Tally for \$10-one day from date June 8, 1831 . . . \$10-
 1 due bill W. G. Hawkins October 9, 1830, payable in work 10-
 1 note George Hardin & W. G. Hawkins, payable one year from 5th
 February 1829, balance purchase money for lot No. 192, in Bowling
 Green, dated 17th Nov. 1839. for 3.00
 One Judgment, rendered in Circuit Court of Pike County Missouri at
 Sept. Term 1845- against Betty Parry & Saml. E. Allen for Debt
 & Damages 763.82
 Subject to 10 per cent Interest.

A claim for land, not known whether of any value or not- for 600
 arpens- part of a confirmation of 1600 arpens on Cuivre river about
 50 miles North of St. Louis. Witnesses to above: Levi Pettibone,
 J. H. Shepherd.

INVENTORY LIST.

1 Two hors hack	1 Spade
1 Two hors hansom	1 Hand Saw
1 Two hors Carry Plow	1 Washing tub
1 small Carry Do	1 Grindstone
1 small cast mold	1 Toaster
2 Pair stretchers	1 Baker
2 hoes	1 Cupboard
3 axes	1 Beauro
1 iron wedge	1 Dining Table
1 frame	1 Breakfast Table
1 Pitchfork	2 Square tables
1 Iron tooth Rake	2 Stands
1 Cross Cut Saw	12 chairs
1 Crow Bar	2 Cythes
1 Lot of Barrels	1 Bed & Bedding
1 Large tub	2 Bedsteds
2 Cutting Boxes St Knives	1 Lot of Bed Clothing
1 Copper still	1 Clock
1 Lot old irons	1 Flax wheel
2 Pair Trace chains	1 Reel
1 Pair haines	1 Large Chest
1 Pick	1 Small Do
2 Pair Stelyards	1 Side Bridle (Lether)
1 10 Plate Stove	1 Tin Lamp & snuffer
1 Log chain	2 Brass Candle Sticks
2 Clevises	1 Large Dish
2 Blind Bridles	1 Sugar Bole & Cream Pot

4 Knives 5 forks Pepper Box
 5 Bottles
 2 Stone Jars
 3 Ovens 2 Lids
 1 Skillet
 2 Par Pot hooks
 1 nampulinar (?)
 1 Smoothing (iron?)
 1 Shovel & 2 Tongs
 1 Dish pan
 2 Wooden Buckets
 1 Tin Bucket
 1 Lantern
 1 Reflector [i.e. mirror].
 1 Glass Jar
 1 Broken Kittle

1 Tea Kettle
 1 Pair Dog Irons
 2 Drawing knives
 1 Ceder Churn
 1 Brace & Bitts 12
 1 Stone hammer
 1 Nail Hammer
 1 Family Bibble
 2 Vol Wesley Notes
 1 Vol. Do Do
 1 Buck Theological Dictionary
 1 History of England
 1 Do of Late [War?]
 12 Vol. of other Book
 Shaving Tools

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Pike ss. Wm Basye & John C. Basye Exrs of the Estate of John W. Basye Decd upon oath say that the above and foregoing is a full Inventory of, and Description of all the money—good, chattels and estate, real and personal, book, papers evidences of debts & of title of the Decd and of all debts due or becoming due so far as they can ascertain them, and that they were not indebted to or bound in any contract to the Decd at the time of his death except as stated in the Inventory

Wm. Basye, John C. Basye. Subscribed & sworn to before me this 13 Oct. 1845. H. G. Edwards JP”

Above filed Oct. 14, 1845.

A certified copy of the will of John W. Basye is recorded in “Deed Book J,” at pages 214-215, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, filed February 21, 1850; also recorded in “Book D,” at page 623, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Adair County, Missouri.

The Adjutant General’s Office, Old Records Division, Washington, D. C., shows that in the War of 1812, John Basye (no other spelling) enlisted as corporal in Capt. John E. Allen’s Company of Infantry Militia of Missouri Territory, mustered in at St. Louis. Discharged at St. Louis October 1, 1814. August 4, 1814.

A tombstone is erected in the cemetery at Bowling Green, Missouri over each of the graves of John Walter Basye and his wife Ann Basye.

See letters to him from his sons Isaac Newton Basye (F.18) and Seth Basye (F.21), and Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14) and James Jordan Basye (F.22). He is mentioned in the letters from his grandson, Samuel Taylor Basye (G.59).

E. 6. TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.1).

b. about 1782. d. young.

Never married. Taylor Basye was born of the second marriage. His mother died about the time he was born.

E. 7. MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye D.1).

b. about 1783. d. ———. m. William Hodges, July 12, 1798.

Their children: F.25.

Margaret Basye was born of the third marriage. “Marriage License Book 1,” at page 30, in Marriage License Clerk’s office, Louisville, Kentucky, shows

the marriage of William Hodge and Margaret Basye, daughter of Edm'd Basye, July 12, 1798. License issued July 11, 1798. Bondsman, John McDoule. Ceremony performed by Henry Battorff.

The original records are in custody of the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky.

She is referred to in the suit of Lismund Basye vs. John G. Schwing et al. (See under E.9).

An unusual thing in this marriage record attracts our attention and needs explanation. The marriage bond and the certificate made by the minister all correctly give the names of the parties as William Hodge and Margaret Basye. At the end of the year the minister made his certificate on one sheet of paper showing 27 marriages performed by him during the year 1798. The County Clerk in copying from it afterwards onto the record made the mistake of showing four of the twenty-seven wives to have been married to the wrong husbands, and this case is one of the four. It is a mere clerical error. William Hodge's will is here shown in which his wife is called by her pet name "Peggy" and her father Edmund Basye (D.1) and his wife are mentioned. As further recognition of the marriage and the relationship in the family, see the petition of Lismund Basye vs. John G. Schwing and others, under E.9, where she is referred to.

Will of William Hodge.

"In the name of God Amen, I, William Hodge, of the State of Kentucky, in the County of Jefferson and town of Louisville, being weak of body, but of sound and perfect mind & memory do make & publish this my last will and testament in Manner & form following, to-wit:

"1st. I desire that the House where Edmund Basye (D.1) at present resides together with all that part of the lot of ground whereon I at present reside lying north of a gum tree which stands in my garden with all the advantages thereto belonging shall remain in the possession and for the use & benefit of the said Edmund Bayse & his wife during their natural life & afterwards to my child Nelly (F.25) her heirs and assigns forever.

"2ndly. After my just debts are paid I desire that all my estate both real & personal, except the provision above, shall remain in possession of my beloved wife Peggy during her widowhood for the support of her & child, and in case my said wife do Marry, I leave one third of my personal estate to her as her absolute property, also one third of my real estate during her natural life, and afterwards to my child, her heirs & assigns forever. And the residue of my estate both real & personal I leave & bequeath to my said child Nelly to hold to her the said Nelly her heirs & assigns forever. And for the execution of this my last will and testament I do hereby appoint Gabriel I. Johnston & Henry Duncan my executors of this last will & testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

"In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred & Four.

William Hodge (Seal)

Signed Sealed published & Declared by the above named William Hodge as his last will & testament in our presence, who in the presence of sd Hodge and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our hand.

A. Woolfort, Nancy Dodge, Polly Channonhouse, H. Duncan."

"At a Court held for Jefferson County the 2nd day of July, 1804: The within instrument of writing perporting to be the last will & testament of William Hodge, decd., was produced in Court & proved by the oath of A. Woolfort as witness thereto. Test

Worden Pope, Clk JC

"At a County Court held for sd County the 9th day of Augt. 1804: The within last will and testament of William Hodge, decd., was further & fully proved by the oath of Nancy Dodge a witness thereto & ordered to be recorded. Test
Worden Pope, Clk JC"

The above will is recorded in "Will Book 1" at page 145 in the County Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky. An abstract of it is found in the *Filson Club History Quarterly*, Vol. VI, No. 1, page 24.

E. 8. SUSAN BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye D.1).

b. about 1772. d. prior to 1829. m. William Montgomery, Aug. 4, 1792.
b. Aug. 28, 1795. d. Oct. 2, 1840.

Susan Basye was born of the first marriage. She married William Montgomery in Louisville, Kentucky, and afterwards moved to St. Louis, Missouri. Thence she and her husband came with John Walter Basye to Pike County, Missouri, where she died and is buried. She left no children. This Susan Basye Montgomery is named in the suit brought by Elizamond Basye (E.9) against John G. Schwing, et al. See under E.9. She is referred to in the letter of Isaac Basye, E.2.

"Marriage License Book 1," at page 16, in the office of the Marriage License Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, shows: "Susanna Basye and Will Montgomery, d. Sam⁷⁹ Basye," License was issued August 4, 1792 and not shown returned. This marriage record is found also in the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, where the original record shows "Edmd. Basye" instead of Sam. Basye.

E. 9. ELIZAMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.1).

b. July 3, 1785. d. June 10, 1866. m. 1. Elizabeth Thorp, Jan. 30, 1806.
b. Aug. 22, 1785. d. Mar. 15, 1828
or Mar. 14, 1828.
m. 2. Sarah Banks, May 22, 1828.
b. ———. d. ———.
m. 3. Elizabeth Stephenson.
b. ———. d. ———.
m. 4. Rachel Everly.
b. ———. d. ———.
m. 5. Mrs. Celia Reynolds, a widow,
1866.
b. ———. d. 1867.

Their Children: F.26, F.27, F.28, F.29, F.30, F.31, F.32, F.33, F.34, F.35,
F.36.

Elizamond Basye was born of the third marriage, probably in Virginia. The date of his birth is in a few places given as July 5, instead of July 3, 1785. This variation is due perhaps to copying from the old family Bible. He was a physician. He was a member of the Methodist Church. In 1828 he settled the estate of his father Edmond Basye (D.1) in Louisville, Kentucky.

The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin, at page 566, says that he, Elizamond Basye, "built the first house in Indianapolis after the town was platted." *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. III, at page 1438, after telling about John Walter Basye (E.5) and his coming to Missouri, says: "An exchange of visits to his brother Elizemond in Bowling Green, Kentucky, resulted in quite a number coming from there to Pike County" [Mo]. Also at page 1438; "Elizemond built the first home where Indianapolis now is."⁸⁰

⁷⁹Error. Should be Edmond Basye.

⁸⁰At least one of the first homes.

His sister (E.7) died at Louisville, Kentucky, leaving a daughter Nellie Hodge (F.25) whom Elizamond Basye took to raise. She died at the age of 16 or 18, of consumption. After leaving Kentucky he went to Evansville, Indiana, then to Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, where he married his first wife, Elizabeth Tharp, daughter of John and Leah Tharp. She died March 14, 1828. (This name is also spelled Thorp). *The Indiana Journal*, in its issue of March 20, 1828, says: "Mrs. ————— Basye, wife of Lismund Basye, died on Friday, Mar. 14, 1828, in Indianapolis, after a long illness. The deceased had long been a member of the Methodist Church. She left a numerous family to deplore her loss."

The Indianapolis Gazette, in its issue of May 29, 1828, says: "Lismund Basye and Miss Sally Banks, both of Marion Co., Ind., married on May 22, 1828 by the Rev. Henry Brenton." In the office of the Clerk of Marion County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 1," page 69, shows: "Be it remembered that on the twenty-second day of May, A. D., 1828, a marriage license issued to Lismund Basye and Sarah Banks, both of Marion County and of lawful age," whose marriage is then certified on the back of the license, to-wit: "Marion County: By virtue of license from Clerk of said County, I joined the within couple in the bonds of matrimony on May 22nd, 1828."

Henry Brenton, Minister of the Gospel."

The Indiana American, at Brookville, Indiana, October 17, 1834, published a notice of sale of real estate by *Lismund Basye*, administrator of an estate. He was one of the first settlers of Indianapolis, Indiana, now the State Capitol, coming there from Franklin County, Indiana. We find him there as early as 1821. He was elected Justice of the Peace in that year at Indianapolis. *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, Vol. I, p. 156, in a lecture by Nathaniel Bolton on the subject "Early History of Indianapolis and Central Indiana," says: "I can enumerate but a few of those who first settled in Indianapolis and the surrounding country. Amongst others the names of Pogue, Harding, Johnson, of several families, O'Neal, Duncan, Fletcher, McCormick, *Basye*, Norwood were the most conspicuous." and Vol. VII, No. 5, p. 16, an article entitled "Early Indianapolis," by Mrs. Laura Fletcher Hodges, says: "In the preceding fall [i.e. 1821] the State Agent had offered the timber in the street to anyone who would cut it. *Lismund Basye*, justice of the peace, was tempted by the offer and undertook the clearing of Washington Street; much timber was cut and the only thoroughfare in the settlement blocked with it." *Greater Indianapolis, The History, The Industries, The Institutions and the People of a City of Homes*, Vol. I, pp. 53-54, says: "The people now [i.e. about 1822] proceeded to the election of justices of the peace, which resulted in the selection of Wm. D. Rooker and Joel Wright for Washington-Lawrence; Abraham Hendricks and Isaac Stephens for Pike-Wayne; Peter Harmonson for Decatur-Perry-Franklin—there was no other chosen then, or, at least, none commissioned; and Wilkes Reagon, *Lismund Basye* and Obed Foote for Centre-Warren. Aside from the county officials, the justices were the only local officials for the next ten years, and therefore filled important places in the community. Reagon was the village butcher with a shop at the northwest corner of Delaware and Washington Streets, and a little slaughter-house on Pogue's Run, between New Jersey and East Streets. His supplies of justice and meat were both very satisfactory. Basye was a Swede,⁸¹ who was not very learned in the law, but is credited with having usually decided for the plaintiff, which secured him business, and was quite as apt to be right as wrong, if not more so; for, as one of the old-time justices argued; 'It stands to reason that a man would not bring a law-suit against another unless there was some cause for it.' Nowland says that

⁸¹Error. He was not a Swede.

Nathaniel Cox, who was the recognized village joker, approached Basye during the campaign and asked; "Should you be elected, Mr. Basye, and a person was brought before you charged with burglary, and proved guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt, what would you do to him?" Basye studied the case for a moment, raised his spectacles, looked wise, and replied, 'I would fine him one hundred dollars, and compel him to marry the woman.' Possibly this was an early effort at fiction, but it is recorded that Squire Basye was at one time going to send a man to the penitentiary, who had been brought before him on a charge of larceny, and Prosecuting Attorney Fletcher had some difficulty in convincing him that his power extended only to binding him over to the Circuit Court.

The justice who had most of the business, and far outranked the others, was Obed Foote. He was a native of Delaware, a man of natural ability and well-informed, but quite erratic. He had read law and practiced some. He was at the time of his election a bachelor, and had acquired some characteristic bachelor habits while keeping 'bachelor's hall' with his brother. He made a fad of French, and read a chapter in his French bible every day to keep in practice. He affected a brusqueness in speech, but in reality was a very kindly man, and a friend of the children. But he had no tolerance for either ignorance or conceit, and was very outspoken in his views; so much so that he incurred the displeasure of Basye's friends by his criticisms of his colleague. All of his peculiarities cropped out in his administration of justice. He was fond of roasting potatoes in the open fireplace in his office, and when he settled down for a hearing he would cock his feet on the table, extract a potato from the ashes, and observe: 'Now Missieurs Pettifoggers, you can proceed with your arguments while I eat my potatoes.' But his decisions were pretty sound, and he was reelected to the office up to the time of his death in May, 1833. He was indicted for malfeasance in office in 1823, but was triumphantly acquitted, and the Court ordered the indictment erased from the record. Basye also sued him for slander, but after some legal fencing it was dismissed, on a written agreement, entered of record, as follows: 'This cause is to be dismissed at defendant's cost, and indemnifying plaintiff against his attorney's fees, and defendant states and acknowledges that whatever he stated against plaintiff in the premises he stated in a passion and in heat of blood, and the foundation of the charge he is now convinced originated in a mistake of himself for plaintiff on a law question.' " (A footnote refers to Order Book I, p. 126.)

Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis, with Short Biographical Sketches of Its Early Citizens, at pages 74-76, says: "Lismond Basye came from Franklin County, Indiana, to this place [Indianapolis] late in the year 1821; and, like nearly all that came from that section at that time, he had a great thirst for office, and was willing to serve the people in any capacity they might wish. Like General Hanna, he only desired to be useful, and was a candidate for, and elected, magistrate.

While Mr. B. was a candidate, Mr. Nathaniel Cox wishing to vote understandingly and for those he considered qualified, in order to satisfy himself on this point, propounded this question for the (would-be) esquire to answer: Said Cox, 'Should you be elected, Mr. Basye, and a person was brought before you charged with burglary, and proved guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt, what would you do with him?' Basye studied a few moments, raised his spectacles, looked wise (as he was) and said: 'I would fine him one hundred dollars and compel him to marry the woman.' This answer was satisfactory to Mr. Cox, as he generally gave 'Squire Basye what business he had in after years. The 'Squire almost invariably decided in favor of the plaintiff, which had a tendency to secure him nearly the entire business of the village; and when defendants in former cases became plaintiffs in others, they always patronized 'Squire Basye, for two reasons: first, they

were sure of success; and second, they would know the exact amount of judgment before the trial, which was considered in those days an advantage to a person bringing a suit. There were a great many amusing trials had before Squire Basye, that are yet fresh in my mind; but as the mention of them might not be agreeable to some of the parties yet living, I refrain from publishing them.

While Calvin Fletcher was prosecuting attorney, a person was arrested and taken before Mr. Basye, charged with stealing, and proved guilty. After hearing the evidence, the 'Squire examined the law and found the penalty to be not more than three, nor less than one year, in the penitentiary, and was about to pass sentence on the criminal for the shortest time, when he was informed by Mr. Fletcher that he could only recognize him to appear at court. The 'Squire thought the law very plain, and that he should at once be sent to the State Prison, thereby saving cost to the County and time to the criminal. After the death of the 'Squire's wife, he, with the balance of his family, removed to Tippecanoe County, and settled just west of Lafayette, where he was shortly after married to quite a young woman, he being over sixty years of age. In due time after this marriage, Mrs. Basye presented her venerable husband with a pair of boys. The old gentleman was not slow in informing his old friend, Daniel Yandes, of his good fortune, and renewal of his youth, and that he had named his sons 'Daniel Yandes Basye' and 'Calvin Fletcher Basye.' Mr. Yandes laid the facts before Mr. Fletcher, who proposed that they would jointly enter eighty acres of land in the name, and for the benefit of, the young Basyes, which was accordingly done; but the youngsters died in a few months, and the 'Squire being the sole heir and legatee, became owner of the eighty acres of land so generously bestowed on his children by Messrs. Yandes and Fletcher."

History of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, in speaking of the laying out of the city of Indianapolis and the sale of lots, and the coming of the settlers, says, at page 29, that Lismund Basye, a Swede,⁸² came in the fall of 1821. He was among the earliest settlers at Indianapolis. And at page 36, says: "In order to open Washington Street [in Indianapolis], which the plan of the town had appointed for the principal thoroughfare, and offer was made by the settlers to give the timber to anybody who would clear off the trees. It would have been a very profitable contract a year later. The offer was accepted by Lismund Basye, a Swede,⁸² who had come from Franklin County, that same fall. The trees were oak, ash and walnut mostly, and he thought he had a small fortune safe. When he had got them all down, and the street 'to be' was worse blocked than before, and there was no mill to saw them, he gave up the job in despair, and the people burned the superb timber as it lay." And on page 40: "On the next day after the townships were formed [in 1822] the County Board ordered the election of 'magistrates' in all the townships, assigning two to the joint townships of Washington and Lawrence, and Pike and Wayne, two to Decatur, Perry and Franklin, and three to 'Centre-Warren,' as it is always written in the records. The 11th of May was set for the election. In Centre-Warren, Obed Foote, Wilkes Reagon, and Lismund Basye were elected, and their election contested by Moses Cox. The case was heard by the Board at a special session on the 16th of May, on a summons by the sheriff, with whom notice of contest had been filed. Some preliminary argument and ruling were made, and the next day the Board decided that the election should 'be set aside and held as null and void.' A second election was ordered on the 25th of May, eight days later, which was duly held, and the same men reelected. That election was not disturbed." And at page 64, it appears that Lismund Basye, in October, 1821, entered 55 acres in Section 11, Township 16, North, Range 3 East in Marion County, Indiana.

⁸²Error. He was not a Swede.

Journal of the Senate of The State of Indiana Being the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, at page 3, says: "And the following gentlemen having been elected members of the Senate of Indiana since the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, appeared, produced their credentials, and having been sworn into office by *Lismund Basye*, Esquire, justice of the peace in and for the County of Marion, took their seats, towit." (Then follows the list of names.)

About 1829 or 1830 he moved from Indianapolis to Tippecanoe County, Indiana. *History of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, Vol. I, page 177, shows that Lismund Basye was among those who followed the "First White Settlers," into Tippecanoe County. He came about 1829 or 1830, in time to be listed among the heads of families in that County in the census of 1830.

The census of 1830 for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, shows that Lismund Basye was between 40 and 50 years of age at that time; that he was the head of a family; that there were one male and one female under 5 years of age, two males between 5 and 10, one male and one female between 10 and 15, two males between 15 and 20, and one female between 25 and 30. It is probable that the last mentioned female was his second wife. By his first wife he had seven children. His second wife died in childbirth. She left no child living. By his third wife he had four children. He had no child by his fourth wife nor by his fifth wife. He died at Abington, Illinois. His old family Bible, it is said, was left in possession of John Reynolds, of Peoria, Illinois, who was related to his fifth wife. It also is said to have been in the possession of Elizabeth Basye Berch (F.32), Brookston, Indiana.

James C. G. Smith (G.111), a grandson of this Elizamond Basye, says in his letter⁸³ of March 19, 1903:—"The last time grandpa visited his parents in Louisville, mother was old enough to remember it and told us how her grandmother ran her hands over their bodies as she was then blind," and cried because she could not see her grandchildren. Also, "Grandpa visited us in our old home near Lafayette, Ind., the summer and fall of 1865." And in his letter⁸³ of December 18, 1893, said: "Grandpa used to tell that his (Edmond's, A.1) descendants were all who spelled their name B-a-s-y-e."

See the letter of Nannie L. Smith Goddard (under G.113), a descendant of this Elizamond Basye, giving the name, date of his birth (July 3, 1785), and the names of his children.

But the letter⁸⁴ of Mrs. Jessie Berch Rupnow (H.159), of Birmingham, Alabama, a granddaughter of Harrison Berch and Elizabeth Basye Berch (F.32) and also a granddaughter of Samuel Nixon Basye and Jane Barkley Basye (F.28), in her letter to I. Walter Basye (G.104), dated September 3, 1914, says:

"My dear Mr. Basye,—My daughter Marian and I are greatly interested in all the genealogy of the Basye family. The summer of 1881 I spent at Brookston, Indiana, with my father's parents [F.32]. Grandmother Berch, who was Elizabeth Basye [F.32], sister of Samuel Nixon Basye [F.28], my mother's father, had "old grandfather Basye's family Bible with the family record. I copied verbatim the record and dated it as you see. Grandmother Berch permitted me to keep a dozen or more loose sheets from the Bible. This will be proof positive to you that Marian and I are "sure 'nuff" Basye branches from the one tree. My father was Jesse Lismond Berch, son of Elizabeth Basye [G.146]. My mother was Marian Basye (G.134), daughter of Samuel Nixon Basye [F.28] and Jane Barkley (F.28). Dr. E. E. Basye [G.131] is therefore my mother's second brother. The elder brother, Henry Clay Basye [G.130] is living in Washington, D. C. I am

⁸³The letters are in the compiler's possession.

⁸⁴The compiler has this letter.

positive that I am the only one of the family now living who has this record. My grandfather Basye [F.28] had a brother Edmond [F.29] who lived in Kasota, Le Seuer County, Minnesota. I spent the winter of 1881 there with Grandfather Basye [F.28]. Uncle Edmond's wife [F.29] was Aunt Rebecca. His living children were: Elizabeth (G.142), Ida (G.143), Harvey (G.141), Oscar (G.137), Porter (G.138), and Eda (G.144). They were farmers. Uncle Edmond (F.29) had an 18 year old son, Lismond (G.139) who died. My father's (G.146) middle name was Lismond. And Dr. E. E. Basye's name is Edward Edmond Basye (G.131). These two names, *Lismond* and *Edmond*, seem to be a family tie in all the branches. I note you have my great grandfather's (Lismond Basye) picture (E.9) Lismond Basye, born July 5, 1785, married January 30, 1806, d. June 10, 1866. (E.9) Elizabeth Thorp, born August 22, 1785, married January 30, 1806, d. Mar. 15, 1828. (F.32) Harrison Berch, born April 1, 1815, married April 4, 1839. (F.32) Elizabeth Basye, born April 15, 1821, married April 4, 1839. (F.28) Samuel Nixon Basye, born April 15, 1811. (F.28) Jane Barkley, This record is copied from the record found in my great grand father's family Bible copied by me August 7, 1881, at Brookston, Indiana."

The following is the Petition in the case of Lismund Basye v. John G. Schwing, et al., filed Nov. 10, 1826, in the Chancery Court. These papers are found in the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court, at Louisville, Kentucky:

To the Honorable the judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court sitting in Chancery humbly complaining unto your Honor herewith.

Your Orator, Lismund Basye, [states] that heretofore to wit on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, a certain William Hodge (E.7) of this Circuit departed this life intestate⁸⁵ leaving Nelly Hodge, (F.25) then an infant of tender years, his only child and heir. That after the death of the said William [1804] the said Nelly was taken by her grandfather Edmund Baysie (D.1) to live with [him] in Louisville; that the sd Edmd Baysie being a very old, infirm & poor man & being unable from these causes to provide for & take care of the said Nelly, & the sd Edmund being the father of your Orator & he the uncle of sd Nelly, he the sd Edmund requested your Orator to come from Inda., where then lived, to Kentucky & to take the said Nelly to live with him & raise her in his family. Accordingly about the 4th day of July, 1814, your Orator came to Louisville to the house of sd Edmund & took the sd Nelly with him to Indiana where she resided in the family of yr *orer* [orator] where she continued til her death which happened on the 5th day of June, 1821.—Your orator would charge & state that the sd Nelly Hodge had no income to support her whatever; that during the whole period from the time she was taken to live with yr *Oror* [orator] til her death he boarded & found & provided her with every necessary comfort; that during the greater part of the period *afd* [aforesaid] she was sickly & required nursing & your orator had to employ medical aid to great inconvenience & expense & paid for the same out of his own pockett, to wit the sum of \$40; that in coming from his residence in Indiana to Louisville and returning with the said Nelly he expended the sum of \$30; that afterwards to wit on the _____ day of _____ 18_____, he again brought the said Nelly to Louisville to choose a guardian, & that in coming & returning home with her he expended the sum of \$30 more; that the said Nelly was the owner by inheritance from her father of the part of the lot hereinafter mentioned; that the same was in dispute and a suit instituted for the recovery thereof by a certain Danl. Sullivan, and that there was expended in defending sd. suit the sum of \$40, which yr Oror

⁸⁵Error. Should be testate. See the Will under (E.7).

[orator] has paid out of his own pocket; that the charges for keeping the sd Nelly for the period afd [aforesaid] [were] at the rate of \$100 per year; that independent of many other spells of sickness she was confined in her bed during her last illness for eleven weeks, during all which time she was totally helpless & required [someone] to sit up with [her] night & day, & the charges therefor [were] the sum of \$100. He files herewith on account of his whole demand against the sd Nelly amounting to \$996. & Makes the same part of this Bill. He would state that he has never rec'd one cent on the account afd. but the whole of his charges afd. are now due. That the sd Nelly died in the state of Inda. intestate, under age, unmarried. That the sd Nelly was the owner in fee simple of the following parts of half acre lot No. [228] lying on the North side of Jefferson Street in Louisville in this Circuit to wit: [description not given.] "That John G. Schwing was appointed guardian to the sd Nelly by the County Court of Jefferson, and that yr. Orator is the full Uncle of the sd Nelly and that John (E.5) & Isaac (E.2) Baysie are the half Uncles of the sd Nelly; that said John & Isaac being the sons of the said Edmund (D.1) the grandfather by his first wife & your *Oror* [Orator] by his third; that Susan (E.8) Baysie was another daughter of the sd Edmund by a first wife; that she is married to a certain William Montgomery; that William (E.3) Baysie was another son of the said Edmund by a first wife; that he died intestate leaving Sally now Sally Talbott (F.12), his only child. So that your Orator charges that himself, the said John (E.5) & Isaac Baysie (E.2) the said Montgomery & wife the said Talbot & wife are the only Heirs of the said Nelly Hodge. That the Heirs of the said William Hodge are unknown to him. In the premises & for as much as etc., He makes the sd John G. Schwing guardian as afd. and the sd John & Isaac Baysie the sd. William Montgomery & Susan his wife and the sd John M. Talbot & Sally his wife and the Heirs unknown of the sd William Hodge, Defts. to this Bill. That they [be required to] answer on oath the matters of this Bill, all of which are well known to each & all of the Defts.; that they be charged to pay yr *Oror's* demand afd. & that the parts of sd lot described as afd. or as much as may be necessary, be subjected & sold to pay his demands afd. & he prays all such relief in the premises as to Equity belongs etc. & he will pray etc.

Wherefore etc.

Lismund Baysie

Bill filed November 10th, 1826.

Thereafter, the following deed was made by the Sheriff to Lismund Basye, which deed is recorded in Deed Book AA, at page 465:

"This Indenture made this Eighth day of April 1828, Between William Field Sheriff of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky of the one part and Lismund Basye of the other part—

"Whereas an execution of fieri facias No. 2971 issued from the Clerks office of the Jefferson Circuit Court on a decree of said Court directed to the sheriff of Jefferson County dated the sixth day of March 1828 returnable to the tenth day of May 1828 in and by which the said Sheriff was commanded that of the estate which was of Nelly Hodge (F.25) decd., at the time of her death which descended to John M. Talbot and Sally (F.12) his wife, John Bassey (E.5), Isaac Basye (E.2), William Montgomery and Susan (E.8) his wife and the unknown heirs of William Hodge deceased Heirs of said Nelly Hodge deceased late of Bailiwick he should make the sum of nine hundred and ninety six dollars which Lismund Basye lately in the said Jefferson Circuit Court recovered *them* for debt on a decree of the said Court. Also sixteen dollars and sixty six and one half cents adjudged to him

for his costs in that behalf expended and which said execution was delivered to the said Field sheriff as aforesaid on the eighth day of March 1828 to execute and who levied the same on all the right title interest and claim of the defendants in said execution in and to the eastwardly fifty two and one half feet in front on the Southwardly side of and adjoining Jefferson street and the same width back one hundred and five feet and also of in and to the like quantity of fifty two and one half in front on the eastwardly side of an adjoining seventh cross street and extending the same width back one hundred and five of the half acre lot in the City of Louisville known on the plan or map thereof by the number two hundred and twenty eight and which last piece a parcel of sd lot levied on lies northwardly of and adjoining the Southwardly or the front half on Jefferson street of said lot No 228 and which said execution was endorsed by the clerk of the said Court that it had issued on a decree rendered since the first day of May 1827 & upon an account dated in 1814 and the said Field sheriff as aforesaid on the 17th day of March 1828 being a Court day for Jefferson County and Court then in Session did advertise the said pieces or parcels of said lot for sale on the fifth day of April 1828 on the premises on a credit of three months for gold or silver between the hours of 11 Oclock A M and three Oclock P M of said day and set up the notices or advertisements of said sale at the Court House door and other public places in Louisville and delivered to the said Talbott and wife written notice thereof at least ten day before the said day of sale the other defendants in said execution not being residents of the said County of Jefferson or State of Kentucky and having no agent in said County known to said Field sheriff as aforesaid and the defendants in said execution not having any other estate goods or chattels by descent as aforesaid in said County known to said Field sheriff as aforesaid and having severally failed to pay or replevy said debt or any part thereof on or previous to the time appointed for the sale afsd he the said Field sheriff as afsd attended on the same pieces or parcels of said lot so levied on, on the day and between the hours aforesaid first on the said piece or parcel of said lot fronting on Jefferson street aforesaid and then and there offered and cried the same for sale publickly to the highest bidder on the credit aforesaid and the said Lismund Basye by his agent William Farquar then and there being the highest bidder therefor at and for the sum of five hundred and twenty six dollars became the purchaser thereof at that sum and said Field sheriff as aforesaid on said day and between said hours went on the other parcel of said lot levied on and then and there between the hours afsd offered and cried the same for sale publickly to the highest bidder on the credit aforesaid when and where the said Basye by the said Farquar his agent as aforesaid became the highest bidder and purchaser thereof at and for the sum of three hundred and fifty one dollars being the highest and best bidder and from which sums deduct \$27.54 for sheriffs Commission leaves \$849.46 cents to be credited on said execution as per the sheriffs return will show—the said pieces of said lot severally sold for more than two thirds of the appraised value thereof. Now therefore this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Field sheriff as aforesaid in consideration of the premises and the making on the said execution the sum aforesaid in manner aforesaid. Hath and these doth grant bargain and sell alien release enfoeff convey and confirm unto the said Lismund Basye and to his heirs and assigns the said two pieces or parcels of said lot with the appurtenances and all the estate right title interest claim and fee of the said defendants in said execution of in and to the same: To Have & to hold the same unto the said Lismund Basye and to his heirs and assigns To his and their only proper use and behoof forever.

"In Witness whereof the said Field sheriff as aforesaid hath hereto set his hand and seal on the day and year first written.

Teste.

W. Field S.J.C. (Seal)

"I Worden Pope Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky do certify that on this day the foregoing deed was produced to me in my office and acknowledged by William Field to be his act and deed as sheriff of Jefferson County as therein mentioned. And that I have recorded the same in my said office.

"Witness my hand this tenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Worden Pope."

In the Recorder's office, Franklin County, Indiana, "Deed Book A," pages 23-24, shows a deed from James Hamilton, Michael Jones and Mary Jones, his wife, to Lismund Basye, of Franklin County, Indiana Territory, dated August 20, 1811, conveying part of Inlot No. 30, as shown on the plan of the town of Brookville, Indiana. \$30.80. In the Recorder's office, Franklin County, Indiana, "Deed Book A," pages 201-202, shows a deed from Lismund Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, to Arthur Dickson, dated April 11, 1813, conveying part of Inlot No. 30, as shown on the plan of the town of Brookville, Indiana. \$200.00. In the Recorder's office, Franklin County, Indiana, "Deed Book B," page 151, shows a deed from Martin Jamison and Barbary Jamison, his wife, to Lismund Basye, of Franklin County, Indiana Territory, dated Feb. 17, 1815, conveying part of Inlot No. 30, as shown on the plan of the town of Brookville, Indiana. \$65.00. In the Recorder's office, Franklin County, Indiana, "Deed Book B," pages 153-154, shows a deed from Amos Butler and Mary Butler, his wife, to Lismund Basye, of Franklin County, Indiana Territory, dated September 18, 1815, conveying part of Outlot No. 2, adjoining the town of Brookville containing two acres. \$100.00. In the Recorder's office, Franklin County, Indiana, "Deed Book C," page 98, shows a deed from Lismund Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, (she signs by mark), to William Templeton, dated Feb. 8, 1817, conveying part of Outlot No. 2, adjoining the town of Brookville, containing 2 acres 2 poles and 4/10. \$207.00.

In the office of the Recorder of Franklin County, Indiana, in "Book C," at page 167, is shown the record of the United States Land Patent, as follows:

James Madison, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that Lismund Basye of Franklin County having deposited in the General Land Office a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the Southwest Quarter of Section Three, of Township Nine in Range Two (lying west of the Meridian line) of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress entitled An Act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky River, and of the Acts amendatory of the same. There is granted by the United States unto the said Lismund Basye the quarter lot or section of land above described, to have and to hold the said quarter lot of section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Lismund Basye, his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the eleventh day of June in the year of our

Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

By the President. (L.S.)

James Madison

Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Recorded 27th of April, 1818.

In the office of the Recorder of Franklin County, Indiana, in "Book C," at page 165, is shown the record of the following deed:

"This Indenture made the eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen between Lismund Basye of the County of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and Nathan D. Gallion of the County and State aforesaid, of the other part, WITNESSETH: That the said Lismund Basye for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand Dollars lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said Nathan D. Gallion, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said Nathan D. Gallion, his heirs and assigns forever, all the following described lot or quarter section of land situate in the County of Franklin, and State aforesaid, to-wit: the southwest quarter of section three of township nine in range two (lying west of meridian line) of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress providing for the sale of the lands in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Lismund Basye of, in and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof. To have and to hold the premises aforesaid hereby bargained and sold or meant or intended so to be with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Nathan D. Gallion, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Lismund Basye for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators doth covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Nathan D. Gallion, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, hath good right, full power and lawful authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further that he, the said Lismund Basye for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises with their appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof unto the said Nathan D. Gallion, his heirs and assigns against all persons claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them, or by, from or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In Witness Whereof, the said Lismund, and Elizabeth, his wife, relinquishing her right of dower in the premises have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in presence of us:

Robert John, Calvin Russell.

Lismund Basye (Seal)
Elizabeth X Basye (Seal)
her mark

State of Indiana, Franklin County ss

Before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within and for the said County, came personally Lismund Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, the above named grantors, who separately acknowledged the above deed of conveyance to be their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, the said Elizabeth, wife of the said Lismund, being examined separate and apart from her said husband who relinquishes her right of dower in the above mentioned premises without any coercion from her said husband.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twentyeth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

Robert John, J.P. (Seal)"

Recorded 27th of April, 1818.

Lismund Basye by William Farquar, his attorney in fact, makes deed dated May 6, 1828, recorded in County Clerk's office in Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book AA," at page 510, conveying to Silas Field a part of Lot 228 in City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$275.00. Lismund Basye, of Indiana, by William Farquar, his attorney in fact, makes deed dated July 17, 1828, recorded in County Clerk's office at Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book BB," at page 110, conveying to Benjamin Alsop a part of Lot 228 in City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$480.00. Benjamin Alsop and Lucy, his wife, give mortgage to Lismund Basye, of Indiana, dated July 17, 1828, recorded in County Clerk's office at Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book BB," at page 111, to secure unpaid purchase money of \$250.00, for part of said lot 228. Lismund Basye, of Indiana, by William Farquar, his attorney in fact, and Sarah Basye, wife of Lismund Basye, make deed dated July 17, 1828, recorded in County Clerk's office at Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book BB," at page 144, conveying to Benjamin Alsop a part of Lot 228, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$480.00. Lismund Basye, of Indiana, by William Farquar, his attorney in fact, makes deed of release, dated October 5, 1829, recorded in County Clerk's office at Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book CC," at page 282, conveying to Benjamin Alsop a part of Lot 228, in the City of Louisville Kentucky, for \$250.00. Lismund Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, of Indiana, make deed of correction, dated March 1, 1829 [1830], recorded in County Clerk's office in Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book DD," at page 153, conveying to Elisha Applegate a part of Lot 228 in City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$288.75. Lismund Basye, of Indiana, by William Farquar, his attorney in fact, makes deed, dated October 8, 1829, recorded in County Clerk's office in Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book CC," at page 298, conveying to Elisha Appelgate a part of Lot 228 in City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$288.75. Lismund Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, make deed, dated March 1, 1829, recorded in County Clerk's office in Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book DD," at page 148, conveying to Amphion Lampton a part of Lot 228 in City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$288.75. Lismund Basye, of Indiana, by William Farquar, his attorney in fact, makes deed, dated October 5, 1829, recorded in County Clerk's office in Louisville, Kentucky, in "Deed Book CC," at page 294, conveying to Amphion Lampton a part of Lot 228 in City of Louisville, Kentucky, for \$288.75.

In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book C," pages 494-495, shows a deed from Lismund Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, to David Brown, dated January 2, 1832, conveying 41 acres. \$100.00. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana "Book E,"

pages 128-129, shows a deed from Lismund Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, to Jourdain Knight, dated October 12, 1833, conveying three tracts of land. \$400.00. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book K," page 144, shows Receiver's Receipt from the Receiver at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Lismund Basye of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, for \$100.00 for 80 acres. Also Receiver's Receipt for \$200.00 for 160 acres.

In the office of the Clerk of Marion County, Indiana, at Indianapolis, is found the original petition in suit No. 1460, filed June 15, 1865, in the Court of Common Pleas, of which the following is a copy: "Ex parte; John T. Basey (F.27), Samuel N. Basey (F.28), Edmund Basey (F.29), Leah Smith, formerly Basey (F.26), Elizabeth Birch, formerly Basey (F.32). Your petitioners, the above named, would respectfully represent that in the month of March, 1828, their mother, Elizabeth Basey, formerly Tharpe, departed this life leaving the above named her children & heirs. That afterwards in the year 1846 John Tharpe, the father of the said Elizabeth, died intestate leaving a considerable estate in the County of Fayette, Indiana. That administration was duly had upon said estate in said County and upon final settlement thereof it was found that there was the sum of \$245.51 to be divided among the above named petitioners and one Polly Parker, the one half thereof to the said Polly Parker & the other half equally among the above named petitioners. And that the residence and names of the petitioners and said Polly Parker were to the Court and Administrator unknown, and Two Hundred and Twenty-five & 85/100 of the said sum was as by law required paid into the Treasury of the State of Indiana on the 31 day of August, 1857. The same still remains and your petitioners say that they are entitled to receive the one-half of said sum, and now offer to prove their heirship, and pray that the Court will so find and decree & that the Clerk be ordered to issue a certified copy of the record thereof directed to the Hon. the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.

John T. Basey, Samuel N. Basey,
Edmund Basey, Leah Smith, Elizabeth Birch,
By F. Caren, their Attorney."

Thereupon the following decree was rendered: "Be it remembered that on this ——— day of June, 1865, came the above named petitioners and filed their petition in the words and figures following, to-wit: (as above shown).

And the petition came on to be heard and the petitioners made the proper proof of their heirship in the premises.

WHEREFORE, it is considered by the Court that the said Petitioners are entitled to receive the one half of the amount of said sum so paid into the State Treasury on the 31 day of August, 1857, of the estate of said John Tharpe for the unknown heirs of said John Tharpe for Laban [Elismond] Basey or Elizabeth Basey, his wife, in the sum of \$114.92½, and the said Treasurer is hereby directed to pay over the same to the petitioners, and the Clerk is hereby directed to prepare a certified record in the same. Ordered that said petitioners pay costs of these proceedings."

E. 10. ELIJAH BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

- b. Jan. 17, 1792. d. Aug. 12, 1852. m. 1. Thurza Davis 3/23/1819.
b. Jany. 10, 1801.
m. 2. Susan Brown Jan. 4, 1841.
m. 3. Pamela Bays Dec. 28, 1849.

Their children: F.37, F.38, F.39, F.40, F.41, F.42, F.43, F.44, F.45,
F.46, F.47.

Elijah Basye was born in what is now Spencer County, Kentucky, near Taylorsville. He was a twin brother to Elias Basye (E.11). He is named in the estate of his father. See under D.6. When a young man he moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, and became a prosperous farmer. He owned several hundred acres of land and a number of slaves. In Shelby County he married his first wife, Thurza Davis, daughter of William and Frances Stewart Davis. Elijah had eight children by his first wife. After her death, he married Susan Brown, of Nelson County, Kentucky, by whom he had two children. She was the daughter of Coleman T. Brown, in Nelson County, Kentucky. After her death he married Pamela Bays. He had no children by her. Elijah died in Shelby County, Kentucky. As to the date of his birth in 1789 instead of 1792, see the letter of Elijah Basye, F.38.

Kentucky Vital Statistics. Record of Marriages in Shelby County, Kentucky. For the period of years 1792 to 1851, inclusive, at page 5, shows the following marriage:—"Elijah Basey, f. Elijah,⁸⁸ & Thurza Davis, f. James, m 1819."

"Deed Book 16," pages 109-110, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed dated June 16, 1823, from Elijah Basye (in signature) (and in body of deed Basey) and Thirza Basye, his wife, of Shelby County, Kentucky, to Jesse Basey (E.12) of Nelson County, \$725, 140 acres, description refers to a 400 acre tract purchased by William Basey of Andrew Vaughan. Acknowledged and recorded same day. "Deed Book 16," pages 110-111, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed dated November 1, 1822, from Elijah Basye, Jesse Basye (E.12), Richard Walker and Sarah Walker (E.17), his wife, and John Basye (E.16), heirs to the estate of John Basye (D.6), dec'd., to Elias Basye (E.11), another of the heirs of the said deceased, \$400, all their claim to 170 acres on which Elias and his mother Elizabeth now live and of which the said John Basye died seized and to which his five children hold an equal claim. Acknowledged same day. Recorded June 17, 1823.

Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records, Second Index of Marriages for 1792 to 1851, inclusive, page 5, shows that Elijah *Basey* and Thursa Davis were married in 1819. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Marriage Record, 1824-1853," at page 109, shows that Elijah Basye and *P. Bayse* were married December 28, 1847, by E. G. Berry, M.G. "Marriage Record" in the County Clerk's office of Shelby County, Kentucky, in "Book 1," at page 138, shows the following: "Shelby County, Sct. Pursuant to license granted by the clerk of the above County Court (I) have joined together in the *wholy* state of matrimony Elijah Basye and Hurza [Thurza] Davis this the 23d day of March, 1819.

Walter Stallard, M. G.

"Shelby County Court office, 6th May, 1819. This return of Marriages was this day received and duly recorded.

Att. Ja. S. Whitaker, Ck."

"Deed Book U.1," at page 106, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated March 4, 1825, from James Alexander and Sarah, his wife, to Elijah Basey, \$850 for 170 acres. (Name also spelled Basye). "Deed Book I.2," at page 143, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed from Sheriff of Shelby County, to Elijah Basye, (sold under execution in suit brought by Elijah Basye), dated August 15, 1842, \$1945.87 for 199 acres. "Deed Book J.2," at page 224, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated March —, 1844, from James Alexander and wife to Elijah Basye, \$1317.87½ for 65 acres.

⁸⁸Error. This should be John.

Kentucky Vital Statistics, Record of Marriages in Nelson County, Kentucky, for the Period of Years 1784 to 1851, Inclusive, at page 9, shows Elijah S. Basye & Susannah S. Brown, married 1-4-1841 bondsman was Coleman T. Brown.

This Elijah Basye's old family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Nannie Storts Wilson, of Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of Wallace Storts (G.167), who was a son of Nannie Basye Storts (F.43), who was a daughter of Elijah Basye (E.10), shows the following records:—

Elijah Basye and "Permelia" [Pamela] Bays were married December 28, 1849.

Elijah Basye, Senior, was born January 17, 1792.⁸⁷ (E.10)

Elijah Basye died August 12, 1852. (E.10)

Thirza Basye, wife of E. Basye, was born January 10, 1801. (E.10)

James D. Basye, son of E. Basye, was born February 22, 1820. (F.47)

Elizabeth Basye, daughter of E. & T. Basye, was born June 27, 1821. (F.44)

Frances A. Basye was born February 22, 1823. (F.40)

Frances Pemperton, a daughter of E. Basye, died August 18, 1852. (F.40)

Sarah S. Basye was born March 27, 1824. (F.41)

Sarah Goodknight, a daughter of E. Basye, died September 18, 1854. (F.41)

Theophilus D. Basye was born December 5, 1825. (F.39)

Letitia [Lutila] Basye was born March 25, 1826.⁸⁸ (F.46)

John W. Basye was born January 13, 1833. (F.42)

John W. Basye died January 3, 1905. (F.42)

Nancy Basye was born November 25, 1828. (F.43)

Elijah Basye, son of E. Basye, was born October 10, 1841. (F.38)

Coalman [Coleman] Basye, son of E. Basye, was born April 4, 1849.⁸⁹ (F.45)

Coleman Basye died January —, 1916.⁹⁰ (F.45)

Elias Basye is named, but no data given. (F.37)

In the Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is *case No. 36522*, Elijah Basye assignee of David O. Conn, brings suit against John Conn on promissory note, dated April 15, 1843, for \$200.00. Writ was issued May 13, 1845. In the Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is *case No. 34446*, Elijah Basye, as assignee, brings suit against J. S. Nicholson, on promissory note for \$58.62½. Writ was issued August 22, 1842. Judgment had September 9, 1842. In the Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is *case No. 24694*, E. Bashaw for the use and benefit of Elijah Basye, files suit against Walker Alsop and John G. Schwing, (see his name under E.9) millers and partners, on note or bond to pay \$200 for a certain slave. Writ was issued October 17, 1835. Defendants were arrested. In the Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, *case No. 30069*, Elijah Basye as assignee of Oliver Conn, files suit against Joseph Smith, James I. Vance, Samuel Vance, and John Smith, on promissory note for \$849.41. Suit filed December 28, 1839 and writ was issued. In the Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, *case No. 25005*, Elijah Basye, as assignee, sues Sidenham D. Talbott and Demetrius C. Talbott, on promissory note for \$400, in 1836.

In File No. 64, Box D-9, in the office of the Circuit Clerk, Lincoln county, Missouri, is found the petition of Elijah Basye, filed July 12, 1838, against Jeremiah

⁸⁷Elijah Basye (F.38) says in his letter that his father was born in 1789. See under (F.38).

⁸⁸This should be 1827.

⁸⁹This probably should be 1845. See under (F.45).

⁹⁰This should be 1917. See under (F.45).

Dodson. This suit is an action of "trespass on the case in assumpsit." The petition alleges that the obligation was incurred in Shelby county, Kentucky. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, in "Deed Book J" at page 238, is shown a deed dated Sept. 21, 1857, from the Master in Chancery conveying certain lands to Elias Basye (E.11) that belonged to Elijah Basye. And in the same office in "Deed Book J" at page 352, is shown a deed dated Sept. 21, 1857, from the Master in Chancery conveying certain lands to Theophilus D. Basye (F.39) that belonged to Elijah Basye. And in the same office, "Order Book No. 3," page 168, Theophilus D. Basye was appointed administrator of the estate of Elijah Basye, Sept. 20, 1852. And in the same office and same "Order Book," Theophilus D. Basye is appointed guardian of Coleman B. Basye (F.45), under 14, and of Elijah B. Basye (F.38), orphans of Elijah Basye (E.10). And in the same office the same "Order Book" shows that the Inventory of the Estate of Elijah Basye was filed and approved Oct. 18, 1852. And in the same office "Will Book 3," pages 501-504, is shown the inventory of the estate of Elijah Basye, filed at the October term 1853. And at pages 504-507 is shown the list of the personal property sold.

In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book G." page 538, shows a deed dated April 21, 1851, from the Executors of Joel Adams, deceased, to Elijah Basye, conveying 253.75 acres, being a part of the land formerly owned by John Bayse, deceased. In the same office, "Deed Book H," page 16, shows a deed dated Jan. 29, 1852, from John Swift and wife to Elijah Basye, 100 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book H," page 60, shows a deed dated Jan. 20, 1852, from James M. Storts and wife to Elijah Basye (and Basye). In the same office, "Deed Book H," page 78, shows a deed dated April 19, 1852, from George B. Shockey and wife to Elijah Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book H," page 123, shows a deed dated Aug. 7, 1852, from James B. Mount and wife to Elijah Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book H," page 59, shows a deed dated Jan. 20, 1852, from Elijah Basye and Permelia Basye, his wife, conveying two acres. In the same office, "Deed Book H," page 397 shows a deed dated April 21, 1851, from Elijah Basye and Permelia Basye, his wife, to James H. Barnhill. In the same office, "Deed Book J," page 95, shows an ante-nuptial agreement dated August 12, 1856, between Butler Stonestreet and Permelia Basye, whereby she takes a child's part for life, remainder to his children. This was in contemplation of marriage of Permelia Basye, as the widow of Elijah Basye, to Butler Stonestreet. In the same office, "Deed Book J," page 170, shows a contract dated November 1, 1854, which recites that Elijah Basye died intestate in Oldham County,⁹¹ Kentucky, owning lands, negroes, and personal property, and that Theophilus D. Basye was appointed Administrator. And that Permelia Basye proposes that if the heirs will pay over to her the property which Elijah received at her marriage, with 4½ years interest, which property amounted to \$322, and the interest to \$86.94, and would purchase a certain tract of land for her use during her life, and have the use of a slave, and would loan her \$187.00, she would relinquish her dower in the estate of Elijah. It was so agreed and the contract signed.

E. 11. ELIAS BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

- b. Jan. 17, 1792. d. ————. m. 1. Achsah McClure, May 25, 1836.
d. July 27, 1839.
m. 2. Elizabeth Stallard, Jan. 17, 1840.

Their children: F.48, F.49, F.50.

⁹¹Error. Should be Shelby County.

Elias Basye was born in Spencer County, Kentucky. He and his brother, Elijah Basye (E.10) were twins. He is named in the estate of his father (See under D.6). Elias Basye was the guardian of his brother John Basye (E.16). See under D.6. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye (F.38).

Record of Marriages in Woodford County, Kentucky for the Period of Years 1788 to 1851, Inclusive, at page 2, states that Elias Basye and Achsah McClure were married May 25, 1836, by Joseph C. Stite, minister. *Documents, chiefly unpublished, relating to the Huguenot Emigration to Virginia and to the settlement at Manakin-Town, with Genealogies of the Fontain, Maury, DuPuy, Trabue, Marye, Chastain, Cocke, and Other Families*, at page 177, states that Achsa, daughter of A. and Nancy (DuPuy) McClure, married ————— Bacy (or Bosey). She was a descendant of Bartholomew DuPuy. The second wife, Elizabeth Stallard, was a widow, the daughter of Benjamin Stone, of Nelson County, Kentucky. "Marriage Register No. 1," (not paged) in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows Elias Basye and Elizabeth Stallard, married January 17, 1840, by Smith Thomas. *Kentucky Vital Statistics, Record of Marriages in Nelson County, Kentucky, for the Period of Years 1784 to 1851*, at page 9, shows Elias Basye & Elizabeth Stallard, married 1/7/1840.⁹² Bondsman, Benjamin Stallard.

Elias Basye witnessed the Will of Richard Basye. See under D.24.

"Deed Book 22," page 601, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"An Agreement this day made between Elias Basye of the first part and Elizabeth Stallard of the 2nd part, Witnesseth that whereas the above parties have mutually agreed to enter into the bonds of matrimony and for the purpose of securing each to the other the property they now possess, it is agreed as follows that all the estate both real and personal now owned by her is to be under the control and subject to the uses of the said Elias Basye during the life of the said Elizabeth Stallard or that of said Basye provided he should die first It is agreed on the part of said Basye that if the said Elizabeth should live longer then him that she is to receive from his heirs executors or administrators the sum of nine hundred dollars for the personal property which she now owns and has in her possession and in case the lands should be sold which is now owned by her during their coverture that whatever amount the land may be sold for is to be paid to her by his heirs Exors or Admrs. and further it is understood that the said Elias Basye binds himself his heirs executors or administrators in case of the death of the said Elizabeth before him to pay to the said Elizabeth Stallards heirs the said sum of nine hundred dollars and also the proceeds of the lands if sold before his death and the said Elizabeth Stallard on her part covenants to and with the said Elias Basye that in consideration of the above agreement on the part of the said Elias Basye that she will not at his death in case it should take place before hers claim any dower in his real or personal estate hereby relinquishing all right title and claim which she may or might have after her marriage with the said Elias Basye. In Witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 7 day of January 1840.

E. Basye, Elizabeth Stallard (Seal)

Witness: Jesse Stone

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Nelson County, ss.

"I, Nathaniel Wickliffe Clerk of the County Court for the County afore-said certify that on the 11th day of September last This agreement or marriage Contract between Elias Basye and Elizabeth Stallard was proved before me

⁹²Error. Should be January 17, 1840. The marriage bond was dated January 7, 1840.

by the oath of Jesse Stone a subscribing witness thereto to be the act and deed of the parties and also that on the 10 day of November last the said Elias Basye acknowledged the same before me to be his act and deed. Whereupon I have duly admitted the said writing to record in my office.

"Given under my hand this 10 day of December 1840.

Nath. Wickliffe"

"Deed Book 22," pages 603-604, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows a deed dated November 10, 1840, from Elias Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, of Spencer County, Kentucky, to Elisha F. Wells. Recites that Elizabeth Basye, formerly Elizabeth Stone as the devisee of Benjamin Stone, dec'd., her father, owned an equal part in certain land devised to her and her sister Rebecca Stallard (then refers to the will of Benjamin Stone in Nelson County, Kentucky), which land was divided between them and their husbands by commissioners appointed by the county court, at the April Court, 1824. Then recites that David Stallard, the first husband of said Elizabeth, has died, and she has intermarried with Elias Basye, but first having entered into a marriage contract with him by which it was stipulated that this land or the proceeds should go to her children, \$2200, recorded December 10, 1840. "Deed Book 24," pages 573-574, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed dated September 7, 1846, from Elias Basye and Elizabeth, his wife, to Elisha F. Wells, \$1.00, relinquishes dower interest in 105 acres formerly owned by David Stallard her former husband. Mentions Ann Francis Beard & Alex. J. Beard, her husband, Benjamin Stallard & Nancy Stallard, his wife, Rebecca Langsford & Daniel Langsford, her husband, Pitt Stallard and David Stallard. The other heirs of John Basye (D.6) join in a deed to Elias Basye. See under E.10. Granville Basye (F.57) and Mary C. Basye (F.56) by a Commissioner make a deed to Elias Basye. See under F. 57, "Book Z," pages 44-45.

In Circuit Clerk's office, Louisville, Kentucky, is case No. 37579, Elias Basye vs. John R. Thompson and James Dinwiddie, on a promissory note for \$87.60, dated August 24, 1846. Writ was issued February 13, 1847. Judgment for plaintiff, May 4, 1847. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, in "Deed Book J" at page 348 is shown a deed dated Oct. 3, 1857, from Elias Basye and Elizabeth C. Basye, his wife, to Hampton Brown. In the same office, "Deed Book I," page 276, shows a deed dated March 5, 1855, from Elias Basye to W. W. Moreland, conveying 237 acres. This is intended as a mortgage.

E. 12. JESSE BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

b. 1794. d. ————. m. Winletty Green, Dec. 11, 1817.

Their children: F.51.

Jesse Basye is named in the estate of his father. See under D.6. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye (F.38).

Elijah Basye and Thirza, his wife, made a deed to Jesse Basye, dated June 16, 1823. See under E.10. Jesse Basye joins with other heirs of John Basye (D.6) in a deed to Elias Basye (E.11). See under E.10.

"Marriage Register No. 1," (not paged) in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows Jesse Basye and *Malitty Ginn*, [Green?] married December 11, 1817, by W. Stallard.

In "The National Archives," Washington, D. C., original papers on file show that Jesse Basye, age 57, on January 2, 1851, makes affidavit to application for Bounty land warrant for services as private in Company of Capt. Leonard B.

Higdon, in 15th Regiment of Kentucky Detached Militia, commanded by Col. Gabriel Slaughter. Is a resident of Hancock County, Kentucky. He was drafted in Nelson County, Kentucky, and entered the service about November 1st, 1814, and went immediately to Louisville, Kentucky, and was there regularly mustered into the service for six months. Was honorably discharged at H(?) Jennings in Nelson County, Kentucky, on May 26, 1815, at the end of his service. The original discharge is in the files here. Has not received any other Bounty land under any Act of Congress. This application is made under the Act of Congress September 28, 1850. He signs by mark. Residence Hancock County, Kentucky. Bounty land Cert. No. 15327 was issued for 80 acres, which was later returned when an additional Bounty Warrant was applied for. On April 23, 1855, an additional application was made for a Land Bounty Warrant. Residence Hancock his

County, Kentucky, age 62. Signs by mark. Jesse (x) Basey. Supporting affidavit by Francis M. Shrader and Manly Newman. The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows that in the War of 1812, Jesse Basey was a Private in Capt. Leonard P. Higdon's Company of Infantry 15th Regiment Kentucky, Detached Militia, November 10, 1814. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, at page 288, shows the name of Jesse Basey as a private in Captain Leonard P. Higdon's Company, Kentucky Detached Militia, enlisted November 10, 1814, for six months.

E. 13. JAMES BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

b. about 1797. d. ————. m. Lydia Basye, Jan. 13, 1820.
b. ————. d. ————.

Their children: F.52, F.53.

Kentucky Vital Statistics. Record of Marriages in Shelby County, Kentucky, For the Period of Years 1792 to 1851, Inclusive, at page 5, says: "James T. Basye & Lydia Basye, m. 1-13-1820." *Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records, Second Index of Marriages for the years 1792 to 1851, inclusive* page 5, shows the marriage of James T. Basye and Lydia Basye, January 13, 1820.

E. 14. TAYLOR BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

b. ————. d. ————.

Taylor Basye is named in the letter of Elijah Basye, F.38.

E. 15. FELIX BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

b. ————. d. ————.

E. 16. JOHN BASYE (Son of John Basye D.6).

b. 1801. d. 1858 (or 1870). m. 1. Jemima Edrington.
b. ————. d. June, 1841.
m. 2. Sarah Smoot, June 14, 1842.

Their Children: F.54, F.55, F.56, F.57, F.58, F.59, F.60, F.61, F.62, F.63, F.64, F.65.

John Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. He married his first wife, Jemima Edrington, in Taylor County, Kentucky. After her death in 1841, he married Sarah Smoot in Hardin County, Kentucky. He is named in the estate of his father. See under D.6. He owned land in Morgan County, Kentucky. He is named in the letters of Elijah Basye. F.38.

Filson Club Publications, No. 33. The Kentucky Land Grants. A Systematic Index to All of the Land Grants Recorded in the State Land Office At Frankfort, Kentucky, 1782-1924, at page 474, shows that to John Bayse was granted 50 acres in Morgan County, Kentucky, on Long Hollow Creek, Warrant recorded in Book F-2 at page 426. Date of Survey, April 11, 1832. He left Kentucky about 1847 or 1848 and settled near Jacksonville, Arkansas, about 11 miles east of Little Rock. Elias Basye (E.11) was his guardian. See under D.6.

John Basye witnessed the will of Richard Basye. See under D.24. John Basye joins with other heirs of John Basye (D.6) in a deed to Elias Basye (E.11). See under E.10. John Basye was appointed guardian for children. See deed recorded in "Book Z" at pages 44-45, Hardin County, Kentucky. See under F.57.

"Marriage Record B" (not paged), in the County Clerk's Office, Hardin County, Kentucky, shows: that on the 14th day of June, 1842, John Bazy and Miss Sarah Smoot were married by Chas. H. Stuteville, P. G. It recites: "Bazy of age. William Smoot, father of Sarah, gave consent by certificate proven by the oath of I. B. Cates." The minister's return was filed June 15, 1842. He is named in the letters of George Washington Basye, G.190.

In "Deed Book R," pages 356-357, in the office of the County Clerk of Hardin County, Kentucky, appears the following deed:

This Indenture made this seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty eight Between William Murlin and Lydia his wife of Mercer County Ohio of the first part and John Basye of the County of Hardin and State of Kentucky of the second part. Witnesseth that the said William Murlin and Lydia Murlin his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Eight hundred dollars lawful money of the United States to them in hand well and truly paid by the said John Basy aforesaid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained, sold aliend released conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien release convey and confirm, unto the said John Basye his heirs and assigns forever. All that certain Tract or parcel of land lying and situate in the County of Hardin and State of Kentucky Described and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the south East corner of Section number (3) three in the seventh Range of Grangers survey so called and running thence North with said Section Line one hundred and sixty poles to a stake in said line (Being South East corner of George Murlins land) thence West two hundred poles to a stake (John Riders corner) thence One Hundred and sixty poles to a stake in the south line of said Section thence East two hundred poles to Beginning containing two hundred acres of land be the same more or less. And all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of them the said William Murlin and Lydia Murlin, his wife of, in, and to the said premises, and every part thereof. Together with all and singular, the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining: and the rents, issues, and profits thereof:

"To have and to hold the premises hereby bargained and sold or meant, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said party of the second part John Basye his heirs and assigns forever. And the said William Murlin and Lydia Murlin his wife their heirs, executors, and administrators do promise covenant and agree to and with the said John Basye his heirs executors and assigns, that they are the true and lawful owners and will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof unto the said John Basye his heirs

and assigns against all persons lawfully claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under them, or by, from, or under, any other person or persons whomsoever.

"In witness whereof, the said William Murlin together with Lydia Murlin his wife who hereby relinquishes her right of dower in the premises have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presents of Samuel G. Penabaker, William E. Penabaker.

Wm. Murlin, Lydia X Murlin (Seal)
her mark

State of Ohio, Mercer County SS. Before me William Hamilton an acting Justice of the Peace within and for the said County personally appeared William Murlin together with Lydia Murlin his wife the within named grantors and acknowledged the above deed of conveyance to be their voluntarily act & deed for the use and purpose therein mentioned and the said Lydia Murlin wife of the said William Murlin being examined separate and apart from her said husband and the contents of said deed being made known and explained to her declared that she voluntarily and of her own free will and accord without any fear or coercion of her husband did and now doth acknowledge the signing and sealing thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

Wm. Hamilton J.P. Seal

The State of Ohio Mercer County SS. I, James Watson Riley Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Mercer do certify that William Hamilton Esquire before whom the within deed appears to have been acknowledged and whose certificate and genuine signature appears thereon is and was on the day of the date thereof an acting Justice of the Peace within and for said County duly elected Commissioned & sworn into office and that his official acts as such are entitled to full faith and credit as such.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at St. Marys the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1838.

(Seal)

James Watson Riley Clk

State of Kentucky Hardin County SS. I Samuel Haycraft Clerk of County Court for the County aforesaid do certify that on the 15th day of December 1838 the foregoing deed from William Murlin and Lydia his wife to John Basye was produced to me in my office and ordered to be recorded.

Whereupon the same is truly recorded in my office this 19th day of December, 1838.

Samuel Haycraft Clk

By G. W. Montague D Clk

Thereafter John Basye and Sarah Basye, his wife (the latter signs by mark), make deed to their two children, Mary C. Basye (F.56) and Granville Basye (F.57), dated Nov. 19, 1844, conveying the above described 200 acres, for \$800. Recorded in Book V, at page 266 of the Deed records in the County Clerk's office, Hardin County, Kentucky.

E. 17. SALLY BASYE (Daughter of John Basye D.6).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Richard Walker.

Sally Basye Walker is named in the contract made by her mother. See under D.6. Richard Walker was the administrator of the estate of John Basye (D.6).

Richard Walker and Sarah, his wife, join with other heirs of John Basye (D.6) in a deed to Elias Basye (E.11). See under E.10.

E. 18. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye D.8).

b. about 1760. d. Mar. 4, 1846. m. Harriet Caroline DeShields, Jan. 20, 1822.

b. ————. d. ————.

Their children F.66, F.67, F.68, F.69, F.70, F.71, F.72, F.73, F.74, F.75.

William Basye is named in his father's will. See under D.8. William Basye was born in Northumberland County, Virginia. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. He was a practising lawyer at Heathsville, Virginia. He was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, which office he held more than thirty years. He was a member of the Virginia Senate. He also served in the War of 1812.

Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903, at page 189, has the following: "Baseley, William, 2 lt. heavy batty. B. Conn. Art."

Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912, Vol. 9, at page 25, gives a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia: "Basey, John (5 & 9 V.R.) W.D. 322, 1." (Virginia County Records War Dept.) (D.14). "Basey, Richard (3 V.R.) W.D. 68, 1." (D.24). "Basye, Benjamin, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168." (Military Land Warrant.) (E.76). And at page 26: "Basye, Jesse, M.L.W., Bk. 3, 155, 168." (E.82). "Basye, William, Aud. Acct. XXXI, 274." (E.18). "Basye, William, (5 V.R.) W.D., 104, 1." (E.83). *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26 (1932), page 487, shows William Basey enlisted from Virginia. *List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report, etc., for 1912*, p. 26, shows: "Basye, William, Aud. Accts., XXXI, 274." (E.18).

Virginia Soldiers of 1776, Vol. III, page 1099, shows the following letter: "Northumberland Co., Va., Nov. 28, 1832. To William Solden, Reg. Va. L. Off.—You will please deliver to William Basye (E.18) land warrant for heirs of B. B. Daughity, who was one of the residuary legatees of James Daughity, dec'd., Lieut. in the Navy, for additional land. Also warrants to the heirs of John Thrale, dec'd., Lieut. in the Navy, for additional land; also the heirs of John Flynt, dec'd., a Carpenter in the Navy. Colonel Basye will deliver to you Power of Atty. made to me by the heirs. Signed, Thomas H. Harvey, Atty."

In 1783 he gets extra pay as a soldier of artillery. In 1829 he files claim for extra pay as a Revolutionary Soldier. *Revolutionary Soldiers, Containing a List of all Certificates Issued at the Auditors Office to Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment*, Vol. 4, at page 120, shows William Basey, infantry, £ 56-14-10 paid to Wm. Triplett for him. Jan'y 30, 1786. The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows William Basye (no other spelling) enlisted as private in Capt. Thomas T. Attwell's Company, 37th Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Thomas Downing, from Northumberland County, Virginia. April 7, 1813—December 8, 1814. July 17, 1813, was promoted to Lieut. December 8, 1814, expiration of service. Among the papers on file is an account of \$5.00 due him from the United States, which he signs "W. Basye." Another account for \$15.00. Another for \$36.60, and another for \$8.00.

In "The National Archives," Pension Department, Washington, D. C., the following original papers are on file:—Harriet C. Basye, widow of William Basye, who was a Lieut. in Thomas Atwell's Company in the 37th Regiment of Virginia

Militis, commanded by Col. Thomas Downing in the War with Great Britain, declared June 18, 1812, applies for bounty land dated February —, 1853. He was called out at Northumberland Court House April 15, 1813, and continued in the service nine months. Was honorably discharged at Northumberland Court House October 12, 1814. She was married to said William Basye in Northumberland County, Virginia, January 20, 1822, by William Forrester, a minister of the M. E. Church, and that her name before marriage was Harriet C. DeShields. That her said husband died at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia, on the 4th of March 1846, and that she is still a widow. Application made under the Act of September 28, 1850. Her name is signed Harriet. William D. Bell and John M. Burke make affidavit February 1, 1853 and March 31, 1854, that William and Harriet were married January 20, 1822, but the Justice of the Peace certified that they were married January 20, 1820 (which is an error) and that it is a true extract taken from the family Bible. She was allowed 80 acres. Subsequently on July 20, 1855, she made application for an additional allowance of bounty land.

In "Order Book, 1811-1815," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 166, appears the following: "Ord'd that Wm. Basye be recommended as a proper person to be coms'd to execute the office of Lieut. in the 21st. batt. of 37th. Regt. of militia in the room of Jordan Haynie removed. Dated May 10, 1813." In "Record Book No. 19" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 471, appears the following: "Northd County to wit,

This day Wm. Basye who is commissioned a Lieutenant in the 37th. reg't 14 Brigader 4th. division of the milichia of Virginia appeared before me a Justice of the peace of sd. county & having taken the oath to support the constitution of the United States of America, took the oath giving assurance of fidelity to the commth of Virg'a the oath of office, & also the oath prescribed by an act of assembly entituled "an act to suppress dueling" given under my hand this 12th. of June 1813.

Mottrom Ball

Returned into Northumberland County Court 14th February 1814 & ordered to be recorded.

Teste: F. Bates CC"

In "Order Book, 1816-1820," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 41, appears the following: "Ordered that William Basye be recommended to the ex. as a proper person to execute the office of Captain in the 2 Batt. & 37th. Regt. in the room of Tho. T. Attwell resigned that Tho. H. Jett be recommended to execute the Office of Lieut. In the room of s'd Basye promoted. Dated May 13, 1816."

In "Order Book for 1805-1808," of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 481, appears the following: "Monday, July 18, 1808.

"William Basye licensed to practice as an attorney in the courts of this common wealth this day took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States of America, the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth of Virginia & the oath of office and thereupon he is admitted to practice in this court." "Minute Book," of Lancaster County, Virginia, for 1808 to ——— shows a list of attorneys including William Basye, who was admitted July 18, 1808. In "Order Book for 1811-1818," of Lancaster County, Virginia, on the fly leaf is shown a list of Attorneys admitted to practice law in the County Court of Lancaster, August 23, 1811, which includes Wm. Basye, admitted July 18, 1808. On the marble tablet in the Court room at Heathsville, Virginia, giving the list of Commonwealth's Attorneys, is the name of

William Basye, from 1815-1846. After the Revolutionary War, William Basye went back to France with Capt. DeShields on a visit, and brought with him a silver door plate marked "Basye." This is now in the possession of Harry D. Basye (G.219). Col. William Basye is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. XXII, page 214, mentions him, spelling his name Basie.

A Register of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1776-1918 and of the Constitutional Conventions, at pages 103-128, shows that William Basye was a member of the House of Delegates 12/4/1820 to 3/5/1821 and from 12/3/21 to 3/4/22 and from 11/29/24 to 2/18/25 and from 12/5/25 to 3/9/26 and from 12/4/26 to 3/9/27 and from 12/3/27 to 3/1/28 and from 12/1/28 to 2/17/29 and from 12/7/29 to 2/23/30. And at pages 97-143 shows William Basye was a member of the Senate, from Lancaster, Richmond and Northumberland Counties (Class No. 1) 12/1/1817 to 2/26/1818 and from Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster, and Northumberland (Class No. 3) 12/5/31 to 3/21/32 and same from 12/3/32 to 3/9/33 and same from 12/2/33 to 3/14/34 and same from 12/1/34 to 2/12/35, and same from 12/7/35 to 3/24/36 and same from 12/5/36 to 3/31/37. *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*, at Richmond, 1917, Vol. 10, page 247, refers to the Journal of the Senate, printed in 1831, containing the report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections relative to the contested election case of J. P. Hungerford and William Basye, pages 25-27, 30, 31. *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1916-1917*, giving a register of the General Assembly of Virginia from 1776 to 1918, at pages 104, 107, 115, 117, 120, 122, 125, 128, and 310, shows: William Basye (E.18) was a member of the House of Delegates from Northumberland County, Va., 1820-21, 1821-22, 1824-25, 1825-26, 1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30. And a member of the Senate for Northumberland Co., Va., at pages 98, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143 for 1817-18, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37.

In 1822, he married Harriet C. DeShields, of Northumberland Co., Virginia, daughter of Captain Joseph DeShields, a sea captain, who had come from France. *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, page 5, says that William Basye and Harriet Caroline DeShields were married in Northumberland County, Va., January 20, 1820,⁹³ and that Fleming Bates was security. He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197, and in the letters of Estelle Basye Hopkins. G.211.

In the Records of Northumberland County, Virginia, there are many deeds in which the name of William (Wm. or W.) Basye is found as grantor, grantee, trustee, mortgagee, appraiser, witness, or commissioner, and there are orders of court in which his name appears as an appraiser, witness, commissioner or executor. The following are some, but not all of them. In "Record Book No. 19" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 36-37, W. Basye was a witness to a deed dated Dec. 11, 1810, made by Samuel Blackwell to James Smith, conveying lot 37 in Town of Heathesville. Deed ack. May 13, 1811. \$40.00. In the same "Record Book" at page 259-260, W. Basye was a witness to the deed dated June 23, 1812, given by Thomas T. Atwell to Thomas Plummer. This deed was proved by Wm. Basye and the other witness Oct. 12, 1812. In "Record Book No. 20" at pages 254-255, W. Basye is a witness to a deed dated March 25, 1815, made by Edward Downing & Eliza A. Downing his wife, conveying to Peter Nelms certain land in Northumberland County. And in the same "Record Book" at page 267, W. Basye was one of three persons appointed by the court Aug. 14, 1815, to examine and settle a claim against the estate of James Turner, decd. Returned

⁹³Should be 1822.

Oct. 9, 1815 and recorded. And in the same "Record Book" at page 441, W. Basye was one of three persons appointed by the court Jany. 8, 1816, to examine & settle the account of the administrator of the estate of John Miller, decd. Returned May 13, 1816 and recorded. In "Record Book No. 24" at pages 38-39, William Basye as trustee makes a deed in foreclosure to Joseph Deshield dated June 1, 1824, foreclosing the D. T. given by Elizabeth Connolly Dec. 22, 1823. Filed and recorded Sept. 13, 1824. And in the same "Record Book" at pages 86-87, Wm. Basye as trustee makes deed dated Feb. 9, 1824 to Griffin H. Foushee foreclosing deed of trust dated Aug. 20, 1823. Filed and recorded Nov. 26, 1826. In "Record Book No. 24" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 88-89, William Basye as trustee makes deed dated Oct. 9, 1824 to Joseph Deshields foreclosing D. T. dated May 14, 1824 given by Willoughby Harrison. Filed and recorded Nov. 26, 1824. In "Record Book No. 20," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 529-531, Wm. Basye was one of three parties appointed by the court to examine and settle the account of the administrator of the estate of Col. James Moore, dec'd. appointed Oct. 9, 1815, return made and recorded June 10, 1816. In the same "Record Book" at pages 532-533, Wm. Basye was one of three persons appointed by the court Oct. 9, 1815, to examine and settle the account of the administrator of the estate of Sarah Moore. Return made June 10, 1816. In "Record Book No. 23" at pages 46-47, William Basye makes a deed dated Nov. 2, 1821, as trustee in deed of trust conveying to Willis W. Hudnall, at foreclosure, land in this county. Acknowledged same day in court. In same "Record Book," at pages 358-359, Wm. Nutt makes sale of a negro woman slave to Wm. Basye, dated June 9, 1823, in trust to secure the payment of money to another party. In same "Record Book," at pages 399-400, W. Basye was one of four persons appointed by the Court Nov. 10, 1823, to examine and settle the account of the executors of the estate of Anthony Sydnor, decd. Return made & recorded Jan. 12, 1824. In same "Record Book," at page 422, William Basye and Joseph Basye are appointed executors under the Will of Frances Thompson, decd. by will dated April 3, 1823. They relinquished their right to act as executors Apr. 12, 1824, and the court appointed the sheriff as admr. same day. In "Record Book No. 25," at pages 8-10, Wm. Basye was named as trustee in a deed of trust dated Nov. 11, 1826, given by William & Jane Haynie. Debt satisfied. In "Record Book No. 25," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 77-79, Wm. Basye was named as trustee in a deed of trust dated May 11, 1827, given by John and Ann L. George, to secure the payment of money. In the same "Record Book," at pages 191-192, W. Basye was one of four persons appointed by the court Nov. 14, 1825 to divide the property, real & personal, among the heirs of the estate of Kenner W. Cralle, dec'd. Returned & recorded Dec. 10, 1827. In "Record Book No. 26" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 174-175, Wm. Basye as trustee makes deed to Wm. Harding, Sen. dated Oct. 12, 1829, foreclosing a D. T. of Richard Hughlett, dated Sept. 13, 1829. Acknowledged and recorded Dec. 4, 1829. In the same "Record Book" at pages 380-381, Wm. Basye as trustee makes a deed to Wm. Harding dated Sept. 13, 1830 foreclosing D. T. of John Anderson dated Nov. 4, 1826. Filed and recorded Sept. 17, 1830. In "Record Book No. 26," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 147-148, Wm. Basye was named as trustee in a deed of trust dated Sept. 15, 1829, given by Richard Hughlett. And on pages 174-175, forecloses and sells to Wm. Harding, dated Oct. 12, 1829. In "Record Book No. 31," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 105, W. Basye (E.18) and J. Basye (E.23) and four others as trustees of the North. Academy make deed to Thos. Hughlet dated Feb. 11, 1840, relinquishing their claim in certain land in Northumberland County. Filed Feb. 14,

1840. In the same "Record Book," at pages 166-167, W. Basye (E.18) and Jos. W. Chinn as commissioners appointed by the court Oct. 24, 1839, to sell certain land under execution, makes a deed dated Dec. 28, 1839, to William Harding. Recorded May 11, 1840. In the same "Record Book," at pages 293-294, Wm. Basye (E.18) and three others were appointed by the court to sell land under execution, and make a deed dated Dec. 25, 1839, to John Toulson. In "Record Book No. 33," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 206, William Basye (E.18) was appointed by the court as commissioner to make sale of land owned by an estate dated Nov. , 1843. Filed Dec. 15, 1843. In "Record Book No. 34," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 138, William Basye (E.18) and John H. Fallin were appointed Commissioners Aug. 14, 1843, to make sale of land under execution. Record shows William Basye is allowed attorney's fee of \$10. Report of all account filed Jan. 15, 1845. In the same "Record Book No. 34," at pages 190-191, William Basye (E.18) was by the Court appointed commissioner Oct. 14, 1844 to make sale of land under execution and makes this deed dated Feb. 1, 1845 to Thomas Ball. Filed Apr. 19, 1845. In "Record Book No. 32" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 460-462, Holland H. Hughes makes a deed of trust to William Basye (E.18) trustee in D. T. dated Jan. 25, 1843. And in the same "Record Book" at pages 479-480, Richard S. Proper names William Basye (E.18) in a D. T. dated Feb. 3, 1843 filed Feb. 13, 1843. In "Record Book No. 27" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 130-131, William Basye is name as trustee in a D. T. dated May 22, 1832 given by Winder K. Elliston and Elizabeth his wife and Frances Elliston. Recorded June 11, 1832. In the same "Record Book" at pages 165-166, Joseph Deshields makes a deed to William Basye dated August 15, 1832. Filed and recorded August 15, 1832. And in the same "Record Book" at pages 220-221, William Basye as trustee makes a deed to Edward Coles foreclosing D. T. dated May 10, 1826 given by Henry L. Gaskins. Filed and recorded Nov. 24, 1832. In "Record Book No. 29," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 124-125, Wm. Basye is named as trustee in a D. T. dated May 13, 1836 given by Thomas S. Sydnor and Sally his wife. Recorded May 13, 1836. In the same "Record Book," at pages 225-226, Charles B. Kent and Winnifred his wife make a deed dated Nov. 4, 1836 to Wm. Basye in trust to secure payment of money. In the same "Record Book," at pages 228-229, Sally Oldham makes a deed to William Basye dated Nov. 5, 1836. Recorded Nov. 5, 1836. In the same "Record Book," at pages 389-390, Joseph Deshields makes a deed dated Nov. 28, 1828, to Wm. Basye, 118 acres. Witnessed by J. Basye. (E.23). In "Deed Records" of Lancaster County, Virginia, "Deed Book No. 25," at page 360, is shown a deed from Thomas Fallin & Peggy Fallin, wife, to Wm. Basye of Northumberland County, dated May 22, 1810, \$10. 140a.

In "Order Book, 1825-1830," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 84, Wm. Basye (E.18) & Joseph Basye (E.23) named as executors in the will of Isaac Basye (D.8) deceased, relinquished their right of executorship. Administration with the will annexed granted Wm. Basye. Oath administered and bond and security given. Dated May 8, 1826.

Virginia Land Causes: Lancaster County, 1795-1848; Northampton County, 1731-1868, at page 25, shows the following petition in Lancaster County:—

"Thomas Basye (F.66) et al., vs. Harriett C. Basye, et als. Suit for sale and division.

Bill—Humbly complaining; sheweth to your worships your orators Thomas Basye (F.66) and Joseph Basye (F.71)—that on or about the — day of —, 1840,⁹⁴ William Basye, the father of your orators, died seized and

⁹⁴Should be 1846.

possessed of a certain tract or parcel of land situate and lying in the said County, containing, by estimation, about 150 acres—that the said William Basye, deceased, left at the time of his death a widow, Harriett C. Basye, and nine children, to-wit: Your orators Elizabeth (F.73), who intermarried with A. Y. Headley, William (F.68), Henry (F.72), Richard T. (F.69), Lewis O. (F.70), Novella J. (F.74) and Mary M. D. Basye (F.75), the last six of whom are infants under the age of 21 years; that Harriett C. Basye has already been endowed and has no interest in the said tract of land, and that the interest of no one heir in the said tract of land would be \$300., and that the interest of all parties concerned would be promoted by a sale &c.—18 Oct. 1847—p. 142.”

It may be observed that the name of Isaac Basye (F.67) is omitted here in this part of the suit, but he later gives a receipt.

“Estate Book (B)” for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 78, shows a suit of Joseph Basye (E.2) vs. Thomas Basye (F.66) judgment April 10, 1848. A commissioner was appointed to sell the property, the proceeds of which goes to Joseph Basye, Sen., one half, and the other half to the nine heirs of Wm. Basye dec’d (E.18). Land sold December 11, 1848. This Joseph Basye Sen. is also called Dr. Joseph Basye. Receipts are filed from I. Basye (F.67), Wm. Basye, Jr. (F.68), Thomas Basye (F.66), A. Y. Headley (F.73), Joseph Basye Jr. (F.71), John Hobson Fallin, guardian for R. T. Basye (F.69), M. D. Basye (F.75), N. J. Basye (F.74) and Louis O. Basye (F.70), Joseph Basye, guardian for H. Basye (F.72). This report filed December 10, 1849. In “Estate Book (C)” at pages 99-101, appears a statement relating to the case of Basye vs. Basye.

In “Estate Book (B)” for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 53-62, appears the inventory and appraisement of the estate of William Basye, deceased, appraisement filed September 9, 1849. This shows sales of various _____ articles to various parties including Thomas Basye (F.66), Wm. Basye (F.68), Joseph Basye (F.71), Harriet C. Basye (E.18) the widow. In “Estate Book (C)” for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 340-341, appears a further account in the administration of Colonel Wm. Basye, which mentions the following heirs: “Harriet C. Basye, widow (E.18); Alley Y. Headley and Eliz. his wife (F.73); Thomas Basye, son (F.66); Joseph Basye, son (F.71); Isaac Basye, deceased, son (F.67); William Basye, son (F.68); H. T. Basye, son (F.72); Richard Basye, son (F.69); Novella J. Basye, daughter (F.74); Lewis O. Basye, son (F.70); Mary M. D. Basye, dau. (F.75).

Col. William Basye lived at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia, and on his place is the old Basye family cemetery. This property is referred to for description in the survey of adjoining land now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Roland Hall, who have in their possession the original survey of this property, which is as follows:

“Northumberland County, Heathsville Township, to-wit: The following lot of land, situated in Heathsville, purchased from Septimus Headley by James M. Booth, comprises four lots number 11, 12, 13 & 14 and bounded by a red line as shown on plot of the public square of Heathsville drawn by Robert Anderson pursuant to an order of the sd County Court bearing date on the 13th of October, 1851, was surveyed by the undersigned by beginning at “A” a station of corner of palings, a corner to this lot and the public square & side line to Wm. Basye’s lot and marked on Ro. Anderson’s plot by the letter “E.” From thence S. 17 E. 6.52 poles up line of trees standing in front of Capt. Wm. Harding’s old office &c. to “B” a station in line of trees corner to this and Public Square from thence N. 73 E. 3.20 to “C” a station at angle made by cross street between the old

Tailor's shop & Wm. Harding's old office & street running in front of lots numbered 8, 9, 10 on Ro. Anderson's plot, now owned by Anderson & Wm. J. Tignor, thence N. $15\frac{1}{2}$ W. 1.88 to "D" a station corner to Public land, thence N. 74 E. 1.20 to "E" a station opposite to row of trees standing in front of Wm. J. Tignor's & a corner to the Public, thence S. $16\frac{3}{4}$ E. 3.72 up line trees in front of sd Tignor's to "F" a station corner to this & sd Wm. J. Tignor, thence N. $73\frac{3}{4}$



E. 3.40 with sd Tignor to "G" a station corner to this lot & sd Tignor's yard, thence N. $13\frac{1}{2}$ W. 1.72 with sd Tignor to station marked "H" corner to sd Tignor and lot of Wm. Basye's land & side line to this, thence N. 9 W. 6.56 with sd Basye to "J" a station corner to this & making right angle with sd Basye. Thence S. $71\frac{3}{4}$ W. 8.84 with sd Basye to "A" the beginning, including an area of 1 rood & 10 poles. Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1874. Scale of one pole to the inch.

Jas. M. Booth, Surveyor."

E. 19. THOMAS POPE BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye D.8).

b. about 1783. d. before June 9, 1818. m. Hannah Lee Turberville, May 15, 1804 or May 19, 1804.

Thomas Pope Basye studied Medicine, but probably did not practice. He was a merchant at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, p. 734. He is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly* Vol. XXII, p. 214, where his name is spelled Basie.

He married Hannas Lee Turberville in 1804. Two dates, not far apart, are given for this marriage. *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, states that Thomas Pope Bassye and Hannah Lee Turberville, daughter of Martha Turberville, were married in Westmoreland County, Virginia, May 15, 1804, and that Thomas Legg was security. *The Marriage License Bonds of Westmoreland County, Virginia, from 1786 to 1850*, at page 5, shows that Thomas Pope Bassye and Hannah Lee Turberville, daughter of Martha Turberville, were married May 15, 1804, and

that Thomas Legg was security. *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography* Vol. XIII, page 433, says: "1804. May 22. Married on the 19th inst., Thos. Pope Bayse, merchant, of Fredericksburg, to Miss Hanna Lee Turberville, of Westmoreland." (This item is taken from the *Fredericksburg, Va., Gazette*, 1787-1803.) *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America*, (who settled in the colonies prior to the Revolution), shows on page 516, that Harriet Turberville, daughter and third child of Hon. George Turberville, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, married, first, Dr. Thomas Basye of Northumberland County, Virginia, and, second, Hancock Eustace, of Stafford County, Virginia. *Early Virginia Marriages*, Part I, Vol. IV, page 113, shows that Thomas Pope Basye and Hannah Lee Turberville (Martha Turberville, her mother, gives her consent) were married May 15, 1804, in Westmoreland County, Va. The fact that he is not mentioned in the will of his father, Isaac Basye (D.8), indicates that Thomas had died sometime prior to April 7, 1824, date of the will. And his widow remarried in 1818.

In "Record Book No. 15" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 347-348, appears the following deed from Thomas P. Basye to his brother, Isaac Basye:

"This Indenture made this 12th. day of May in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six and in the twentieth year of the Independence of America by and between Thomas P. Basye of the Parish Wiccocomoco and County of Northumberland of the one part and Isaac Basye (D.8) of the aforesaid county & Parish of the other part witnesseth that the said Thomas P. Basye for and in consideration of the sum of forty Eight pounds Virginia currency to him the said Thomas P. Basye in hand paid by the said Isaac Basye the receipt whereof he doth hereby confess and acknowledge and him thereof doth hereby exonerate and discharge hath bargain'd sold, aliened enfeof'd and confirmed, and by these presents doth bargain sell enfeof and confirm unto the said Isaac Basye his heirs excrs. Admrs & assigns all that messuage or tenement of land containing Twenty five acres, be the same more or less situate, lying and being in the parish of Wiccocomoco and said County of Northumberland adjoining the lands of Dennis Sulleran dec'd Joseph Sampson dec'd and the land of Robert Carter esqr. To have and to hold the said land, houses, orchards & all and singular the appertenances thereunto belonging to the said Isaac Basye and his heirs forever, and the said Thomas P. Basye for himself and his heirs doth covenant and agree to and with the said Isaac Basye and his heirs that he will make a good and absolute right and title in fee simple to the aforesaid land and all and singular the appertenances and the same to warrant and defend against the title, claim & challenge of himself and his heirs and all other person or persons whatsoever and the said Thomas P. Basye for himself and his heirs doth covenant & agree to and with the said Isaac Basye and his heirs, that he will make do and execute, or cause to be made done and executed, all or any other deed or deeds conveyance or conveyances that the said Isaac Basyes counsel learned in the law shall advise devise or require for the better assuring and sure making of the said lands and appertenances at his own proper costs, and that the said Thomas P. Basye will acknowledge this deed unto the said Isaac Basye in the County court of Northumberland in due form of law when thereunto required. In witness whereof he hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

In presence of: Alexander Marsh, William Pitman, Fortunatus Pitman.

Interlin'd on the seventh line before sign'd.

Thos. P. Basye (Seal)"

"Received the day of the date of the within Indenture forty pounds Virginia currency of the within named Isaac Basye for the within mentioned land and premises.

Thos. P. Basye

Test. Alexr. Marsh, William Pitman, Fortunatus Pitman" £ 48 - 0 - 0

"At a Court of monthly session held for Northumberland County at the Courthouse, on Monday the 12th. of December 1796 this Indenture together with the receipt thereon endorsed were proved by the oaths of William Pitman and Fortunatus Pitman witnesses thereto: and at a like court held for the said county on Monday the 9th. of January 1797: the said Indenture and receipt were further proved by the oath of Alexander Marsh the other witness to the same, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste. Catesby Jones Clk

Truly recorded. Teste. Catesby Jones Clk."

After the death of her husband, Hannah Lee Basye married Triplett T. Estes. *Fredericksburg, Virginia, Marriage Returns and Marriage Bonds, also Tombstone Inscriptions from Saint George's Cemetery.* at page 25, shows that Triplett T. Estes and Hanna Lee Basye were married June 9, 1818, by George Baggatt.

Among the original papers on file in the Clerk's Office at Fredericksburg, Virginia, is a suit of Bennett and Watts against Thomas P. Basye and wife, Hannah, formerly Hannah Turberville, daughter of Gawin C. Turberville and Martha Turberville, his wife, and Walker Muse, sheriff of Westmoreland County, as admr. of the estate of said Martha Turberville, deceased. This suit was filed at Richmond, Virginia, in March, 1808. Case was in Court until 1813. In the meantime, Gawin C. Turberville died. Suit was to recover a money judgment against Gawin C. Turberville and his wife Martha, and because of their deaths, Hannah, their daughter, would inherit the property out of which the judgment was sought to be paid. Note that administration was in the County of Westmoreland, and that Martha died before her husband and before this suit was filed.

E. 20. SALLIE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.8).

b. about 1781. d. ————. m. John Harding, Jan. 9, 1799.

Sallie Basye is named in the will of her father, Isaac Basye (D.8) in 1824, in Northumberland County, Virginia. (See Will under D.8). *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, page 45, states that Sally Basye, daughter of Isaac Basye, and John Harding were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, January 9, 1799, and that Richard Lunsford was the security. She is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. XXII, p. 214, where her name is spelled Basie. She is named in the Will of Richard Pope. (See under D.8).

E. 21. BETSEY BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.8).

b. about 1785. d. ————.

Betsey Basye is named in the will of her father, Isaac (D.8), in 1824 in Northumberland County, Virginia. She is there called Elizabeth. (See Will under D.8). Betsey Basye witnessed a deed from Isaac Basye (D.8) to Thomas P. Basye (E.19). See under D.8. She is named in the Will of Richard Pope. (See under D.8).

E. 22. REBECCA M. BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.8).

b. about 1788. d. ————. m. Richard Pitman, Jan. 24, 1834.

Rebecca Basye is named in the will of her father, Isaac (D.8) in 1824, in Northumberland County, Virginia. (See Will under D.8). *Marriage License Bonds of Northumberland County, Virginia*, p. 83, states that Rebecca M. Basye married Richard Pitman, Jan. 24, 1834, and that George Y. Beane was security.

E. 23. JOSEPH J. BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye D.8).

b. about 1791. d. Jan. 2, 1850. m. 1. Hannah Martin Taliaferro, Sept. 3, 1812.

b. ———, 1789. d. Oct. 15, 1841.

m. 2. Sallie Lawson (McNahama), Sept. 20, 1844.

b. April —, 1806. d. ———.

Their children: F.76, F.77, F.78, F.79, F.80, F.81, F.82.

Joseph J. Basye was a physician. He practised medicine at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia. He received his M. D. degree in 1849 at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a Justice (Judge) of the Court in Northumberland County, Virginia. He was sheriff of the County. May 15, 1798, he was a witness to a deed executed by Isaac Basye (D.30) and his wife Frances to Peter Bashaw, conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia. (See under D.30). He is named in the will of his father, Isaac Basye (D.8), in 1824, Northumberland County, Virginia. (See Will under D.8). He was married twice. His first wife, Hanna Martin Taliaferro's maiden name was Hanna Martin, of Northumberland County, Virginia. Five of the twelve children he had by her lived to be grown. The others died in infancy. *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, page 5, states that Joseph Basye and Hannah T. Taliaferro, a widow, were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, 3 Sept. 1812, and that T. D. Downing was security.

The tombstone now standing in the Basye family cemetery at Heathsville, Virginia, says: "In memory of Hanna T. Basye, consort of Dr. Joseph Basye, died 15 of Oct. 1841, age 52."

Marriage License Bonds of Virginia, page 5, states that Joseph Basye, a widower, and Sallie E. C. Lawson were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, 20 Sept., 1844, and that M. B. Cralle was security.

The same Marriage License book says at page 98, that Joseph Basye was security for the marriage of Sally Patterson, a widow, to Thomas S. Sydnor, March 12, 1828.

Joseph becomes bondsman 1/11/1846 for John T. Basye (F.77) and Henry Basye (F.72), in Northumberland County, Virginia, orphan of William Basye. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

In "Record Book No. 23" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 94-95, appears the following:

This Indenture made and entered into this 1st. day of February, 1822 between John Hunt and Maria his wife Elizabeth Crowther and Margaret Moxley of the one part which said Maria, Elizabeth, and Margaret are daughters and coheiresses of Daniel Mosley and Elizabeth Moxley deceased and John Meath of the other part all of the County of Northumberland and State of Virginia: Witnesseth that the said first mentioned parties in con-

sideration the sum of Seventy-five dollars to them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have bargained and sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents do bargain and sell alien enfeoff and confirm to the said John Meath a certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the county of Northumberland containing Twenty five acres to be laid off in a compact parcel from the northeast corner of the tract which descended to the said first mentioned parties and Harriot Moxley from the afores, Daniel & Elizabeth Moxley and adjoining the lands of Hilton Richard Downing and ———Nelms To have and to hold the same with all and singular the appurtenances to him the said Meath and his heirs forever. In witness whereof the said first mentioned parties have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the date above written.

Executed and acknowledged in presence of

John Hunt (SS)

Maria x Hunt (SS)

her mark

Elizabeth x Crowther (SS)

her mark

Peggy Moxley (SS)

Northumberland County, to wit,

We Richard Claughton and Jos. Basye Justices of the peace in the County aforesaid do hereby certify that John Hunt and Elizabeth Crowther parties to a certain deed bearing date on the first day of February 1822 and hereunto annexed personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired us to certify the s'd acknowledgement to the clerk of the County Court aforesaid in order that the said deed may be recorded. Given under our hands seals this first day of February 1822.

R. Claughton, Joseph Basye (SS)

Northumberland County, to wit,

We Richard Clauhton & Jos. Basye Justices of the peace in the County aforesaid, do certify that Maria Hunt the wife of John Hunt parties to a certain deed bearing date on the 1st. day of February 1822 and hereto annexed personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid and having the deed aforesaid fully explained to her she the said Maria Hunt acknowledged the same to be her act and deed and declared that she had willingly signed sealed and delivered the same and that she wished not to retract it. Given under our hands and seals this 1st. day of February 1822.

R. Claughton, Joseph Basye (SS)

The above deed shows that Joseph Basye was one of the Justices of the Court. See other acknowledgments taken by him, under E.23.

Joseph Basye (E.23) and William Basye (E.18) were named as executors in the will of their father, Isaac Basye (D.8). They both relinquished their right to act, and subsequently William Basye (E.18) was appointed Administrator with the will annexed. His bond was filed May 8, 1826. See "Order Book, 1825-1830," for Northumberland County, Virginia, page 84.

In "Record Book No. 25," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 281, Joseph Basye (E.23) was one of two persons appointed by the court, July 9, 1827, to sell the land belonging to the estate of William H. Downing, dec'd. Return made and recorded March 11, 1828. In the same Record Book, at pages 307-308,

Joseph Basye was one of the witnesses to the deed dated Nov. 10, 1827, made by Warner & Elizabeth K. Hurst. And Joseph Basye (E.23) and Joseph De-Shields as Justices of the Peace in Northumberland County, took the acknowledgment of the wife, Elizabeth K. Hurst May 15, 1828. Warner Hurst acknowledged same before the county clerk and was recorded June 6, 1828. In the same Record Book, at pages 466-467, J. Basye (E.23) was one of four persons appointed by the court Mar. 13, 1826 to examine & settle the acct of the admr. of the estate of Thos. H. Jett, decd. Returned May 14, 1827, and recorded Oct. 13, 1828. In "Record Book No. 26" at pages 154-155, Richard Huglett makes a deed to Joseph Basye (E.23) conveying 35 acres, for \$85, dated July 17, 1829. Acknowledged and recorded Nov. 2, 1829. In "Record Book No. 34," at page 86, Joseph Basye (E.23) and Cyrus Harding as Justices of the Peace take acknowledgement of Sally C. Harding wife of William Harding named in a deed dated June 12, 1843, recorded Nov. 15, 1844. In the same Record Book, at page 317, Joseph Basye (E.23) and John H. Fallin as Justices of the Peace took acknowledgment of Hannah F. Redman, wife of John T. Redman, grantors in a deed dated Jan. 1, 1846. Acknowledgment taken Jan. 26, 1846.

"Deed Book 2," pages 314-316, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows the following:

"This Indenture made this 26th day of June in the year of our Lord 1835, between Joseph Basye and Hannah T., his wife, late Hannah T. Taliaferro, of the first part, and Thomas Norman of the second part. Witnesseth for and in consideration of the sum of fourteen hundred twenty five dollars in hand paid to the said Basye by the said Norman, they the said Basye and wife have bargained sold, aliened, enfeofed and conveyed and by these presents doth bargain, sell, alien, enfeof and convey unto the said Thomas Norman all that tract or parcel of land near Stevensburg, Culpeper County, and adjoining the lands of Peter Hansbrough, of Coleshill, that belonging to the heirs of William Long, dec'd, and others, and which is the same land devised by the late Dr. Lindsay Taliaferro to the said Hannah T., then Hannah Q. Taliaferro and which contains by estimation something above three hundred acres, but the said Norman takes it by the lump. To have and to hold unto him the said Norman his heirs and assigns the said tract or parcel of land together with all and singular its privileges and appurtenances in any wise to it appertaining or belonging, to the only proper use & behoof of him the said Thomas Norman his heirs, &c. forever free from the claim or claims of them the said Joseph Basye and Hannah T. his wife their heirs, &c, and of all and every other person whatsoever. The title to the said tract of land to him the said Norman his heirs, &c, they the said Joseph Basye and Hannah T. his wife doth forever warrant and defend. In witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto put their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

J. Basye, Hannah T. Basye (L.S.)

Ack. July 2, 1835, in Northumberland Co., Rec. Aug. 17, 1835."

In "Record Book No. 29," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 349-350, appears the following:

Know all men by these presents that we Joseph Basye, H. Claughton, Wm. Harding & Cyrus Harding are held and firmly bound unto Wyndham Robertson Lieutenant Governor acting as Governor for the commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of Five thousand dollars to the payment whereof well and truly to be made of the said Governor or his successors in office for the use

of the commonwealth we bind ourselves our heirs excrs admns jointly and severally firm by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 13th. day of March 1837. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bound Joseph Basye is constituted and appointed sheriff of the County of Northumberland by commission from the Governor under the seal of the commonwealth dated the 21st. day of January last past. If therefore the said Joseph Basye shall well and truly collect for and pay all taxes imposed by law and arrears of taxes and all militia fines imposed by law and arrears of militia fines due in this county then the above obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

J. Basye, H. Claughton, Wm. Harding, Cyrus Harding (SS)

Northumberland County court 13th. March 1837. This bond was executed & acknowledged by the obligers therein and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: M. B. Cralle CC

"Know all men by these presents that we Joseph Basye H. Claughton Wm. Harding & Cyrus Harding are held and firmly bound unto Wyndham Robertson Lieutenant Governor acting as Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of Five thousand dollars to the payment whereof well and truly to be made to the said Governor or his successors in office for the use of the commonwealth we bind ourselves our heirs excrs. and admns. jointly & severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 13th. day of March 1837. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bound Joseph Basye is constituted and appointed Sheriff of Northumberland County by commission from the Governor under the seal of the commonwealth dated the 21st. day of January last past. If therefore the said Joseph Basye shall well and truly collect all levies and poor rates and account for and pay the same in such manner as is by the law directed and also all fines penalties and amercemants accruing or becoming due to the commonwealth in the said county and shall account for and pay the same to the treasury of this commonwealth for the time being for the use of the commonwealth in such manner as is or shall be directed in case of public taxes and shall in all other things truly and faithfully execute the said office of sheriff during his continuance therein then the above obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

J. Basye, H. Claughton, Wm. Harding, Cyrus Harding (SS)

Northumberland County Court 13th. Mar. 1837. This bond was executed and acknowledged by the obligors therein and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: M. B. Cralle CC

Truly recorded

Teste

On pages 63-65 is a similar bond given by Joseph Basye, H. Claughton, Cyrus Harding and William Harding to Littleton W. Tazwell Governor of Virginia dated Mar. 14, 1836 for Joseph Basye who was appointed sheriff December 19, 1835.

In "Record Book No. 32," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 453, Wm. Harding makes a deed dated Dec. 1, 1842, to Joseph Basye. Recorded Jan. 12, 1843. "Deed Book No. 6," pages 155-156, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from William Stallard and Rebecca, his wife, to Joseph Basye, dated October 17, 1842, \$314, conveying Lot No. 9 in the estate of John Pullen, deceased. 33 acres and 27 poles. Acknowledged October 17, 1842, recorded October

18, 1842. In "Record Book No. 25," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 55-56, Joseph Basye was one of three persons appointed by the court Dec. 11, 1826, to examine & settle the account of Thos. S. Sydnor, administrator of the estate of Thomas Cundiff, deceased. Return made Mar. 12, 1827, and recorded. In "Record Book No. 28" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 34, Joseph Basye and others as trustees of the Northumberland Academy of the county of Northumberland make a deed dated June 8, 1830, \$150 to Wm. Basye (E.18) conveying land in Northumberland County. Acknowledged Nov. 11, 1833 and recorded. In the same Record Book at page 389, John T. & Margaretta Lackey made a deed to Joseph Basye dated January 12, 1835, 3 acres \$100. Recorded April 11, 1835.

In "Estate Book (B)" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 474-476, appears an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Basye made February 13, 1850. Filed November 10, 1851. This included 23 slaves, also 1 case of dental instruments. In "Estate Book (C)" at pages 1-4, appears the account of the estate of Joseph Basye, deceased, with Wm. Basye (F.79) as administrator d.b.n. with the will annexed, filed October 13, 1851, and approved November 10, 1851.

In "Order Book for 1812-1830," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 48, appears the following: "Joseph Basye and Hannah, his wife, who was Hannah T. Taliaferro by the description of Excr. of A. L. Taliaferro, pltfs. vs. John Hughlett deft." (Sept. 5, 1818). This was for debt. W. Basye (E.18) was attorney. This same case is shown on page 58. In "Order Book, 1820-1825," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 133, Joseph Basye was one of the four justices, two others having died. This court was held August 13, 1821. Refers to case of Hudnall and Ingram vs. Basye (E.55) and Nutt and recites "The defendant Basye being dead, Eliz. Basye (E.55) his admr. is admitted a defendant." In "Order Book, 1835-44, at page 11, Joseph Basye commissioned sheriff in this county by commission from the Governor dated December 19, 1835 came into court and qualified by taking the several oaths required by law and entered into bond. In the same "Order Book" at page 63, Dr. Joseph Basye having been recommended by the court for sheriff Jan. 9, 1837, he qualified Mar. 13, 1837. In "Order Book 1820-1825," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 14, Joseph Basye was one of the five justices of the court making an order exempting Isaac Basye (D.8) from the payment of taxes on certain aged and infirm negroes, April 10, 1820.

In "Will Book A," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 3, Joseph J. Basye witnesses the will of Samuel Snow dated October 26, 1847. In "Will Book A," of Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 21-22, is shown the following will:

I, Joseph Basye, of the county of Northumberland do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz. Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Sally E. C. Basye all of the property of every kind and nature whatsoever which I got by her at our marriage and since, to her and her heirs forever. Item. I lend unto my beloved wife Sally E. C. Basye for and during her natural life my mansion house and lot, all of my household and kitchen furniture her choice of two of my horses, a cart and wheels, my horse tumbril and harness, my new buggy and harness, her choice yoke of oxen, her choice of two of my milch cows and such plantation utensils as may be necessary for the use of the lot and the privilege of getting fire wood and timber for the use of the lot from the lands willed to my

son William (F.79) and also the corn, fodder and provisions of all kinds that may be on hand at my death. Item I give and bequeath unto my son John T. Basye (F.77) all of my lots and houses including the mansion house and lot loaned to my wife for her natural [life] in adjoining Heathsville, also all of my medicine, shop furniture and fixtures and medical books, to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my son William Basye subject to the privilege given to my wife of getting fire wood and timber for the use of her lot, all my lands that I purchased at trust sale of Thomas Hughlett's property and from other person lying not far from Heathsville, and also one thousand dollars for the purpose of building him a house, and all of my miscellaneous books to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my little daughter Maria J. Basye (F.82) the following slaves, viz., Willis, Henry, James and Sillar and her two children Peter and Joseph Roberts, with the future increase of Sillar unto her and her heirs lawfully begotten of her body forever. But in event of the death of my said daughter Maria J. Basye (F.82) under the age of eighteen years without issue of her body at that time living I devise and bequeath the slaves given to her as above to my four children, viz. Mary Blackwell (F.81) Hannah Lawson (F.80) John T. Basye (F.77) and William Basye (F.79) and the issue of such of them as may have died, the latter in that event representing their ancestor. Item. I have already given my daughters Mary Blackwell (F.81) and Sarah Winstead (F.78) their portions of my estate, and to my daughter Hannah Lawson a parcel of slaves but not her due proportion, I therefore give and bequeath unto her five hundred dollars to make her part of my estate equal to her sisters. To her and her heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my grandson John Winstead (G.231) the sum of six hundred and sixty five dollars, that being the amount of the sales of the lands sold under a decree of the court for the purpose of paying the debts of his deceased father, John R. Winstead's debts, and was purchased by me, to him and his heirs forever. The above sum to be paid as may be most convenient to my executor hereinafter named. Item. It is my will and desire that my mill shall be held under a contract as it has existed, with Richard Beane, if it can be renewed with him for the natural benefit of my beloved wife during her life and my son John T. Basye (F.77) and William Basye (F.79) and at the death of my wife I give and bequeath the said mill to my said sons John T. Basye (F.77) and William Basye (F.79) to them and their heirs forever. Item. All the balance of my estate, both real personal & mixed, also the property loaned to my beloved wife for her life except the mansion house and lot I give and bequeath unto my two sons John T. Basye (F.77) and William Basye (F.79) to be equally divided between them, to them and their heirs forever. Lastly I nominate constitute and appoint my son John T. Basye (F.77) sole executor of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this the 30th November, 1849.

J. Basye (seal)

Signed, sealed, published and

See also reference to the mill property under A.1, D.8, D.14 and F.79.

In the "Common Law Order Book" for 1861-1872, Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 81, appears the following:—"It appearing to the court by satisfactory evidence that since this day of Febry. 1863 Sallie C. Basye has lost Six Slaves who have escaped to the public Enemy and have not since been recovered at valuation on the Commissions Books of \$1800 in the aggregate on the applica-

tion of the said Sallie C. Basye which application is duly defended by the Commonwealth's Attorney and the Commissioner of the Revenue having been examined touching said application it is ordered that the said Sallie C. Basye be and she is hereby exonerated from taxation in the Slaves aforesaid at the evaluation for the present year."

In "Deed Book No. 44" for Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 103 appears a deed from John E. George & Harriett O., his wife of Paducah, Kentucky to Sallie E. C. Basye of Lancaster County, Virginia, \$250, 24 acres and 4 acres & 28 poles in Lancaster County, Virginia. Refers for description to lands of Davenport. Deed is dated Nov. 24, 1875 and acknowledged April 8, 1876. In "Deed Book No. 44" at page 102 appears a deed from Marie J. Davenport of Lancaster County to Sarah E. C. Basye, 250 dollars, 26 acres & 4 acres in Lancaster County. Deed is dated February 23, 1876 and acknowledged in open court May 17, 1876.

The Adjutant General's Office "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows that in the War of 1812, Joseph Basye [no other spelling] enlisted as private in Capt. William Way's Company, 37th Regiment of Virginia Militia, in Northumberland County, Virginia, April 18, 1813. Appointed Surgeon between April 7 and June 30, 1814, \$60 per month. Was in service until August 1, 1815, at least. Among the papers on file is an account of \$49.80 due him from United States which he signs "Joseph Basye, Surgeon," Another account for \$12.00.

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C., shows that Joseph Basye was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He then lived at White Stone, Lancaster County, Virginia. He enrolled in Col. Thomas D. Downing's 37th regiment of Virginia Militia, in 1813. Served from July 1 to July 7, 1814, and from January 1 to August 1, 1815. His wife then was Sallie E. Basye, age 72 in April, 1878, then the widow. In her application for a pension she describes him as six feet tall, "of thin visage," a practicing physician. She was married to him at the residence of Mr. James Harding, in Northumberland County, Va., September 22, 1844, by Alfred Eskridge, a Methodist minister of the Gospel. Her maiden name was Sallie E. Lawson. Her said husband had been married before to Hannah Martin, who had died at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Va., in 1841. That Sallie E. Basye, the applicant, had been married previously to Henry B. Lawson, in Lancaster County, Va., Jan. 26, 1826, and that he had died in 1832. That her last husband, Joseph Basye, died in Heathsville, Northumberland County, Va., January 2, 1850, where they resided until his death, and where he was born. That the applicant's full maiden name was Sallie Esther Chinn McNamaha.

- E. 24. AMMON CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Nov. 7, 1769. d. Dec. 11, 1772. m. ———.
- E. 25. NICHOLAS CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. May 6, 1771. d. Dec. 6, 1772.
- E. 26. ELIZABETH CORDELL (Daughter of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. March 11, 1773. d. Jan. 1, 1853. m. Samuel Funk, July 9, 1791.
- E. 27. JOHN CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Sept. 7, 1774. d. April 21, 1777.
- E. 28. SALLY CORDELL (Daughter of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Mar. 23, 1776. d. about 1828. m. William Stephenstein.

- E. 29. MARTIN CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Sept. 28, 1777. d. Apr. 19, 1825.
- E. 30. PRESSLEY CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Mar. 5, 1779. d. July 18, 1849. m. 1. Keziah Wilson.
m. 2. Amelia O'Connor, Sept. 1, 1802.
- Virginia Genealogies*, at page 638, shows that Pressley Cordell married Amelia O'Connor, and that they had as their children: (1) Levi O'Connor Cordell, b. 11/15/1803, d. 11/14/1870, (2) Catherine Basye Cordell, b. 10/28/1805, d. 1/17/1808, (3) Enos Basye Cordell, b. 9/6/1807, and nine other children.
- E. 31. NANCY CORDELL (Daughter of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Oct. 5, 1780. d. ————. m. John Boyce.
- E. 32. LUCY CORDELL (Daughter of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Jan. 7, 1783. d. ————. m. Robert Adams.
- E. 33. COLLIN CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. May 18, 1784. d. Nov. 14, 1809. m. May Musgrove.
- E. 34. JAMES CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. July 25, 1785. d. Dec. 22, 1788.
- E. 35. PHILLIP CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Sept. 27, 1786. d. Apr. 18, 1789.
- E. 36. WILLIAM CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Aug. 3, 1788. d. ————. m. Elizabeth Moran.
- E. 37. LINDA CORDELL (Daughter of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. July 4, 1790. d. Apr. 17, 1807.
- E. 38. ALEXANDER CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Apr. 11, 1792. d. ————. m. Diana Wilson.
- E. 39. ENOS CORDELL (Son of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Apr. 11, 1794. d. Apr. 14, 1798.
- E. 40. JUDITH CORDELL (Daughter of Catherine Basye Cordell D.12).**
b. Jan. 3, 1797. d. Jan. 13, 1797.
- E. 41. MOLLY BASYE. (Daughter of John Basye, D.14).**
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

In "Order Book 1773-1783," for Northumberland county, Virginia, at page 289, is the following: "Molly Basie, orphan of John Basie (D.14) made choice of Richard Dudley for her guardian who is approved by the court, he the said Richard Dudley having given bond and security according to law. (May 12, 1777).

E. 42. MARY BASYE (Daughter of John Basye D.14).

b. ———. d. ———.

"Order Book 1773-1783" for Northumberland county, Virginia, at page 295, is the following: "Mary Baisey, orphan of John Baisey, dec'd, made choice of George Bean for her guardian, who is approved by the court, he the said George Bean having given bond and security according to law." Also on the same page is the following order:—"John Smither, Isaac Basye (D.8), Moses Sutton and Dennis Sullivan, or any three of them are by the court appointed to divide the estate of John Baisey, dec'd, and possess George Bean, guardian of Mary Baisey, orphan of the said dec'd with her part thereof, and return a report thereof to the court." (June 9, 1777)

E. 43. JOHN DEANIE FIELDING (Son of Mary Ann Basye Fielding D.15).

b. Nov. 16, 1785. d. ———.

John Deanie Fielding is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pages 248-249.

E. 44. AMBROSE FIELDING (Son of Mary Ann Basye Fielding D.15).

b. 1788. d. ———.

Ambrose Fielding is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pages 248-249.

E. 45. WILLIAM FIELDING (Son of Mary Ann Basye Fielding D.15).

b. July 4, 1790. d. ———.

William Fielding is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pages 248-249.

E. 46. NANCY FIELDING (Daughter of Mary Ann Basye Fielding D.15).

b. 1792. d. ———.

Nancy Fielding is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pp. 248-249.

E. 47. JAMES FIELDING (Son of Mary Ann Basye Fielding D.15).

b. 1794. d. ———.

James Fielding is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pages 248-249.

E.48. EPPA FIELDING (Son of Mary Ann Basye Fielding D.15).

b. 1796. d. ———.

Eppa Fielding is mentioned in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 18, pages 248-249.

E. 49. JOHN BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.23).

b. Feb. 18, 1773. d. 1856. m. 1. Catherine Basye, his cousin (E.75), Dec. 12, 1793.
m. 2. Mary Newman, Dec. 12, 1822.
m. 3. Margaret Elizabeth Hess, Mar. 2, 1825.

Their children: F.83, F.84, F.85, F.86, F.87, F.88, F.89, F.90, F.91, F.92, F.93, F.94, F.95, F.96, F.97.

John Basye was born on a farm in Culpeper County, Virginia. When 16 years of age he left home and taught school in Page County, Virginia. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. He was married three times. Catherine Basye, his first wife, was his cousin and the daughter of Joseph Basye (D.26). They had twelve children. *Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia, Embracing a Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Philip Slaughter's History of St. Mark's Parish*, at page 57 of Marriage Records, shows: "Jno. Basye m. Catherine Basye, 1793." By his second wife, Mary Newman he had one child that died young. By his third wife, Margaret Hess, he had four children.

Mollie Basye Miller (G.258) in her letter⁹⁵ written from Orkney Springs Virginia, August 21st, 1905, to I. Walter Basye (G.104), referring to the birthdate of her grandfather, John Basye (E.49) says: "I send you grandfather's age. I found it in a very old Bible." This old Bible record shows distinctly the following: "John Basye, son of Edmund Basye and Nancy Mauzy, his wife, was born in the year of our Lord February 18 day, 1773"

"Index to Book 1, of Marriage Records," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 10, shows: "Catherine Basye & John Basye. Married. 12-11-1793." *Marriage Register Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853*, at page 3, shows that John Basye and Catherine Basye were married December 11, 1793, by John Pickett.

Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Fauquier County, Virginia, found in Virginia Historical Society Library at Richmond, 1759-1800, at page 140, shows John Baisey on the rent roll. 200 acres of land.

"Militia Records, 1796-1813," (not paged), in the Clerk's office, Frederick County, Virginia, shows the following:—"A list of fines imposed by the officers of the 2nd Battalion, of 31st Regiment of Virginia Militia for the year 1809:—Cap'n Francis Hathaway's Company:—

x x x x	
James Coffin,	\$12.00
John Basie,	3.00
Isaac Payne,	18.00"
et al.	

In *Muster Rolls of the Virginia Militia in the War of 1812, Being a Supplement to the Pay Rolls*, at page 195 shows that "John Baysay," as a private in the 92nd Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Chowning, Captain William C. Carpenter, received pay for 11 days service. [This regiment was sometime in the service of the United States. No county stated.]

John Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown under D.27. He is mentioned in the letter of Mary Frances Basye Dickerson (G.258).

"Deed Book U," pages 235-236, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from John Basye and Catharine Basye, wife, dated the _____ day of June, 1798, to Edmund Basye (E.52), all of Culpeper County, 20 acres, being the land on which John Basye now lives and adjoining the land of Thomas Bywaters (describing the land), \$100. No witness. "Caty" Basye signs by mark. Proved and recorded April 15, 1799. "Deed Book V," pages 523-525, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from John Basye and Catharine Basye, his wife, dated Feb. 16, 1801, to Benjamin Basye (E.76), all of Culpeper County, £ 250, 132¾ acres, being Lot No. 1, and being part of the land devised by Joseph Basye, decd (D.26), to be

⁹⁵The compiler has this letter and the Bible record.

divided among his children. Signed John Basye and Catharine Basye. No witnesses. Acknowledged by John Basye Feb. 16, 1801, and by Catharine Feb. 17, 1801, then recorded.

"Marriage Bonds, 1772-1853," in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, at page 277, shows that John Basye and Mary Newman, daughter of Abner Newman, were married December 12, 1822. And "Marriage Bonds, 1772-1853," in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, at page 305, shows that John Basye and Margaret Hess, daughter of John Hess, were married March 2, 1825.

About the year 1800, or soon thereafter, John Basye took up his residence in Shenandoah County, Virginia. In the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, are found the following deed records:—"Deed Book R," page 41, shows: John Mouser sells to John *Basye*, of Shenandoah County, for \$200.00, by deed dated September 6, 1809, a certain tract, part of a 400-acre tract, containing 69 acres, but 41 acres thereof are claimed by another party, so that only the remainder is conveyed, together with all interest in the disputed part, which is quitclaimed. "Deed Book S," page 239, shows: Deed from John *Basy*, dated June 11, 1811, to William Woods, conveying a lot in the town of New Market, Shenandoah County, described by metes and bounds. "Deed Book S," page 247, shows: Deed from Alexander Beaver and wife to John Baisey, dated January 29, 1808, containing 17 acres adjoining said Basye's line. "Deed Book S," page 392, shows: Deed dated August 27, 1811, from John Basye and Catharine Basye, his wife, of Shenandoah County, to James Botts, two tracts of land, 252 acres and 28 acres, for \$2200.00. Catharine Basye signs by mark. "Deed Book S," page 393, shows: An order of Court commissioning James Headly and Isaac Strickler to go to Catharine Basye and take her acknowledgment. Same was done and report made to Court, and deed was proved and ordered recorded. This applied to the deed recorded in Deed Book S, page 392, supra. "Deed Book S," page 447, shows: Deed from George Houseman to John *Basey*, of Shenandoah County, dated September 13, 1811, three tracts of land for a total of 300 acres. "Deed Book V," pages 452-454, shows: Deed from John *Basey* (he signs *Basye*) and Catharine, his wife, of Shenandoah County, to Raphael Conn, deed dated March 7, 1815, 14 acres for \$175. Catharine signs by mark. "Deed Book Y," pages 149-150, shows: Deed dated ———, 1814, from John *Basey* and Catharine, his wife, to Raphael Conn, 10 acres for \$220. "Deed Book CC," page 545, shows: Deed from John *Bayse* (he signs *Basye*) to Samuel Harshberger, dated February 20, 1824. 321 acres for \$3500. Wife probably had died, as she does not sign. "Deed Book DD," page 71, shows: Deed dated April 17, 1824, from Samuel Hershberger and wife, to John *Basey*, three tracts of land for \$2000. "Deed Book HH," page 71, shows: Deed dated October 10, 1828, from John *Baisey* (he signes *Basye*) and Margaret, his wife, of Shenandoah County, to Nimrod Basye (F.83), 113 acres, \$100. Margaret signs by mark. "Deed Book LL," page 449, shows: deed dated July 21, 1831, from Jacob D. Williamson and wife, Executrix of Peter Higgins, to John Basye, 340 acres, \$100. "Deed Book WW," page 335, shows: deed dated August 7, 1847, from John *Bayse*, no wife signs) to John Feltz, 37½ square poles, \$8.34. "Deed Book WW," page 391, shows: deed dated October 11, 1847, from John *Basey* to John Lutz, for \$3.75. No wife signs. "Deed Book WW," page 395, shows: Deed dated August 7, 1847, from John *Bayse* (he signs *Basye*) to William Tinger and Madison Bramer. \$2.50. No wife signs. "Deed Book WW," page 398, shows: Deed dated October 11, 1847, from John *Basey* (Signs *Basye*) to John Felso. \$7.50. No wife signs. "Deed Book XX," page 26, shows: Deed dated October 11, 1847, from John *Basey* (he signs *Basye*) to

John Wachn. \$4.00. No wife signs. "Deed Book XX," page 247, shows: Deed dated August 31, 1848, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to John Feltz. \$45.00. No wife signs. "Deed Book XX," page 248, shows: Deed dated August 31, 1848, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to Abraham Spitter. \$13.00. No wife signs. "Deed Book XX," page 249, shows: Deed dated October 11, 1847, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to Nathan Bard. \$8.75. "Deed Book XX," page 296, shows: Deed dated August 31, 1848, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to William Whistler. \$5.00. "Deed Book YY," page 434, shows: Deed dated August 7, 1847, from John *Basye* to Nathan Bard. \$7.87. "Deed Book ZZ," page 226, shows: Deed dated October 11, 1847, from John *Basy* to Jacob and Jeremiah Neff. \$21.22. "Deed Book ZZ," page 232, shows: Deed dated ———, 1850, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to John G. Smith. \$50.00. "Deed Book ZZ," page 233, shows: Deed dated ———, 1850, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to Alexander R. Seyman. \$100.00. "Deed Book ZZ," page 242, shows: Deed dated ———, 1850, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to John Foltz. \$5.00. "Deed Book ZZ," page 355, shows: Deed dated July 10, 1851, from John *Basy* (he signs Basye) to (no name) ? \$8.

In "Northern Neck Book, D.2," at page 268, in the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, appears the following grant:—

JOHN FLOYD esquire governor of the commonwealth of Virginia to all to whom these presents shall come greeting Know ye that in conformity with a survey made on the twenty fifth day of April 1832 by virtue of three land office treasury warrants "to wit" 50 acres by No. 7572 issued 21st January 1824, 50 acres by No. 7573 issued 21st January 1824 and 100 acres by No. 6,878 issued 22d March 1820 there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto John Basy a certain tract or parcel of land containing two hundred acres situate in Shenandoah county on some of the drains of stoney creek and bounded as followeth, to wit, Beginning at four pines in a line of the Orkney Spring tract of land, also in a line of Wallis Newmans survey and extending thence with said Newman's line (reversed) S. 52 degrees W. 48 poles to two pines his corner and also a corner to Adam Barb's land, thence with said Barbs lines S. 15 degrees W. 96 poles to three chestnut oaks on the south bank of a branch, thence S. 62 degrees E. 121 poles to two white oaks in a hollow thence S. 15 degrees E. 66 poles to two pines thence S. 55 degrees E. 38 poles to a hickory and a May cherry in the edge of a hollow then leaving said Barb's lines and running with the lines of the land belonging to the heirs of John Sheets decd. N. 70 E. 56 poles to two blazed white oaks and a pine in a hollow thence N. 42 E. 64 poles to a pine a maple and a black oak on a knowl by a deep hollow thence N. 13 degrees E. 26 poles to a pine and a black Oak sapling on a ridge where said Sheets line intersects a line of the said Orkney Spring tract of land thence with a line of the said Orkney Spring tract N. 48 W. 258 poles to the beginning. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said John Basy and his heirs forever.

In witness whereof the said John Floyd esquire governor of the commonwealth of Virginia hath hereunto set his hand and caused the lesser seal of the said commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three and of the Commonwealth the 58th.

JOHN FLOYD

In "Northern Neck Book, D.2," at page 295, in the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, appears the following grant:

LITTLETON TAZEWELL, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, That in conformity with a survey made on the eighteenth day of December 1832, by virtue of Two Land Office Treasury Warrants No. 6,878 and No. 5,209, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto John Basey a certain tract or parcel of Land Containing two hundred and thirty four and three quarters acres, situate in Shenandoah County on some of the drains of Stony Creek and on the Little North Mountain and bounded as follows: Beginning at two Black Oak saplings on the side of the Little North Mountain a corner to Jacob Barb's Land, thence with his lines S. 36 W. 225-8/10 poles to two pines a corner to said Barb and also a corner to John Walker's land, thence with his line N. 80 W. 116 poles to four pines said Walker's corner in Lee's line thence with said Lee's line N. 5 W. 123½ poles to a pine near a Red Oak, thence N. 49 W. 18-2/10 poles to two poplars and two Locusts by a drain, Thence N. 21 E. 96-2/10 poles to a Chestnut Oak, a Red Oak and maple on the South side of a branch a corner to Jacob Barb, then with his lines S. 10 E. 130 poles to several black oaks and White Oaks in a flat near Dry Run, N. 51 E. 18-2/10 poles crossing said run to a double poplar at the foot of said mountain thence along the foot of the Mountain N. 13½ E. 130 poles to two Chestnuts and a Locust by a Sink on the side of said mountain, thence N. 60¼ E. 48 poles to a Chestnut Oak and a Locust in a line of the land belonging to Peter Williams, thence with said Williams' line S. 12 W. 81 poles to a pine, Chestnut and Chestnut Oak on the top of a ridge and then S. 84 E. 131 poles to the beginning, with its appurtenances. To Have and to Hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances, to the said John Basey and his heirs forever. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Littleton W. Tazewell, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four and of the Commonwealth the 59th.

LITTN. W. TAZEWELL

In "Northern Neck Book F.2," at page 419, in the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, appears the following grant:—

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—Greeting: KNOW YE, That in conformity with a survey made on the Sixteenth day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty two, by virtue of Land Office Treasury Warrant, No. 18,748, there is granted by the said Commonwealth, unto JOHN BASEY a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing Sixty acres, lying in Shenandoah County, in the Short Hills near the Orkney Springs, and bounded as follows, viz: BEGINNING at two white oaks in the line of the Orkney Spring tract, and running thence N. 62 degrees E. 26 poles to two pines, Thence S. 86 degrees E. 48 poles to two pines, Thence S. 43 degrees E. 72 poles to three pines, Thence S. 83 degrees E. 48 poles to a red oak, a corner to John Sheetz, Thence with his lines S. 43 degrees W. 20 poles to a forked pine, Thence S. 69 degrees W. 84 poles to a small Chestnut and Maycherry in Sheetz line; Thence leaving his line N. 41 W. 132 poles to the beginning, with its appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land, with its appurtenances, to the said John Basye and his heirs forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Joseph Johnson, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed, at Richmond, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three and of the Commonwealth the Seventy seventh.

JOS. JOHNSON

"Deed Book VV," pages 229-231, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from John Basye and Margaret, his wife, dated August 25, 1828, to Armistead Tapp, Wm. Tapp, Lewis Tapp, Anna Spilman, Matthew Jett who intermarried Susan Tapp, James Amiss who intermarried with Rebecca Tapp, Richard T. Basye (F.108) who intermarried with Mary Tapp, William Dennis who intermarried with Jemima Tapp and Richard Pinnell who intermarried with Dorothy Tapp, being the heirs and legal representatives of Wm. Tapp, decd., of the County of Culpeper. John Basye is described as of Shenandoah County. Consideration is \$500 paid in the lifetime by Wm. Tapp. 114 acres. John Basye acknowledged deed in Culpeper County, and Margaret Basye, who signs by mark, acknowledged in Shenandoah County. Recorded April 6, 1829. (And see deed for this land to Henry Basye under E.54). "Deed Book 2," pages 118-119, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from John Basye and Margaret Basye, wife, dated May 8, 1834, described as of Shenandoah county, to Edmund Basye (F.104), \$5.75, 31 a., 20 p. being described as part of a tract of 157 acres purchased of Edmund Browning by Edmund Basye (D.23) the husband of Nancy Basye (D.23). Acknowledged in Shenandoah county, May 9, 1834, and recorded January 19, 1835.

"Will Book 5," page 196, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the bond of Jonas B. Basye (F.96) as administrator of the Estate of John Basye, deceased. The bond for \$800 is dated March 10, 1856.

"Will Book 5," pp. 367-369, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows inventory in the estate of John Basye, deceased, appraised March 20, 1856, John Basye deceased, appraised March 20, 1856, filed August 12, 1856, showing household goods farm implements, live stock, grain, etc., valued at \$408.57½. Also shows the articles sold at public sale March 21, 1856. The purchasers included Philip DeLawder (F.84), Jonas Basye (F.96), Matilda Basye (F.89), "Widow" Basye (E.49). Total sales amounted to \$153.96½. Report filed August 12, 1856.

"Will Book 7," pp. 484-486, Clerk's office Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the final settlement report of Jonas Basye, Administrator, and report of the Commissioner, approved by the Court February 7, 1859, showing distributions as follows:—

To Margaret Basye (F.90)	\$15.30 ² / ₃
Nimrod Basye (F.83)	4.37 ¹ / ₂
Nathan Basye (F.97)	4.37 ¹ / ₂
Matilda Basye (F.89)	4.37 ¹ / ₂
Elizabeth Basye (F.95)	4.37 ¹ / ₂
Philip DeLawder and wife (F.84)	4.37 ¹ / ₂
Jonas B. Basye (F.96)	4.37 ¹ / ₂
E. B. W. Basye (F.87)	4.37 ¹ / ₂

E. 50. JACOB BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.23).

b. ————. d. ————.

Jacob Basye had a life estate in a deed in 1772 from Richard Henry Lee to Edmund Basye (D.23) in Fauquier County, Virginia. (See Deed under D.23). Jacob Basye probably died between May 20, 1772, date of the lease recorded in Book 5, pages 57-60, Fauquier County, Virginia, in which deed he is named (shown under D.23), and December 9, 1816, when the amended Petition of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al., was filed, in which his name is omitted. (See under D.27).

E. 51. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye D.23).

b. about 1777. d. ————. m. John Kemper, 1805.
b. about 1784.

Their children: F.98, F.99, F.100, F.101, F.102, F.103.

Nancy Basye was born about 1777, and married John Kemper about 1805. *Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States*, at page 97, states that John Kemper (son of John Kemper III), born in Fauquier County, Virginia, married Nancy Basye, but gives no dates. Nancy Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al., shown under D.27.

E. 52. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.23).

b. ————. d. about 1809. m. Catherine (Katie) Thomas, June 21, 1808.

Their children: F.104.

Edmond Basye witnessed a deed, October 9, 1800, from his grandfather Edmond (C.7) and Winnifred, his wife, conveying to Henry Basye (E.54) land in Culpeper County, Virginia. Another witness was Benjamin (E.76) (See "Deed Book V," page 317 under C.7). In 1798 Edmond Basye got a deed from John Basye and Catharine, his wife (E.49), conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia. (See "Deed Book U," page 235 under E.49).

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. *Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia, Embracing a Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Philip Slaughter's History of St. Mark's Parish*, at page 57 of the Marriage Records, shows: "Edmund Basye m. Caty Thomas, 1808." "Index to Book 1," of Marriage Records, Culpeper County, Virginia, page 25, shows: "Edmund Basye & Caty Thomas, married 6-21-1808." "Marriage Register, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853," page 20, shows that Edmund Basye and Caty Thomas were married June 21, 1808, by Lewis Connor. Edmund Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al., shown under D.27.

"Minute Book No. 6," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 148, April 16, 1810, shows the inventory of Edmund Basye returned and ordered to be recorded.

E. 53. ANNFIELD BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye, D.23).

b. ————. d. ————.

"Deed Book VV," pages 290-291, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows a bill of sale from Nancy Basye to Annfield Basye, therein called her daughter, dated March 20, 1827, which assigns a slave, certain household goods, two cows, and half the crop. It was acknowledged and recorded same day.

E. 54. HENRY BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye D.23).

b. May 12, 1777. d. February 5, 1857. m. Elizabeth James, December 22, 1796. E.91.
b. December 9, 1779. d. May 23, 1852.

Their children: F.105, F.106, F.107, F.108, F.109, F.110, F.111, F.112, F.113, F.114, F.115, F.116.

Henry Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He was often called "Harry." In 1796, Henry Basye and Elizabeth James (E.91) his cousin, were married in Culpeper County, Virginia. *Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia, Embracing a Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Philip Slaughter's History of St. Mark's Parish*, at page 57 of Marriage Records, shows: "Henry Basye m. Eliz. James, 1786."⁹⁶ On October 9, 1800, he gets a deed from his grandfather Edmond (C.7) and wife Winnifred, conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia. This deed was witnessed by Benjamin (E.76) and Edmond (E. 52). (See "Deed Book V," pp. 317-319 under (C.7). On October 9, 1800, Henry and Benjamin (E.76) witnessed a deed from Edmond, Sr. (C.7) and wife Winnifred conveying land in Culpeper County, Virginia, subject to the life estate of Nancy, widow of Edmond (D.23) deceased. (See "Deed Book V," p. 315 under C.7). He owned slaves in Culpeper County, Virginia, See Bill of Sale from Edmond Basye under (C.7). That he set his slaves free, see under G.298.

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 140, page 75, states that Henry Basye (1777-1857), in 1796, married Elizabeth James (1779-1852), and mentions their daughter, Sarah J. Basye (F.114). As to the year of the marriage (1796) see the statement in the answer of Henry Basye in the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co., vs. James Basye, et al., under D.27. "Index to Book 1," of Marriage Records, Culpeper County, Virginia, page 13, shows: "Henry Basye & Elizabeth James, married 12-22-1796." This Elizabeth James was the daughter of John and Elizabeth James (D.28) mentioned in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al., shown under D.27. Henry Basye and Elizabeth James were cousins. *Marriage Register, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853*, page 6, shows that Henry Basye and Elizabeth James were married December 22, 1796, by Lewis Corbin. "The Minute Book of the 5th Regiment Militia of Virginia, 1815," in Culpeper County, Virginia, shows the names of Henry Basye (E.54), Capt. Richard T. Basye (F.108), Thomas Basye (F.181) and Thomas J. Basye (F.106). "Will Book H," pages 301-302, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows Richard Luttrell by his will dated April 24, 1819, appoints his wife, Rachel Luttrell and his friends, Henry Basye (E.54), & Thomas G. Kemper executors.

Among the original papers on file in the Clerk's Office at Fredericksburg, Virginia, is the following: "A list of property sold by the administrators of William Tapp, dec'd, the 10th September, 1823."

Richard T. Basye (F.108) and Armistead Tapp, Admrs., Recorded July 18, 1825, Shows among other things sales as follows:

"To Richard T. Basye, (F.108)		one old waggon	\$10.00
"	"	one large spotted sow	4.50
"	"	lot of old irons	3.00
"	"	lot of old irons	5.00
"	"	1 small bay horse	13.75

⁹⁶Should be 1796.

To Richard T. Basye, (F.108) 1 ox wagon	17.25
Henry Basye (E.54), 2 ploughs & collar	0.75
“ “ 1 horse cart	7.25”

(And other sales to other parties.)

On June 11, 1822, Henry gets a deed from George W. Tapp and Judith, his wife, and Moses Green (E.86) and wife, conveying 21 acres 32 poles in Culpeper County, Virginia, formerly owned by Edmond Basye (C.7). (See “Deed Book OO,” p. 60, under E.86 and E.87). “Deed Book SS,” pages 252-253, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye as executor of the estate of Thomas Bywaters, decd, dated Dec. 16, 1825, to Kelly Bywaters. Burrell Luttrell as the other executor joins in this deed. Description refers to Basye’s line. Thomas J. Basye (F.106) was a witness with two others. “Deed Book SS,” pages 253-254, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye and Burrell Luttrell, as executors, to Mary Amiss, same date, same estate. Thomas J. Basye (F.106) witnesses this deed also. *Allied Families of Read, Corbin, Luttrell, Bywaters*, page 34, quotes a letter. From this letter written April 6, 1853, from Carthage, Ohio, it appears that Thomas Bywaters gave his bond to Henry Basye and Burrell Luttrell who assigned all their interest therein to Hankerson Read Bywaters and Robert Bywaters. Suit was later brought in Culpeper County, Virginia, to enforce the bond, but Henry Basye and Burrell Luttrell were not affected. “Deed Book OO,” pages 59-60, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Robert G. Ward, deputy sheriff of William Broadus, senior high Sheriff of Culpeper County, to Henry Basye, dated May 30, 1822, personal property of Gabriel Amiss sold under execution under judgment against him, \$38.82. “Deed Book TT,” page 190, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye (E.54) and Burrell Luttrell as executors of Thomas Bywaters dated Dec. 16, 1825, recorded March 19, 1827, conveying to Thomas Bywaters. Witness: Thomas J. Basye (F.106). “Deed Book UU,” pages 87-88, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows mortgage from Henry Basye to Thomas Stallard, \$500, to secure payment of money that Henry Basye owes to Burrell Luttrell, 107 acres 32 poles. “Deed Book VV,” pages 138-141, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye dated Feb. 28, 1829, to Robert G. Ward, 107 acres. Recites judgments against Richard T. Basye (F.108), as principal and Henry Basye as surety, and that both have been arrested for debt and placed in custody and that if the property of Richard does not bring enough to pay the debts then the property of Henry shall be used to make up the difference. He refers to the insolvent debtors act. “Deed Book YY,” pages 339-341, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from John Stannard, Marshall of the Fredericksburg Chancery District, to Henry Basye, dated December 15, 1831, reciting suit by James Ross et al vs. Armistead Tapp, Richard T. Basye (F.108) et al. and judgment 10/8/1829, Lot No. 8 held by Richard T. Basye & Mary his wife, according to the plat of the division of the estate of William Tapp, decd. Recites publication four weeks. 144 acres, bought by Henry Basye (E.54), \$374.12. Land is described and plat drawn. Acknowledged December 27, 1831. Recorded 3/19/1832. “Deed Book VV,” pages 231-233, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye and Betsey (also named as Elizabeth, but signature is Betsey), wife, dated April 6, 1829, to Albert R. Singleton, \$1000, 107 acres, includes three parcels conveyed to Henry Basye, and adjoining the lands of Cooke, Bywaters, Basye, Basye and Basye. Acknowledged April 7, 1829 and recorded. “Deed Book YY,” pages 396-397, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of trust from Henry Basye conveying a certain slave to get money to pay his wife, Elizabeth for relinquishing her dower in the two deeds to Albert R. Singleton and to Cumberland George. Dated April

9, 1832. Acknowledged April 9, 1832, and recorded April 18, 1832. "Deed Book No. 1," pages 23-25, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye and Elizabeth Basye (both sign just that way) dated Feb. 22, 1833, to Frederick Button, \$768.82, 109 a. 3 roods 13 poles. Acknowledged March 1, 1833, recorded June 18, 1833. "Deed Book YY," pages 337-338, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye and Elizabeth his wife, dated Feb. 1, 1832, to Cumberland George, \$756, 144 acres purchased at sale under execution at Fredericksburg, from the Marshall. Acknowledged Mar. 16, 1832 and recorded March 17, 1832. "Deed Book 1," pages 136-137, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Henry Basye and Betsey Basye, wife, dated March 22, 1833, to Joshua Darnall, \$525, 114 acres. Henry Basye signs by mark. Acknowledged by Betsey March 22, 1833 and by Henry April 10, 1833. Recorded October 22, 1833. This signature by mark would indicate that Henry was sick or had suffered personal injury so he could not write. He signed a deed about a month previous. "Deed Book No. 1," pages 319-321, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Armistead Tapp & wife Lucy to Henry Basye dated February 5, 1834, \$1.00, 114 acres being the same land conveyed by John Basye and wife Margaret (E.49) to the heirs of William Tapp, dec'd, by deed dated August 25, 1828. (See under E.49).

Henry Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al, and in the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co., vs. James Basye, et al., all shown under D.27.

In 1832, Henry Basye moved to Pike County, Ohio, with Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115). "Deed Record, Vol. D," page 148, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows a deed dated July 20, 1833, from Thomas Kincaid and Jemima Kincaid, his wife, to Elizabeth Basye, wife of Henry Basye, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Twp. 4, R. 21. Pike County, \$250. "Deed Record, Vol. D," page 600, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows a deed dated June 24, 1836, from Henry Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, to John Matthews, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Twp. 4, R. 21, Pike County, \$600. Elizabeth signs by mark.

In 1836, Henry settled in Howard County, Missouri, near Rocheport. Deed records in Recorder's Office, Howard County, Missouri, show warranty deed from Henry Basye and wife Elizabeth, dated 10/1/1847, to Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115), recorded in "Book X," page 289, conveying 45 acres in Sec. 13, T. 49, R. 15, Howard County, Mo. *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. II (1926), page 338, shows that Henry (1777-1857), of Culpeper County, Virginia, was the son of Edmond Basye (D.23) and Nancy Mauzy Basye, and that he married in 1796 his cousin Elizabeth James (1779-1852), who was a kinswoman of President Taylor and President Madison, through the Strother family. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. Henry Basye and his wife Elizabeth celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

In 1857, Henry died of smallpox, near Rocheport, Mo. *The History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri*, pages 341-342, shows:

"Mike M. Basye (F.115) was born May 12, 1825, in Culpeper County, Va., the son of Henry and Elizabeth (James) Basye (E.54). Henry Basye was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and an early settler of Howard County, coming here in 1836. He died Feb. 5, 1857. Elizabeth (James) Basye was born Dec. 9, 1779, and died May 23, 1852. She was related to President Taylor and President Madison. Henry and Elizabeth (James) Basye were the parents of 11 children, of whom Mike M., the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. When Mike M. Basye (F.115) was a young man he moved to Ohio and later came to Howard County, Mo. In 1849 he went to

California, where he accumulated \$2000. He returned by way of Panama and New York. Mike M. Basye was first married to Margaret Barnett, a native of Moniteau township, and to this union six children were born, of whom only one is now living, Dove, the wife of Robert Fisher of Howard County. To Mike M. and Sarah (Gatewood) Basye, three children were born, as follows: George, the subject of this sketch; Gustav, Moniteau township; and Mattie, deceased. Mike M. Basye died in 1905."

Probate Court records at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, in "Book of Wills, Bonds and Letters for 1849-1857," at pages 545-546, show that Henry Basye died intestate, and that Letters of Administration were issued to Michael M. Basye (F.115), March 23, 1857, and that he furnished a bond for \$1500 with Samuel McKee and John W. Cloyd (G. 293) as sureties. Some papers are missing from files. *Tombstone Records of Boone County, Missouri*, page 132, says: "Bayse, Betsy, wife of Hy., b. Dec. 9, 1779, d. May 23, 1852."

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Vol. I, pages 287-288, states that Henry Basye (1777-1857) married in 1796 Elizabeth James (1779-1852). *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 138, pages 9-10, states that Henry Basye (1777-1857), in 1796, married Elizabeth James (1779-1852), and mentions their daughter Eliza James Basye (F.110).

E. 55. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye D.23).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Joseph Kemper, 1800.

Children: F.117.

Elizabeth Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown under D.27.

She is named in *Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States*, at page 73. The name of Joseph Kemper appears variously as Joseph and James. See the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. under D.27. In his answer filed in this suit he signs as Joseph Kemper.

E. 56. TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Richard Basye D.24).

b. Sept. 25, 1789. d. Aug. 31, 1857. m. 1.

m. 2. Adoshea Duel McNutt,
April 18, 1836.

b. April 26, 1795, at Saratoga
Springs, New York. d. Aug. 13,
1885.

Their children: F.118, F.119.

Taylor Basye was born near Lynchburg, Virginia. He was the youngest of six children. He is named in his father's will. See under D.24. He was one of the named executors.

History of Kentucky, by Lewis Collins, Vol. II, p. 722, says: "Taylorsville, the Seat of Justice—laid off earlier, but not incorporated until January 22, 1829," was named after Richard Taylor, the proprietor of the land." He bought and sold real estate in Taylorsville, Kentucky, as appears from the deed records. Moved with his parents from Virginia to Shelby County, Kentucky. Then he moved to New Hope, Spencer County, Indiana, in about 1812, where he kept a general store from about 1819 until about 1829. He was living in Spencer County, Indiana, in

⁹⁷But see "Acts of the Legislature of Kentucky for 1832" pp. 89-90.

1827, where his son John (F.119) was born. His business transactions were carried on both in Indiana and in Kentucky.

Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, traded at this store at New Hope, Indiana. In 1928 the Grandview Lincoln Trail Club placed a stone marker on the site of this store. In 1829 or 1830 he sold his store and moved to Saratoga Springs, New York, his wife's birthplace. Then in 1837 moved to Troy, Perry County, Indiana, where he lived until his death. He aided settlers in entering lands in Indiana.

He voted in August, 1819, in Carter Township, Spencer County, Indiana. *Lineage Book of Daughters of American Revolution*, Vol. 70, page 59, states that Taylor Basye was born 1788⁹⁸ and died 1857; and that his wife's name was Adoshea Onell⁹⁹ McNutt, who was born in 1795 and died in 1887.¹⁰⁰ *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, Indiana*, page 442, mentions Taylor Basye among the early settlers of Spencer County, in about 1812. *Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds*, being Filson Club Publication No. 34, at page 396, shows Taylor Basye was the grantee in a deed dated 12/5/1821, 393 acres, recorded in Book V, page 139, Shelby County, Ky. *Indiana.—One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development*, Vol. III, pages 412-413, mentions him. *The Monitor*, Grandview, Indiana, January 18, 1934, copying from *The Evansville [Indiana] Courier*, has a long article about this Taylor Basye, his son John (F.119) and his grandson Taylor Coleman Basye (G.326). See the article under F.119.

Taylor Basye's first wife died childless. Then Adoshea McNutt married Taylor Basye. The Filson Club Library, Louisville, Kentucky, has the original marriage bond and the original license authorizing the marriage of Taylor Basye and Mrs. Adoshea McNutt, widow of Andrew McNutt, deceased, each dated April 18, 1836. William Phegley was security. This William Phegley was related to David Phegley, a brother-in-law of Taylor Basye. "Marriage License Book 2," at page 177, in the office of the Marriage License Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, shows: "Taylor Basye and Adoshea McNutt, w. Andrew McNutt, dec." License issued April 18, 1836 and returned April 18, 1836. Ceremony was performed by Daniel C. Banks.

Richard Basye (D.24) makes a deed to "his son" Taylor Basye, dated September 25, 1819, recorded in "Book Q.1," at page 326, in Shelby County, Kentucky. See under D.24.

Also, another deed, dated December 18, 1821, recorded in "Book S.1," at page 218, in Shelby County, Kentucky. See under D.24.

"Deed Book L.1," at page 293, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated November 15, 1812, from Benjamin Chapeze to Taylor Basye, \$1. per acre, 180 acres in Shelby County, Kentucky. Witnessed by B. Bourns, Richard Basye (D.24) and John B. Gash. "Deed Book N.1," at page 197, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated January 5, 1816, from Richard Taylor to Taylor Basye, \$214 for 60 acres in Shelby County. This deed is witnessed by Allen Dalgarn (E.58), Elizemond Basye (D.25) Richard Basye (D.24). The execution of this deed was proved by Richard Basye Aug. 6, 1816, and by Elizemond Basye Aug. 7, 1816. "Deed Book R.1," at page 3, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated June 28, 1820, from David Phegley (E.59) to Taylor Basye, \$2000, for 100 acres in Shelby County. Witnessed by Richard Basye (D.24) and Allen Dalgarn (E.58). "Deed Book R.1," at page 4, in the County Clerk's Office

⁹⁸Should be 1789.

⁹⁹Should be Duel or Deuel.

¹⁰⁰Should be 1885.

of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated September 25, 1817, from Richard Taylor to Taylor Basye, \$200 current money of the United States, all his undivided interest, to straighten a disputed property line. "Deed Book R.1," at page 5, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated August 9, 1817, from Richard Taylor of Daviess County, Kentucky, to Taylor Basye of Shelby County, Kentucky, \$372 for 62 acres. Witnessed by Richard Basye (D.24), Allen Dalgarn (E.58) and Martin B. Shelburn. "Deed Book S.1," at page 216, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 18, 1821, from Taylor Basye to Henry Smiley (E.60), \$2000 for 100 acres. "Deed Book S.1," at page 219, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 18, 1821, from Taylor Basye to George Bourne, 215 acres @ \$2 per acre. "Deed Book S.1," at page 374, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated July 23, 1822, from Samuel Oglesby and Susanna Oglesby, his wife, to Taylor Basye, \$600, number of acres not stated. "Deed Book S.1," at page 375, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated July 23, 1822, from Samuel Oglesby and Susanna Oglesby, his wife, to Taylor Basye, \$2500 for two lots in town of Taylorsville. "Deed Book S.1," at page 431, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed from Isaac Ellis, Elisha Prewitt and Robin Shelburn, Trustees of the town of Taylorsville, to Taylor Basye, 59 lots in the town of Taylorsville, which was laid off into town lots on sixty acres of land. The right to these lots had been bought from others and this deed is the formal conveyance.

The town of Taylorsville was authorized by Act of the Legislature in 1799, but the plat was not filed until 1803 and the town was not established until 1833. See Acts of the Legislature of Kentucky for 1832, pages 89-90, which recites that Richard Taylor laid off the town of Taylorsville in 1796.

"Deed Book T.1," at page 440, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated April 27, 1818, from Isaac Ellis, Elisha Prewitt and Roberson Shelburn, Trustees of the town of Taylorsville, to Taylor Basye, reciting the platting of town of Taylorsville on 60 acres in Shelby County. (Name Basye also spelled Baiseye). 2 lots. "Deed Book L.1," at page 163, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows deed dated November 15, 1812, from Benjamin Chapeze, to Taylor Basye, \$1.12½ per acre, 215 acres. Richard Basye (D.24) was a witness. Richard Basye (D.24) and Henry Smiley (E.60) make a deed to Taylor Basye, dated December 11, 1821, recorded in "Book S.1," at page 220, in Shelby County, Kentucky. See under D.24. "Deed Book 12," pages 14-15, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed from Taylor Basye of Shelby County, Kentucky, to John Shelburne, \$750, 273 acres.

In the Clerk's Office, "Circuit Court Record Book 1," pages 314-315, Spencer County, Indiana, shows the suit of Taylor Basye (also spelled Baysey, Bayse, Bassey) and Warren Duncan, merchants trading in partnership under the name, style and firm of *Baysey & Duncan*, vs. Stephen McDaniel filed Sept. 20, 1839, to recover \$140.53 on a promissory note dated February 22, 1839, due one day after date, payable to *Basye & Duncan*. Personal service was had. Judgment for plaintiffs. And in "Circuit Court Order Book 1" at page 325, in said Spencer County, is shown the bond of said Stephen McDaniel and Wm. Robb, dated December 21, 1839, to pay the aforesaid judgment. In the same office, "Complete Record Circuit Court, October 1842—May, 1856," at pages 43-45, shows the suit of Taylor Basye against Joseph Wright, filed Oct. 10, 1842, based on a promissory note for \$274.31. In the same office, "Execution Docket, Common Pleas, Vol. I, May, 1853—July, 1860," at page 13, shows a judgment of Taylor Basye against

Wm. Wilson, Jan'y 19, 1854. In the same office "Fee Book B., Circuit Court, 1845-1846," shows the suit of Taylor Basye against Joseph *Write's* heirs, 1846. Taylor Basye was the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wright, deceased. A part of this record is dated 1861.

History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, Indiana, page 604, shows that in 1842, "Taylor Basye made several shrouds for County paupers," in Perry County. And at page 606, Taylor Basye and others were appointed a special committee to select and buy a poor farm for Perry County. And at page 614, Taylor Basye was one of the County Commissioners for Perry County in 1848.

In the Recorder's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Deed Book 2," page 36, shows a deed dated June 10, 1830, from Taylor Basye to G. W. Romine, 80 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 6," page 295, shows a deed dated Jan. 17, 1841, from Jonathan Jackson and wife to Taylor Basye, 40 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 6," page 298, shows a deed dated Dec. 11, 1840, from Stephen McDaniel and wife, to Taylor Basye, of Perry County, Indiana. 80 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 7," page 57, shows a deed dated Sept. 7, 1841, from James McDaniel to Taylor *Bayse*, of Perry County, Ind. Two lots in the town of Macksville, Spencer County. In the same office, "Deed Book 7," page 438, shows a deed dated Dec. 18, 1840, from William H. Jeffers and wife to Taylor *Bayse*. 40 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 7," page 439, shows a deed dated August 5, 1842, from James Songer and wife, to Taylor Basye, of Perry County. 80 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 8," page 67, shows a deed dated Oct. 8, 1842, from Peter Wilson and wife, to Taylor Basye. 120 acres. Also an undivided half interest in other land. In the same office, "Deed Book 8," page 68, shows a deed dated Nov. 22, 1842, from James L. Porter and wife, to Taylor Basye, of Perry County. 80 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 8," page 69, shows a deed dated Nov. 16, 1842, from Jacob Protsman and wife, to Taylor Basye, of Perry County. 40 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 56, shows a deed dated May 13, 1848, from Benjamin Smith and wife, to Taylor *Baseye*, of Perry County. 80 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 263 shows a deed dated Feb. 4, 1849, from William G. Thomas, Sheriff, to Taylor *Bayse*, of Perry County, 40 acres. Sold under execution. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 278, shows a deed dated April 30, 1849, from Reason Masterson to Taylor Bayse. 160 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 299, shows a deed dated April 12, 1849, from Milton Jackson to Taylor *Bayse*, of Perry County. A lot in the town of Fulda. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 438 shows a deed dated Sept. 17, 1849, from Jesse Hasking and wife, to Taylor Basye, of Perry County. 160 acres. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 535, shows a deed dated Nov. 21, 1849, from Thomas B. Sanders and wife to Taylor Basye, of Perry County. In the same office, "Deed Book 11," page 68, shows a deed dated August 20, 1847, from Clark Masterson and wife, to Taylor *Basey* (also Basye). In the same office, "Deed Book 13," page 428, shows a deed dated April 24, 1851, from John R. Bowers, Sheriff, to Taylor Basye. Sold under execution. In the same office, "Deed Book 13," page 526, shows a deed dated July 19, 1851, from John R. Bowers, Sheriff, to Taylor Basye. Sold under execution. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 26, shows a deed dated Dec. 13, 1851, from John R. Bowers, Sheriff, to Taylor Basye. Sold under execution. In the same office, "Deed Book 16," page 93, shows a deed (not dated) from Peter Bauman, Administrator of estate of Christian Lorch, to Taylor Basye. Acknowledgment April 4, 1854. In the same office, "Deed Book 16," page 111, shows a deed dated May 10, 1854, from Benjamin T. Stiles and wife, to Taylor Basye, of Perry County. In the same office, "Deed Book 16," page 427, shows

a deed from Peter Baumann and wife to Taylor Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book 18," page 202, shows a deed dated Mar. 28, 1857, from Andrew McEntire and wife to Taylor Basye. In the same office, deed to Adoshea Basye, recorded "Deed Book 29," page 183. See under (F.118). And see under (F.119) for deed recorded in "Deed Book 29," page 184, and for deed in Deed Book 22, page 430. In the Recorder's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Deed Book 13," page 574, shows a deed dated Sept. 8, 1851, from Adoshea Basye, wife of Taylor Basye, to Hugh M. Hawes and Philip Triplet, relinquishing her dower in the land described in the contract made by Taylor Basye and Hugh M. Hawes, which is attached to this instrument. This contract is recorded in Book, 13, at page 575, and is between Taylor Basye and said Hawes and Triplett, whereby Hawes is to sink a shaft on his $19\frac{3}{4}$ acres south of and adjoining the two Forty-acre tracts of Taylor Basye, and if coal is found, then said Taylor Basye will convey one-half of the coal which may be under Basye's land and will convey a right of way to use and transport the coal. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 21, shows a deed dated Nov. 27, 1851, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to Charles McNutt, of Spencer County, 40 acres of land for the sole use of the said McNutt. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 23, shows a deed dated Nov. 27, 1851, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to Jonathan Jackson. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 45, shows a deed dated Nov. 18, 1851, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to John Gabheart. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 207, shows a deed dated Nov. 19, 1851, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to Ezekiel Beard. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 220, shows a deed dated March 21, 1850, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to George Fahr. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," page 511, shows a deed dated July 3, 1852, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to Michael Mittelbuhler. In the same office, "Deed Book 15," page 91, shows a deed dated Mar. 25, 1853, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to George Boehm. In the same office, "Deed Book 15," page 421, shows a deed dated June 10, 1850, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to Rebecca Morgan. In the same office, "Deed Book 15," page 451, shows a deed dated Oct. 20, 1853, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife, to Thomas Cutler. In the same office, "Deed Book 20," page 253, shows a deed Oct. 14, 1859, from John Basye (F.119), William Basye (F.118) and Adoshea Basye, of Perry County, Indiana. In the same office, "Deed Book 20," page 328, shows a deed dated Nov. 25, 1859, from John Basye (F.119), of Spencer County, William Basye (F.118) and Adoshea Basye, of Perry County, Indiana. In the same office, "Deed Book 20," page 393, shows a deed dated Nov. 4, 1859, from Adosea Basye, John Basye (F.119), and William Basye (F.118) to Francis Beaumgardner. In the same office, "Deed Book 23," page 332, shows a deed dated Mar. 21, 1863, from John Basye (F.119) and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, William Basye (F.118), and Adoshea Basye to Jacob Leingang. In the same office, "Deed Book 23," page 33, shows a deed dated Mar. 31, 1863, from John Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, (F.119), William Basye (F.118), and Adoshea Basye, to Lorence Holzman. In the Recorder's office, Perry County, Indiana, "Deed Record T," at page 242, shows a U. S. Land Patent issued to Taylor Basye, January 3, 1855, for land in Perry County, Indiana. In the same office, "Deed Book T," page 21, shows a deed dated April 24, 1860, from John Basye (F.119), William Basye (F.118), and Adoshea Basye to George W. Anderson. In the same office, "Deed Book V," page 251, shows a deed dated March 18, 1862, from John Basye and Elizabeth M., his wife, (F.119), and William Basye (F.118), conveying to Adoshea Basye, wife of Taylor Basye, deceased, an undivided one-third interest in real estate devised to them by the Will of their father, Taylor

Basye, deceased, in Perry and Spencer Counties, Indiana. In the same Office, "Deed Book G," at page 584, is shown a deed dated June 23, 1857, from James Cox and wife to Taylor Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book E," page 24, is shown a deed dated June 7, 1850, from Israel Stephenson, sheriff, to Taylor Basye. Sold under execution. In the same office, "Deed Book E," at page 93, is shown a Power of Attorney dated Sept. 2, 1847, from Jacob McKay et al., to Taylor Basye to sell and convey to John Mason. Grantors are heirs of Isaac Wilcox and reside in Canada. In the same office, "Deed Book E," at page 303, is shown a deed dated Mar. 19, 1857, from Joshua Summers and wife to Taylor Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book E," at page 105, is shown a deed dated Oct. 28, 1850, from Taylor Basye, Attorney in fact for Jacob McKay et al. In the same office, "Deed Book E," at page 106, is shown a deed dated Oct. 28, 1850, from Taylor Basye, Attorney in fact, to John Mason.

In the Clerk's office, Perry County, Indiana, is found the following:—
"Last Will and Testament of Taylor *Basye*.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Taylor *Basye*, of Troy, Indiana, being in good health, of sound mind and disposing memory, but calling to mind the uncertainty of human life and being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I give and bequeath the same in manner following, that is to say:—After my just debts, if any, and funeral expenses be paid, 1st, I assign and bequeath unto my son John Basye (F.119) one half of all my land which I may be seized and possessed of at my death, and one [half] of all the money on hand at my decease. 2nd. I give and bequeath unto my son William Basye (F.118) after the expiration of ten years from my death one half of all lands which I may own at my death for him to have the rents and profits and may rent them out for a term of five years at a time and pay his own tax on them, and one half of all the money on hand at my decease. And whereas I have given my son John (F.119) six hundred [acres] of land in Perry County, Ind., my wish is that my son William (F.118) have six hundred acres either in this State or [of] Indiana, or in some other State or Territory, and then divide between them land and town lots as they may agree. If my son William Basye (F.118) wants to cultivate his part or portion of his lands and two [town] lots he may do so, but his lands and Town [lots] are not his to be sold in any way whatsoever, he having no title for them for ten years.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 2nd day of March in the year of our Lord 1857.

Signed, sealed, published and delivered as and for the last Will and Testament of the above named Taylor *Basye* in the *presents* of us who, in the *presents* of each other and at his request and in his presence have witnesseth the same.

Taylor Basye (Seal)"

Attest: G. H. Sells, S. K. Connor."

"State of Indiana, Perry County. Personally on this 5th day of October, 1857, came G. H. Sells, one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last Will and Testament of Taylor *Basye*, late of Perry County, deceased, before me, Joseph M. Gest, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said Will was duly executed, that at the date thereof, to-wit, March 2nd, 1857, he, said witness, was personally present and saw said testator sign and seal the same and heard him declare the same to be his last Will and Testament, and that at the time of executing the same, was of sound mind and disposing memory and competent to devise his property, and not under

coercion, and that he subscribed his name thereto by writing his name at the bottom thereof in the presence of said testator and at his request as [and] in presence of S. K. Connor, the other subscribing witness thereto on the said 2nd day of March, 1857.

G. H. Sells.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, as witness my signature and the seal of said Court this 5th day of October, 1857. Joseph M. Gest, Clk."

Filed and recorded this 5th day of October 1857. Joseph M. Gest, Clk."

In "Probate Order Book 2," page 81, in the Clerk's office, Perry County, Indiana, is the following Order dated January 21, 1862:—"Charles H. Mason, Judge of this Court, being Attorney in this estate, it is ordered that the same be transferred and certified to the Perry Circuit Court." In the same Book, at page 166, is the following Order:—"John Basye (F.119), having been appointed Administrator with Will annexed, it is ordered that his report filed at the April term, 1860, be received as a final report, and upon his filing receipts from Adosia Basye, widow of said Taylor Basye, deceased, and William Basye (F.118), son of said Taylor Basye, in full of their several shares as legatees and heirs, that he then be discharged." In the same Book, at page 349, is the following Order, dated May 23, 1866:—"John Basye, the Administrator with the Will annexed of Taylor Basye, files his final settlement account, which is approved, and the Administrator discharged." Receipt is on margin of the record from Adoshea Basye for \$766.55 in full for her share. The total accounted for in the estate is \$5668.93. And in the same office, "Deed Book 12," page 321, shows a deed dated Feb. 23, 1849, from Taylor Basye and Adoshea Basye, his wife to John Meiss.

The following two letters¹⁰¹ were written by Taylor Basye to William (F.24) and Lisbon Basye (F.23) at Bowling Green, Missouri:

"Troy, Perry Co., Indiana,
May 1, 1857.

"My dear friend or Cousin,

I have just found in an old St. Louis paper where John W. Basye (G.103), son of Wm. Basye (F.24) was accidentally shot at Bowling Green, Missouri, on the 7th instant¹⁰² the shot gun in the hands of B. B. Reynolds. Now sir, I would like to know what Wm Basye you are, of what family of Basyes—who was your father?—where did he or you move from? My name is Taylor Basye. I am the son of Richard Basye (D.24) who lived in Spencer Co., Ky. My father had a brother Elizemond Basye (D.25) who lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. & my uncle had some sons, the oldest Alfred (E.69), Edmond (E.65), Thomas (E.67), and James (E.68). I don't know where any of them are. I was the best acquainted with James. I would like very much to find out where he is. If you get this, please sir give me a history of your family and relations. I would like to know all about the Basye family. There is but the one family in America. There is an Elizemond Basye (F.132), son of Thomas Basye (E.67) living in St. Francis Co., Missouri, near Farmington, the post office. There are some of the Basyes in Ky. yet. I have been living here some years. I have 2 sons John (F.119) & Wm (F.118). John has a drug store. He wants to sell out & go some where else. I am getting old and can't get about well. My youngest son Wm. has just started out to take people's likenesses. I own a good quantity of land in this country. Please write and let me know all the particulars. Neither of my

¹⁰¹The compiler has the original letters.

¹⁰²Should be April 7, 1856.

boys is married. Troy you will see from the map is on the Ohio River, 130 miles below the falls. There is a James Stallard living in the county below you—his mother was a Basye (D.32) lives near Troy, Lincoln County, Mo. I expect you live in a fine part of the country, land high. We have one of the longest and coldest springs we have ever had. Everything is higher than ever. Hay \$1 per hund. lbs., corn 60, wheat \$1, Irish potatoes \$1.25, sweet \$4 per bushel. Cattle high & horses almost any price you may ask. Some prospect of fruits as yet. Yours most respectfully,

T. Basye."

"Troy Indiana, June 10th, 1857.

"Dear Cousin,

I have just received your kind letter & I want to answer it but I don't know hardly what to write more than I have written. I was acquainted with your grandfather in Louisville, Ky., something like 50 years ago. His name was Edmond Basye (D.1). He was the first auctioneer in Louisville & the first market master. His wife became blind & I recollect seeing her fitting a new dress on a lady she was making for her, blind as she was. 40 years ago I was out in Indiana in Franklin County at the house of Lisbon Basye (E.9), your father's brother. I don't know whatever became of him or his family. I told him and I now inform you that you don't spell your name right—the name is Elizemond instead of Lisbon. Most all the Basyes have an Elizemond in their families, sir. The Basyes at Rocheport, Mo., I don't know what family they are. The old gentleman must have moved from Culpeper County, Virginia, some years ago. (Henry E.54). Alfred Basye (E.69) who died last fall at Jefferson City, Missouri, was the son of Elezemond Basye (D.25) who was among the first settlers in Ky. He had the first distillery in Bourbon Co., Ky. My dear cousin, you have not said what you followed for a living & not said how many children you and your brother have. I believe you are in a good country. Land good & high price. I have rambled about considerably for many years and at last settled down here. I have plenty of land but it doesn't amount to much. If I had known 10 or 20 years ago what I now know of your country and your father I could have done a great deal better. Now lands worth with you about \$20 per acre are worth here \$5 perhaps. Lands that your father could have bought at Louisville then at \$10 per acre are now worth from \$200 to \$500 per acre. Town lots he could have bought for \$25 are now worth \$2000 to \$5000. So we don't know before hand what to do. Corn about the same 90 cts. to \$1, flour \$9, bacon 15 cts per lb. Our corn crops are the smallest at this season of the year I have ever known them. Wheat looks well at this time. Potatoes look fine. The prospect for fruit & mast is good. Give my respects to all. Yours most respectfully,

T. Basye.

P. S. My son wants to sell out in this place and leave for some other part. I now have the sore eyes at this time.

T. B. "

E. 57. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Richard Basye D.24).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Azariah Kimbro, August 12, 1813.

Nancy Kimbro is named in her father's will. See under D.24. "Kentucky Vital Statistics. Record of Marriages in Shelby County, Kentucky, For the

Period of Years 1792 to 1851, Inclusive." at page 47, says: "Azariah Kimbro & Nancy Baisey, f. Richard, m. 8-2-1813." In "Marriage Record Book 1," page 97, in the County Clerk's office, Shelby County, Kentucky, is the following:—"Shelby County, Sct.—Pursuant to license granted by the Clerk of sd County Court, (I) have joined together in the holy state of matrimony Azariah Kimbro and Nancy Basye, according to the custom of the church of which I am a member, this 12th day of August, 1813.

Walter Stallard."

After the death of Nancy Basye Kimbro, this Azariah Kimbro married Lucy Basye (E.104).

E. 58. HARRIET BASYE (Daughter of Richard Basye D.24).

b. ————. d. ————. m. 1. Benjamin Stigler, Dec. 8, 1803.
m. 2. Allen Dalgarn.

Harriet Dalgarn is named in her father's will. See under D.24. "Marriage Record Book 1," page 14, County Clerk's Office, Shelby County, Kentucky, shows the following:—"This is to certify that I celebrated the right of marriage between Benj. Stigler & Harritt Baisey agreeably to a license granted by the clerk of the Court of Shelby County, December the 8th, 1803. Walter Stallard, M. G. The above marriage certificate was returned & admitted to record.

Att. James Craig, Clk."

Allen Dalgarn witnesses a deed from Richard Taylor to Taylor Basye. See under E.56. Also he witnesses a deed from David Phegley to Taylor Basye. See under E.56.

E. 59. JUDITH BASYE (Daughter of Richard Basye D.24).

b. ————. d. ————. m. David Phegley 4/24/1804.

Judith Basye Phegley was named in her father's will. See under D.24. David Phegley makes a deed to Taylor Basye. See under E.56.

E. 60. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Richard Basye D.24).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Henry Smiley 4/21/1808.

Their children: F.120.

Elizabeth Basye Smiley is named in her father's will. See under D.24.

Richard Basye (D.24) and Nancy, his wife, make a deed to Henry Smiley, dated December 11, 1821, recorded in "Book S.1," at page 216, Shelby County, Kentucky. See under D.24. Richard Basye (D.24) and Henry Smiley make a deed to Taylor Basye, (E.56) dated December 11, 1821, recorded in "Book S.1," at page 220, in Shelby County, Kentucky. See under D.24. Taylor Basye makes a deed to Henry Smiley. See under E.56.

E. 61. LYDIA BASYE (Daughter of Richard Basye D.24).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Lydia Basye is named in her father's will. See under D.24.

E. 62. GRANVILLE BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Never married.

Granville Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was a physician. Came to Missouri about 1819 with his brother Major Alfred J. Basye (E.69).

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. VIII, No. 3, April, 1914, pages 143-144, shows that on May 13, 1832, Granville Basye incurred \$5.00 expense for medicine and attendance on sick Indians. Medicine was forwarded by steamboat to Jefferson City, Missouri.

"Deed Book 33," pages 464-465, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Bill of Sale from Granville Basye to Elizmond Basye (E.63), dated February 16, 1835. Recites Granville is heir of Elizmond (D.25), deceased, and now resides in Howard County, Missouri, all interest in the dower tract and in the slaves named Lydia, Yearl, Braxton, Phebe, Harriet, Amanda, Wesley, Little Phebe, Lucas, and Milly, and in the undistributed part of the estate which consists of a "debt in Virginia." This was acknowledged in Boone County, Missouri, \$150.

E. 63. ELIZAMOND BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. about 1793. d. 1858. m. Never married.

Elizamond Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was a physician. He was elected to the Legislature from Bourbon County, Kentucky 1838-1841. He was six feet tall, and straight as an arrow. Was highly gifted as a conversationalist and public speaker. Was a violinist. Was a great favorite with young people. He came into possession of the old "Capt." Edmond Basye (E.65) homestead of several hundred acres near Paris, Kentucky, after Edmond Basye's death. There was on it a two-story stone house. Elizamond afterwards sold it and moved to Paris, Kentucky. In 1833 he gets a deed from his mother Nancy (D.25) conveying land in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He moved to Manchester, in St. Louis County, Missouri, about 1847-1848. He owned considerable land in Missouri. A number of children were named for him. He owned several slaves all of whom he freed, except one, Luke, who was old and needed someone to look after him. Luke was cared for until his death.

Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812, at page 225, shows Elisman Bacy enlisted as a private May 20, 1813, to serve until November 19, 1813.

Record of Matriculations from 1819-20 to 1842-3, at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, No. 99, shows that Elizemond Basye matriculated in 1830-31. No record of graduation. His home is given as Bourbon County, Kentucky. As was the custom then, he had previously studied Medicine—or "read" medicine—under Dr. David McFall, who then was practicing medicine in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Elizamond thereafter practiced medicine in Bourbon County, Kentucky, until he moved to St. Louis County, Missouri, where he continued his practice. On April 26, 1858, he made a deed conveying to George W. Miller (F.143) and Andrew King (F.150) as trustees for their wives, Louisa Miller and Narcissa King, and their children, 240 acres in Henry county, Missouri. The land was patented to him May 1, 1843, recorded in "Book 188," page 253 and Book 207, page 386, described as $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ and $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, and $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, Twp. 43, R. 27. Went on a visit to his brother James Basye (E.68) in Cass County, Missouri, about 1849, just before James went to California in 1850. In 1851, Elizamond Basye sent his slave "Yearley" to care for his nephew William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye (F.125), a young boy, who was going to California alone. The slave was trustworthy. While on this trip this slave earned enough money to buy his freedom upon his return. When Dr. Elizamond Basye died he set "Yearley's" wife Betsy and large family free and gave them \$5000.00 in his will. *History of Kentucky*, by Lewis Collins, "Revised, Enlarged Four-fold, and

brought down to the year 1874," by his son, Richard H. Collins, Vol. II, page 772, shows that "Dr. *Elizemond Basye*" was a member of the Kentucky legislature from Bourbon County, in 1838.

Elizamond Basye left a Will as follows, which was probated in the Probate Court at St. Louis, Missouri:—

I, Elizemond Basye, of the Town of Manchester, County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, being now infirm in health and Subject to Sudden death, yet perfectly Sound in Mind and anxious to dispose of my real and personal property in accordance with what I deem just and proper toward my Servants and relations, do make, ordain and publish, this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills heretofore made by me.—

First—I will and desire all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

Second—I will and desire that my household and kitchen furniture, Stock of cattle, horses and farmers' utensils and all other personal property remaining on hand at my death, be Sold at Such time, place and manner as my executor hereinafter named, my deem right and proper, hereby desiring him to permit my faithful Servant Betsy Basye free at my death, to have and keep such portion of the Said household and kitchen furniture as She may wish and he thinks Suited to her wants and condition.

Third—I give and bequeath to my brother Marshall Basye (E.66) my faithful Slave Anthone Lucas, aged about forty-five years, upon express condition that he is to be kept in the family of my Said brother and Kindly treated during his life.

Fourth—I will and desire that my home place and tract of land on which I now reside, in and near the Town of Manchester, Supposed to contain about six hundred acres, be Sold by my Said executor in parcels or subdivided parcels, at such time and on such terms and conditions of payment of the purchase money thereof as he may think right and proper. Hereby giving my Said Executor full power to sell and convey all or any portion of Said tract of land, collect and receive the proceeds thereof.

Fifth—And after payment of the just debts it is my will and desire that my Said executor apply and appropriate the Sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000) to the purchase of bonds or Stock funds of the United States, the State of Missouri, or other bonds or Stock funds of equal value of another state, to be held by him in trust for the use and benefit of my faithful Servants emancipated by deed at my death. Towit—Betsy Basye, William, Sarah Ann, Maurice, Adonijah, Elizabeth Jane, Alonza, Mary, Eliza and Earley (the nine latter children of said Betsy). The Semiannual interest of Said bonds or Stock funds to be divided into ten parts equal and paid the ten Said Servants, Share and Share alike for the Support of each or their children respectively or the survivors of the Said Servants before named. It being my especial wish and desire that the principal of said investment shall never be under the contract or more acquired of all or either of Said Servants during their lives unless they or either of them consent to emigrate and make their home in Liberia or Some other portion of the world which may be set apart for free persons of colour. And in that event, Such of Said Servants as shall emigrate, he or she shall be paid her respective tenth part of the value of Said five thousand dollars thus invested. And full power and discretion is hereby given Said Executor to change and modify the use and distribution of Said five thousand dollars and interest thereof as he may deem right and proper, having an eye to the best interests of Said Servants and

their children respectively. My great wish and desire in the matter being to aid Said Servants to obtain an honest Support, with the interest of said Sum of money in accordance with the laws of Missouri.

Sixth—It is my will and desire that the Sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000) be given and paid to my brother Marshall Basye (E.66).

Seventh—It is my will and desire that the Sum of three thousand dollars (\$3000) be given and paid to my nephew, Alexander Robinson (F.155).

Eighth—It is my will and desire that the Sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) be given and paid to the children and grandchildren of my brother Thomas Basye (E.67) who may be living at my death to Share and Share alike.

Ninth—It is my will and desire that the Sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) be given and paid to the children and grandchildren of my brother Alfred Basye (E.69) who may be living at my death, to Share and Share alike.

Tenth—It is my will and desire that the Sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) be given and paid to the children of my niece Elizabeth Long who may be living at my death, to Share and Share alike.

Eleventh—It is my will and desire that the Sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) be given and paid to the children of my brother James Basye (E.68) by his wife Ellis who may be living at my death to Share and Share alike.

Twelfth—It is my will and desire that the Sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) be given and paid to my nephews John Basye (F.141) and Alfred Basye (F.140) to Share and Share alike.

Thirteenth—It is my will and desire that the residue of my estate, both real and personal, after payment of Said Specific legacies and all incidental costs of the administration thereof, be divided and distributed in equal portions among the following relations, each to take Share and Share alike, to wit—My Brother, Marshall Basye (E.66), My nephew Alexander Robinson, the children and grandchildren of my brother Thomas Basye (E.67) who are living at my death, the children and grandchildren of my brother Alfred Basye (E.69) living at my death, the children of Said Elizabeth Long living at my death, the children of my brother James Basye (E.68) by his wife Ellis living at my death.

I hereby nominate and appoint Andrew King (F.150) of the city of St. Charles my executor to perform the duties and trusts of this my will, having entire confidence in his good faith and capacity to execute the Same. In testimony whereof I have Signed my name at the bottom of each page hereof this 26th day of April in the year 1858.

Signed and sealed Elizemond Basye (Seal)

Published and declared by the above-named Elizemond Basye as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

O. G. Cates, H. Clay Hart.

The foregoing will was filed May 6, and was proved by the witnesses on May 7th and May 17, 1858, and admitted to probate May 17, 1858. The will is recorded in "Book F" at page 197, in the Probate Court at St. Louis, Missouri. The estate is number 5229. Letters testamentary were granted to Andrew King, and notice of his appointment was published in the *Missouri Republican*. His bond was \$40,000.00. The inventory was filed June 12, 1858, and the personal property was

appraised June 20, 1858, at \$2077.35, and income was subsequently added. The executor filed his report December 22, 1865, showing sale of the real estate for \$22,500. Final settlement was filed December 29, 1870, and notice was published in the *Missouri Republican* beginning February 4, 1870. Many receipts are on file from the legatees or their legal representatives, and also from the slaves named in the will. The slaves were freed effective at his death, and thereafter adopted his family name some of these spelling it, however, Basye.

Among the papers in the estate of Elizamond Basye, in the Probate Court, at St. Louis, Missouri, is an original affidavit made by Elismon F. Basye (F.139) on April 11, 1874 as follows :

“State of Kansas }
Miami County } ss.

Elismond Franklin Basye, of lawful age, being first duly sworn according to law, says that his name is Elismond Franklin Basye, and that he is twenty-four years of age. That he resides in Miami County, Kansas. Affiant further says that his father's name was James Basye and that said James Basye died about twenty years ago. That his mother's name was Elizabeth Ellis before she was married to said James Basye. That Elizamond Basye, deceased, who resided at the time of his death in Manchester, St. Louis County, State of Missouri, was his uncle and was his father, James Basye's (E.68) brother. Affiant says that he has a brother by the name of Edmon Basye, and that his brother Edmon Basye and this affiant were the only children of James Basye by his wife Ellis living at the time of said Elizemond Basye's (E.63) death. That said Elizemond Basye in his last will and testament bequeathed to this affiant and his brother Edmon Basye (F.138) the sum of \$500.00, besides a share in the balance of his estate after paying the legacies therein specified, but affiant says that neither this affiant nor his brother Edmond Basye ever received any portion of what was bequeathed to them by said Elizemond Basye. That there is now due them the said sum of \$500.00 and their proportion of the residue of said estate after paying the legacies in said will specified and interest on said sums from the date of the final settlement of said estate in the Probate Court of St. Louis County, Mo.

Elismon F. Basye

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this eleventh day of April, 1874.

J. A. Hoag, Notary Public.”

(LS)

Also Edmon[d] Basye (F.138) makes an almost identical affidavit dated May 14, 1874, in Henry County, Missouri. He says he is also twenty-four years old. Also Elizabeth Brown (E.68) makes a similar affidavit as their mother and that she was the wife of said James Basye. She lived then, March 12, 1874, in Linn County, Kansas.

“Deed Book Z,” pages 325-326, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Elizemond Basye to Robert Clark, dated November 9, 1832, \$714, the land allotted to Elizemond Basye in the estate of Elizamond Basye (D.25) deceased, being Lot 4, but describing it by metes and bounds. Elizamond Basye witnessed a deed from Elizamond Basye. See under D.25: Elizamond Basye purchased personal property by Bill of Sale from Nancy Basye. See under D.25. And also bought personal property from the estate of Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. Valentine S. Peyton was appointed guardian for Elizemond Basye (E.63), a minor, Nov. 7, 1825. See under D.25. Elizamond Basye (E.63) was appointed administrator of the estate of Elizamond Basye

(D.25), Dec. 1, 1845. See under D.25. And was also the administrator of the estate of his mother, Nancy Basye. See under D.25. Granville Basye makes a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under E.62. Marshall M. Basye makes a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under E.66. James Basye makes a Bill of Sale and a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under E.68. Alfred Basye makes a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under E.69. Valentine S. Peyton and Elizabeth, his wife, make a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under E.70. Nancy M. Fleming made a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under E.73. Alexander L. Robinson made a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under F.155. Charles T. Herndon and Mary, his wife, made a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under F.160. Ben F. Collier made a deed to Elizamond Basye. See under F.163.

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Shelby County, Vol. II, page 666, under head of land entries in Pickaway township, Shelby County, Illinois. Says: "On the 25th of July, 1834, *Elizemond* (Elizemond) Basye entered the Southwest quarter of Section 35, 160 acres." For administration at St. Louis, Missouri on the Estate of Marshall M. Basye, legatee under the will of Elizamond Basye, see under E.66. Elizamond Basye donated the ground and subscribed one hundred dollars towards the erection of a church building thereon for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as appears in the administration proceedings on his estate. In "Book Q5," at pages 127-128, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from Elizemond Basye to Robert M. Hanna, dated October 18, 1850, acknowledged and recorded October 29, 1850, consideration \$10.00, conveying two and one-half acres in Section 1, Township 44, Range 4 East, in St. Louis County, Missouri. In "Book C6," at pages 602-603, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed dated January 31, 1852, from William E. Wheeler and Hannah M. Wheeler, his wife, as heir of John B. Wheeler, deceased, conveying to Elezemond Basye, for \$800.00, the undivided one-half interest in West Half of the Northwest Quarter section 6, township 44, range 5 east, in St. Louis county, Missouri. In "Book D6," at pages 389-390, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from Robert M. Mason and Lydia B. Mason, his wife, and Charlotte M. Lockwood, heirs of John B. Wheeler, deceased, to Elizemond Basye, for \$800.00, conveying the other undivided one-half interest in the land last above described, and other land. In "Book F6," at page 105, in the Recorder of Deeds office, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed dated December 25, 1851, acknowledged and recorded January 7, 1852, from Elezemond Basye to Robert M. Hanna, conveying, for \$85.00, 5 acres, 2 roods and 27 poles in Section 7, township 44, range 5 east, in St. Louis county, Missouri. In "Book H6," at pages 83-84, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from Elizemond Basye to Thomas Y. Brent, of Kentucky, trustee for Elizabeth Hart, conveying, for \$1220.00, two tracts of land in township 44, range 4, St. Louis county, Missouri. In "Book K6," at page 45, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, is shown a deed from William W. Bassett, trustee, to Elizemond Basye, dated November 2, 1852, conveying, for \$126.00, land in the village of Manchester, St. Louis county, Missouri.

E. 64. NEWTON TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).
 b. ———. d. ———. Never married.

Newton Taylor Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was a physician. He went to California about 1849. He was a Confederate soldier, enrolled in the 3rd Texas Cavalry. After the Civil War he went to Old Mexico and became a Surgeon in the Mexican Army. He went away from home early

and not being heard from was *presumed* to be dead. See the recital of his decease in the deed from his brother, Marshall M. Basye (E.66) to another brother Elizamond Basye, (E.63), dated January 3, 1846. But he was not dead.

Record of Matriculations from 1819-20 to 1842-43, at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. No. 61. Shows that Newton Basye matriculated in 1828-9. No record of graduation. His home is given as Bourbon County, Kentucky. "Deed Book 36," pages 462-463, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from James M. Arnold, Commissioner appointed by Court, conveys the interest of Newton T. Basye an heir of Elizamond Basye (D.25), deceased, to Robert Clark, \$1.00, Lot No. 5 in the division of the estate of Elizemond Basye, deceased, dated August 23, 1834. Newton T. Basye is mentioned in the settlement of the estate of Elizamond Basye. See under D-25. Valentine S. Peyton was appointed guardian for Newton Basye a minor, Nov. 7, 1825. See under D-25.

E. 65. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Elizemond Basye D.25).

b. ————. d. 1845. m. ——— Collier (a widow).

Edmond Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Among those who knew him he was known as "Captain." He was a man of great energy and dash. See his name mentioned in a letter written by Taylor Basye (E.56). Edmond Thomas Basye (F.126) says Edmond Basye (E.65) moved to Shelbyville, Illinois, about 1832, and died there about 1845. He was in the Black Hawk Indian War. *Pioneer Record and Reminiscences of the Early Settlers and Settlement of Ross County, Ohio*, at page 67, shows that Edmund Bayse was an Innkeeper in early days in Buckskin Township, Ross County, Ohio. Page 131 shows that Edmond Basye was a hotel keeper in early days at Chillicothe, Ohio, in Sciota Township. He is buried at Shelbyville, Illinois. *Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32 and in the Mexican War, 1846-8*, at page 191 shows that Edmund Basye was a private in Capt. William Moore's Company of the Odd Battalion of Mounted Volunteers of Illinois in the Black Hawk War. He was enrolled June 2, 1831. His residence then was Belleville, Illinois.

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Vol. 41 (1943) page 50, in an article entitled a "Memoir of Lexington and Its Vicinity," by William Leavy, says that "Edmund Bayse, M.D., Bourbon Co., dec'd" attended Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, 1808-1809. And on page 317, says: "The Declaration of War in 1812 seemed to stir every heart in Kentucky. Capt. Nath'l G. E. Hart's Volunteer Infantry Company formed mainly of citizens of Lexington and students of the University carried with them the hearts and hopes of very many people here. A number of his Company were my fellow students Edward Bayse¹⁰³ of a different Company."

Edmond Basye was a First Lieutenant in Capt. William Garrard's cavalry troops to fight the Indians in the War of 1812. He was wounded and frost-bitten.

History of Kentucky, Vol. II, page 76, says:

"Capt. Garrard's Troop. We copy the 'Muster roll of a troop of volunteer state dragoons, for twelve months, under command of Captain William Garrard, of Major James V. Ball's squadron, in the service of the United States from date of the last muster (October 31, 1812) to the 31st December, 1812, inclusive,' with the remarks appended to each name. The roll is certified as correct, and the remarks as 'accurate and just,' by the officers. The roll will awaken old reminiscences, and will be examined by many of our readers with great interest."

¹⁰³Should be Edmond Basye.

Then follows a list of the officers which includes: "Edmund Basye, 1st Lieut., frost bitten and wounded." The same publication, Revised and printed in 1924, Vol. II, page 76, shows Edmund Basye, 1st Lieut., was frost bitten and wounded. The index shows *Edward* but the text shows *Edmund*.)

Historical Sketches of Kentucky, page 199, quotes the above from the History of Kentucky.

History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky, shows: at pages 75-76: "Collins gives the following list of a company that went from Bourbon County [Kentucky, to do military service]: William Garrard, Captain; Edmund Basye, First Lieutenant; David M. Hickman, Second Lieutenant; Thomas H. McClanahan, Cornet; &c &c." and states that Lieut. Basye and others were wounded. "These casualties occurred between October 31 and December 31, 1812, inclusive." The original muster roll and minutes of the Military Commissioners Frankfort, Kentucky, June 13, 1812, on page 20, shows that on August 5, 1812, Edmund Basye was 1st Lt. in the troop of Cavalry in the 4th Brigade, (William Garrard, Jr. was Captain), 45th Regiment. "*A Dictionary of All Officers, Who Have Been Commissioned Or Have Been Appointed And Served, In The Army of the United States, Since the Inauguration of Their First President, in 1789, to the First January, 1853, With Every Commission of Each, Including the Distinguished Officers of the Volunteers and Militia of the States, Who Have Served In Any Campaign, Or Conflict With An Enemy, Since That Date; And of the Navy and Marine Corps, Who Have Served With the Land Forces: Indicating the Battle, In Which Every Such Officer Has Been Killed, or Wounded, And the Special Words of Every Brevet Commission,*" at page 58, says: "Edmund Basye (Ken[tucky] Cornett in Garrard's Co. Volr. Caval. and Fst. Lt. 18 July '12: Wound. in Action under Col. J. B. Campbell, with Mississinewa Indns. 18 Dec. '12. [1812]." The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows that Edmond Basye, also Baysee, Basey, also Edmund, Ed., Edwd, and E.) enlisted in Capt. William Garrard, Jr., of the 4th Brigade Kentucky Militia. 1st Lieut. Light Dragoons. Later commanded by Maj. James V. Ball, later Lieut. Col. James V. Ball. \$33.33½ per month.

August 20, 1812—August 20, 1813.

Roll dated Newport, Kentucky.

December 31, 1812, card says "Frost bitten and wounded." Among original papers on file is account for \$41.60 with his signature "Edm. Basye, 1st Lieut." Another for \$55.00, another for \$48.60, another for \$22.00 which he signs as "Edmond Basye, 1st Lt. T[roop] V[olunteer] L. D." January 16, 1813. Another for \$5.33 for services as Brigade Quartermaster, another for \$17.76½, another for \$4.80, another for \$5.33-⅓, another for \$85.71, dated September 2, 1813, another for \$25.80.

The Western Citizen, a newspaper published at Paris, Kentucky, shows in its issue of April 3, 1823, among the letters uncalled for, a letter addressed to Dr. Edmond Basey.

"Deed Book F," pages 124-125, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from John Jackson and Nancy, his wife, to Edmond Basye of Bourbon County, Kentucky, dated December 7, 1807, Lot No. 85 as marked on the plat of the town of Paris, \$100.

Edmond Basye was given power of Attorney by his father, Elizamond Basye, to transact business in Virginia. See under D.25. "Deed Book K," pages 250-252, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from James Garrard, Senr., and Elizabeth, his wife, to Edmund Basye, dated May

4, 1814, Lots 80 and 81, as marked on the plat of the town of Paris, \$300. "Deed Book K," pages 519-520, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Edmond Basye and Elizmond Basye (D.25) and Nancy Basye, his wife, to Samuel Williams, dated September 15, 1814, \$2000, 150 acres in Bourbon County. Witnessed by Thomas Easten and Thomas Basye (E.67). For acknowledgment of this deed by Nancy Basye, see Book M, page 275. "Deed Book N," pages 15-16, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Edmond Basye of Ross County, Commonwealth of Ohio, to Wesley Williams, dated November 1, 1817. Part of Lot 81 as marked on plat of the town of Paris, \$228. This deed was acknowledged by Edmond Basye before the Court of Bourbon County in person on November 5, 1817. "Deed Book N," pages 8-9, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Edmond Basye of Ross County, Commonwealth of Ohio, to George Standiford, dated November 1, 1817, \$310. Part of Lot 80 as marked on plat of Town of Paris. Acknowledged in Bourbon County by Edmond Basye before the Court in person on November 4, 1817.

"Deed Book I," pages 28-29, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows :

"Know all men by these presents, that whereas I Edmond Basye of the County of Bourbon and Commonwealth of Kentucky, did some time past, constitute and appoint a certain Daniel Kain of the Town of Williamsburg in the state of Ohio, and certain Benjamin Beasly of Adams County in the state aforesaid, my attornies in fact with power to sell, each of them a certain tract of land in said State of Ohio, and binding myself to pay each of them a certain commission on the amount of monies received by them for the sales of the said lands.—Now know ye that for divers good causes and considerations me hereunto moving. I have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do by these presents nominate constitute and appoint John B. Raine of the County of Bourbon and State of Kentucky my true and lawful attorney for me in my name to ask demand and receive of my aforesaid attornies in the State of Ohio all sum or sums of money, which they or either of them may have received for the sale of the whole or any part of said tracts of land; which they are respectively authorized to dispose of as aforesaid, or any sum or sums of money which they or either of them may hereafter receive for the sale of the whole or any part of said tracts of land; and I do moreover authorize and empower my said attorney John B. Raine to adjust and settle with my said Agents in the State of Ohio, the amount of Commission they or either of them may be entitled to, on any money received by them for the sale of the whole or any part of said land, as aforesaid, pursuant to a written agreement existing between myself upon that subject—and to give said Agents receipts and acquittances for any monies which he may receive for them, which said money when received by said Raine, I do hereby authorize him to appropriate in discharge of my just debts, as far as may be necessary.

"And lastly I do authorize and empower my said attorney John B. Raine to make conveyance for the whole or any part of said tracts of land in the State of Ohio, and which my attornies resident in that State may have sold or hereafter may sell with such covenants, warrantees and conditions on my part as he said Raine may think proper to make.—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Edm Basye (seal)

Witnesses present

Bourbon County, Clerks Office Sct. August 13th 1812.

"This letter of attorney from Edmund Basye to John B. Raine, was this day acknowledged before me by the said Basye as his act and deed and was duly recorded in this office.

Attest: Thomas P. Smith D.P.B.C."

"Deed Book N," pages 9-11, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Edward C. Owings and Benjamin Mills, to Edmund (and Edmond) Basye of Ross County, State of Ohio, dated November 4, 1817, Lots 85 and 86 as marked on plat of town of Paris, \$19. "Deed Book N," pages 11-12, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Edmond Basye of Ross County, Commonwealth of Ohio, to Frederick Loring, Lot 86 as marked on plat of town of Paris, \$210. Acknowledged in Bourbon County by Edmond Basye before the Court, on November 4, 1817. "Deed Book N," pages 12-13, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Edmond Basye of Ross County, Commonwealth of Ohio, to Frederick Loring, dated November 4, 1817, Lot 85 as marked on plat of town of Paris, \$152. "Deed Book N," pages 40-41, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Edmund Basye of Ross County, Commonwealth of Ohio, to William Cochran dated November 1, 1817, part of Lot 80 as marked on plat of town of Paris. \$303. Acknowledged by Edmund Basye personally on November 13, 1817. "Deed Book N," pages 50-51, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Edmund Basye of Ross County, Commonwealth of Ohio, to Miles Gallagher, dated November 1, 1817. Part Lot 81 as marked on plat of town of Paris, \$210. Edmond Basye witnessed a deed from Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. Edmond Basye witnessed a deed from Valentine S. Peyton and wife to Elizamond Basye. See under E.70.

E. 66. MARSHALL McCLANAHAN BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. 1808. d. 1860. m. Margaret McClanahan Thornton, 1833.
b. about 1815. d. July 28, 1892.

Their children: F.121, F.122, F.123, F.124, F.125, F.126, F.127.

Marshall McClanahan Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was a physician. Married Margaret McClanahan Thornton, his third cousin, daughter of General W. F. Thornton, formerly of Alexandria, Virginia, but afterwards of Bourbon County, Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky, at or near Paris. The Thorntons and the Basyes lived on adjoining plantations in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Soon after his marriage he moved to Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1834. He went to California in 1849, and was there in 1851-1852. He settled near Dallas, Texas, in 1856, where he died. His family returned to Shelbyville, Illinois, after the Civil War. His wife Margaret died at Shelbyville, Illinois, about July 28, 1892 and was buried there July 30, 1892. Marshall Basye purchased personal property by Bill of Sale from Nancy Basye. See under D.25. He also bought personal property from the estate of Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. Valentine S. Peyton was appointed guardian for Marshall Basye, a minor, November 7, 1825. See under D.25.

"Deed Book Y," pages 41-42, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Marshall M. Basye to Elizimond (also Elizemon) Basye (E.63), dated November 1, 1830, all his interest in the tract of land that was allotted to Nancy Basye (D.25) as her dower in the lands of Elizemon Basye

(D.25), deceased. Recites that Marshall is one of the children and heirs of said Elizemond Basye. Possession to be given at the termination of the dower estate, \$200. This deed is signed by both parties. "Deed Book 32," pages 421-422, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Marshall M. Basye and Margaret M. Basye, his wife, to William Wright, dated May 9, 1834, \$2207.90. The lots or tracts allotted to Marshall M. Basye and Alexander L. Robinson (F.155) in the division of his father's estate. Recites that Alexander L. Robinson's tract was subsequently sold by Comr. to said Marshall. "Deed Book 41," pages 385-386, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed dated January 3, 1846, from Marshall M. Basye, of Shelby County, Illinois, to Elizmond Basye (E.63) \$726, all undivided interest in the dower tract laid off to his mother in the lands of Elizmond Basye, Senior (D.25), deceased, and all interest in the slaves allotted to Nancy Basye, dec'd., as dower. And all future interest. Also all interest derivable from Newton T. Basye (E.64), deceased. Acknowledged in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on January 5, 1846.

In the Probate Court, at St. Louis, Missouri, is found the Estate of Marshall M. Basye, deceased, Estate No. 7241, because of the legacy in the will of Elizamond Basye (E.63). Wm. A. Hargadine was appointed Administrator, and on December 15, 1865 filed affidavit giving the names of the heirs of Marshall Basye as follows: Margaret M. Basye (E.66), widow, residing in Shelbyville, Shelby County, Illinois; W. F. T. Basye (F.125), Mary (F.124), wife of ———, and Edmond H. Basye (F.126) (should be Edmond T. Basye), Thomas M. (F.121), (should be Thomas T. Basye) and Anna Basye (F.123), children of deceased, residing in said Shelbyville. The above named heirs gave Power of Attorney, dated September 14, 1866, to William F. T. Thornton, of Shelbyville, Illinois, to recover the moneys from the Elizamond Basye estate. This Power of Attorney describes said Marshall M. Basye as late of Dallas County, Texas. This is signed Wm. F. T. Basye (F.125), Mollie H. Walker (F.124) and Thomas Walker, Margaret M. Basye (E.66), and Margaret M. Basye (E.66) as guardian for Edmund T. Basye (F.126), Thomas T. Basye (F.121), and Anne M. Basye (F.123). This original Power of Attorney is in the files. Also, a certified copy of the letters of guardianship, dated August 28, 1866, issued by the County Court of Shelby County, Illinois, to Margaret M. Basye (E.66), appointing her guardian for Edmond T. Basye (F.126), aged 17 years on July 19, 1866; Thomas T. Basye (F.121), aged 12 years on October 2, 1866; and Anne M. Basye (F.123), aged 9 years on May 7, 1866, children of Marshall M. Basye, deceased, and heirs of the estate of Elizemond Basye (E.63), deceased, late of St. Louis County, Missouri. (Original guardianship papers are on file here.) Wm. A. Hargadine filed bond for \$10,000. Inventory filed December 18, 1865, includes the legacy of \$5,000 and one slave man named Anthony Lucas. Final settlement filed September 7, 1869, and order made September 8, 1869. There is an order dated ———, 1860, at Dallas County, Texas, from M. M. Basye (E.66), attested by Margaret M. Basye (E.66) to A. King (F.150) to pay \$1,000 out of his legacy to Wm. F. Thornton. Original depositions are on file showing that among other things Marshall M. Basye was in the cattle business and had bought cattle to ship to Texas, for which he gave his note which is presented for allowance against the legacy to Marshall M. Basye. Proof of publication of the notice of grant of letters in the *Missouri Republican* beginning December 22, 1865, shows appointment of William A. Hargadine as Administrator on December 15, 1865. Notice of final settlement was published in same paper beginning July 26, 1869, *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, and History of Shelby County*, at pages 996-997, in the biographical sketch of General William F. Thornton, names his six children including Margaret, who married Marshall Basye.

In the County Clerk's office, Shelby County, Illinois, in "Will Record Book A," page 49, is shown the Will of William F. Thornton as follows:

"Last Will and Testament of William F. Thornton, Deceased: I make the following as my last Will and Testament: I give, devise & bequeath unto my beloved wife, and my daughters, *Margaret* and *Eliza*, for and during their several lives, the house and lots where I now reside, and the carriage horses and all personal property and household furniture in and about said residence to be held by them, respectively, so long as each of them may live, and upon their death I direct that all which may remain of said property shall belong to my heirs equally. I do hereby give and devise to my wife Twenty-five thousand Dollars, and to my daughters *Margaret* and *Eliza*, Fifteen Thousand Dollars each, and to my grandson, *William G. Thornton*, a note on *Cook* and *J. W. Johnson*, and *A. Thornton*.

I do hereby direct that all gifts and advancements and charges made by me on my books and papers, to any of my children, shall be adjusted and cancelled, so that there shall be no charge made or held by me against any of them, and all such charges and advancements I give to the said children. All my real estate not hereinbefore mentioned I give, devise and bequeath to my heirs at law to be equally divided between them, and to their heirs and assigns forever.

I do hereby appoint my wife *Ann*, and my daughter *Margaret* [E.66] and my son *William*, executors of this my Will.

I do hereby direct that *John A. Pfeiffer* shall go on as heretofore in the banking business, only for the purpose of winding up the said business.

It is my will specially that my heirs at law shall have an equal portion of all my real and personal estate.

The erasures and interlineations made before signing,

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, 1873.

W. F. Thornton.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by said W. F. Thornton as his last Will and Testament in our presence, and we, at his request and in his presence have signed our names as witnesses.

J. A. Pfeiffer, Anthony Thornton."

State of Illinois }
Shelby County } ss

Oath of Executors.

In the Estate of William F. Thornton. In the County Court in the October Term, A.D. 1873.

We, and each of us, do solemnly swear that this writing contains the true and last Will and Testament of the within named William F. Thornton, so far as we know or believe, and that we will well and truly exercise the same by paying first the debts and then the legacies mentioned therein so far as his goods and chattels will thereunto extend and the law charges us; and that we will make a true and perfect inventory of all such goods and chattels, rights and credits, as may come to our hands or knowledge, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, and render a fair and just account of our executorship when required by law, to the best of our knowledge and abilities, so help us God.

Subscribed this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1873, in open Court before me.

J. W. Lloyd, Clerk.

Ann Thornton, Margaret M. Basye [E.66], William W. Thornton."
Peter Flemming, Judge.

In the office of the Circuit Clerk of Shelby County, Illinois, in "Chancery Record 2" at page 449 and pages 481 to 487, appears a suit in partition brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye, deceased, to the October term, 1892, and the Court on October 18, 1892, rendered an interlocutory decree and appointed three commissioners to make partition, as follows :

State of Illinois }
Shelby County } sct.

Bill for Partition.

Thomas T. Basye (F.121), Mary M. Basye (F.127), Anna M. Biser (F.123), Mollie H. Walker (F.124), Mattie Basye (G.333), William M. Basye (G.332), for themselves, and Nannie T. Basye (G.334) by her Guardian and next friend Thomas M. Thornton, and Thomas M. Thornton Administrator of Margaret M. Basye, deceased, Complainants ex parte.

And now on this day come the complainants, by Anthony Thornton their Solicitor, and it appearing to the Court here that said Nannie T. Basye was an infant under the age of her legal majority, the Court on motion of complainants' Solicitor appointed H. J. Hamlin, Esq., Guardian Ad Litem for said infant, to protect her interests herein. And thereupon, this cause coming on for a final hearing upon the bill of the complainants, together with the exhibits and testimony taken in open Court, and said infant was represented in person by her guardian ad litem, and the oral testimony of Anthony Thornton, a witness, produced, sworn and examined in open court, who testified as follows, viz. :

That he knew the deceased, Margaret M. Basye, and her children and heirs; that they are correctly set forth in said bill; that she died intestate on the ——day of August, 1892, seized in fee of the lands and real estate in bill mentioned, and that it was for the interest of said minor to hold her land in severalty, and it was proved that Edmond Basye (F.126), one of the children of said deceased, had conveyed his interest in said real estate to complainant Mary M. Basye, and the exhibits, files and proofs, and the cause having been argued by counsel and the Court being fully advised in the premises, on consideration thereof, doth find :

That the allegations in said bill contained are true as therein stated; that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject-matter of this cause and has jurisdiction of the parties in the cause; and that the equity of this cause is with the complainants; and that on ——day of August, A.D. 1892, one Margaret M. Basye, late of said Shelby County and State of Illinois, departed this life intestate, leaving Thomas T. Basye, Anna M. Biser, Mollie H. Walker, William M. Basye, Mattie Basye, and Nannie T. Basye and Edmond T. Basye, are the only heirs at law, her surviving, and it was shown by a deed from said Edmond T. Basye to Mary M. Basye that he had conveyed all his interest in said lands and real estate, in said bill mentioned, to said complainant Mary M. Basye, and she is entitled to his share.

That at the time of her death said Margaret M. Basye was seized in fee simple of the following real estate, to-wit: (here follows a list of all her lands in Shelby County, Illinois)

And it was further proved to the Court and the Court did find from the evidence that said Margaret M. Basye, in her life time, had bargained and sold certain lots in the Town of Herrick, hereinafter described, to the persons hereinafter named, and had executed to them and each of them, certain bonds obligating herself and her heirs to convey said lots to said persons respectively, upon the payment of the purchase money, and upon compliance with the terms of said bonds, and that the purchase money for said lots amounts to _____ dollars, and that some of said purchasers are willing and ready to pay said purchase money and the Court doth find that the fee in said lots is in the complainants, heirs of said Margaret M. Basye, deceased, and the equitable title is in the following persons who hold bonds for deeds from said deceased, to the following lots: (here follows a description of a number of lots in the Original Town of Herrick, and also in *M. M. Basye's First Addition to the Town of Herrick*, in Shelby County, Illinois).

And the Court doth find from the evidence that said Thomas T. Basye, Anna M. Biser, Mollie H. Walker, and Mary M. Basye, are each entitled to the one-fifth part of said premises, and that William M. Basye, Mattie Basye, and Nannie T. Basye, are each entitled to the one-third part of the one-fifth part thereof.

And it was further proved to the Court that the estate of said Margaret M. Basye, deceased, was indebted in the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-five and 65/100 Dollars, and there were no personal assets with which to pay the same.

And it was further proved to the Court that the said Margaret M. Basye derived title to the said real estate from the following source, viz., By inheritance from her father, William F. Thornton, and by partition among his heirs, in the Circuit Court of said County of Shelby.

And the Court doth further find that no other person or persons other than the complainants have any claim, interest in, or title to the said lands, or any part thereof, in possession, remainder, reversion or otherwise.

The Court doth therefore order, adjudge and decree that said Thomas T. Basye, Anna M. Biser, Mollie H. Walker and Mary M. Basye are each entitled to the one-fifth of said premises, in fee simple, and said William M. Basye, Mattie Basye, and Nannie T. Basye are each entitled to the one-third of the one-fifth part of said premises, in fee simple.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the said Thomas M. Thornton, Administrator of said Margaret M. Basye, deceased, upon full compliance with the terms and conditions of their several bonds, by the purchasers of said lots, in said Town of Herrick, is hereby empowered and authorized to make and execute to each of said purchasers and persons holding said bonds, or their assigns a good and sufficient deed, conveying to each of them all the title to said lots which were in said deceased, and which may be in her heirs.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that said Thomas T. Basye, Mary M. Basye, Anna M. Biser, Mollie H. Walker, William M. Basye, Mattie Basye, and Nannie T. Basye have and hold their respective shares in said premises in severalty, in accordance with their respective interests therein; and that George W. Keeler, David F. Richardson and Thomas J. Graybill, neither of whom appear to be connected with any of said parties either by consanguinity or affinity and are entirely disinterested, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to make partition of said premises; each

of said Commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation as required by law, and to go upon said premises and make division and partition of the said premises between the said Thomas T. Basye, Mary M. Basye, Anna M. Biser, Mollie H. Walker, William M. Basye, Mattie Basye and Nannie T. Basye, respectively assigning to each one of them a part thereof by metes and bounds, or other proper description, quality and quantity relatively considered; and that if deemed necessary they may employ a surveyor with necessary assistance to aid them, and if said Commissioners shall find that said premises are so circumstanced that a division and partition cannot be made without manifest prejudice to the parties in interest, they will fairly and impartially appraise the value of each piece or parcel of the said premises, and a true report make, under their hands and seals, to the Court during the present or at next term thereof, to which time this cause stands continued."

On October 25, 1892, the Commissioners made their first or preliminary report, and asked for additional time to make partition.

At the April term, 1893, the Commissioners filed their report showing the parts allotted to each of the parties.

On March 10, 1893, the Master in Chancery appointed to execute the decree of the Circuit Court, after due public notice, sold the lots in the Town of Herrick, Shelby County, Illinois, that had been sold on contract by Margaret M. Basye in her lifetime, but for which the deeds had not been made by her. These lots sold by the Master in Chancery were not of course included in the lands partitioned among the heirs of Margaret M. Basye. Some of these lots were in the Original Town of Herrick, and many of them were in "*M. M. Basye's First Addition to the Town of Herrick.*"

The Master in Chancery thereupon made his report to the Court and paid the net proceeds to Thomas M. Thornton, Administrator of the estate of Margaret M. Basye, deceased.

In the office of the Circuit Clerk, Shelby County, Illinois, the following deed records are shown: "Deed Book 3," page 383, deed dated June 2, 1838, from Caleb Shaw and Margaret Shaw to *Martial* M. Basye, of Shelby County, Ill., forty acres, for \$77.50. "Deed Book 3," page 516, deed dated October 12, 1838, from Anthony Thornton to Marshall M. Basye, of Shelby County, Ill., 260 acres for \$3000.00. "Deed Book 7," page 27, deed dated June 27, 1839, from William L. Ward and Sally Ward, his wife, to Marshall M. Basye, two city lots in Shelbyville, for \$251.50. "Deed Book 11," page 744, land patent from the State of Illinois to Marshall M. *Bayse*, dated Feb. 11, 1852, 160 acres, for \$200. This patent is issued as a duplicate and in lieu of a Patent issued December 3, 1836, which patent is said to have been lost or destroyed.

The records in the Circuit Clerk's office also show the Plat known as "MRS. M. M. BASYE'S FIRST ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS," filed October 29, 1885.

In the office of the Circuit Clerk, Shelby County, Illinois, the following deed records are shown: "Deed Book 17," pages 521-522, deed dated May 3, 1856, from Charles C. Scovil and Maria J. Scovil, his wife, to Margaret M. Basye, two lots in the city of Shelbyville, Ill., \$2000. "Deed Book 17," pages 604-605, deed dated May 22, 1856, from Charles C. Scovil and Maria J. Scovil, his wife, to *Martial* M. Basye, a lot in the city of Shelbyville, Ill., \$125.

E. 67. THOMAS BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. ————. d. 1858. m. Narcissa Elkins.

Their children: F.128, F.129, F.130, F.131, F.132, F.133.

Thomas Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Lived for a time near Lagrange and at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a physician. He moved from Kentucky to near Shelbyville, Illinois, about 1835, afterwards to Indiana, and then in 1847, moved to near St. Charles, Missouri, and later to Clay County, Missouri. Both he and his wife are buried in the cemetery at Barry, Clay County, Missouri.

Kentucky Records. Early Wills and Marriages, Copied From Court House Records by Regents, Historians and the State Historian, Old Bible Records and Tombstone Inscription, at page 29 shows that Thos. Basye was a witness to the Will of Mary M. Collier, dated February 25, 1835. Proved April, 1835. Bourbon County, Ky.

See the memoranda under F.133. See his name given in a letter written by Taylor Basye (E.56). Thomas Basye bought personal property from the estate of Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. Thomas Basye witnessed a deed from Edmond Basye and Elizamond Basye (D.25) to Samuel Williams. See under E.65.

The Western Citizen, a newspaper published at Paris, Kentucky, in its issues of Oct. 1 and Oct. 14, 1822, shows among the letters uncalled for, letters addressed to Thomas Basye.

E. 68. JAMES BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. ————. d. 1851. m. 1. Geronima Sanchez, about 1831.

b. ————. d. about 1842.

m. 2. Elizabeth Ellis, about 1843.

b. 1818. d. 1880 or Jan'y 16, 1883.

Their children: F.134, F.135, F.136, F.137, F.138, F.139.

James Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was a physician.

See his name given in a letter written by Taylor Basye (E.56). He moved to Shelbyville, Illinois, about 1832 and later to Cass County, Missouri. After his first wife's death (about 1842) he went back to Shelbyville, Illinois, and there married his second wife, Elizabeth Ellis. About 1831 he went to California and on his way married Geronima Sanchez, perhaps in New Mexico. After her death he married Elizabeth Ellis in Illinois, and then went back to Cass County, Missouri, where he lived on a farm on Basye Creek. Again he went to California in about 1850. From there in 1851 he took a steamer for home, carrying a large sum of money, said to be \$65,000.00, but he was never heard from. It is supposed he was drowned, murdered, or lost on the Isthmus. When he went to California the second time it is said he crossed the plains with six oxen, two milk cows, and one horse. His first wife was buried on the Cass County, Missouri farm.

About 1843-1844 James Basye made a trip back to Bourbon County, Kentucky. His brother Elizamond (E.63) visited him in Cass County, Missouri, about 1849 just before James went to California in 1850. In July, 1840, Hugh Parsons and wife gave a general warranty deed, recorded in "Book A" at page 154, to James Bayse, conveying the E½ of SW¼ and W½SE¼ of Sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 32, Cass County, Missouri. This was his home. In December 1849, James Bayse and wife Elizabeth D. Bayse gave a deed to the heirs of William F. Ellis, deceased, conveying land adjoining the Bayse land above described, thus

indicating that the Bayse and the Ellis families were neighbors. (Deed is recorded in Book "G" page 325, Cass County, Mo.) Later in 1853 Elizabeth D. *Bayse* (also spelled *Basey*) after her husband's death joined with others in giving a deed to the Ellis heirs conveying the Ellis property. (Deed is recorded in "Book G" page 403, Cass County, Mo.). In June 1869, Peter *Bayse* (F.136) gave a quit claim deed to Richard J. DeJarnett, recorded in Book I, page 126, Cass County, Mo., conveying his interest in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 20-43-32. The estate of Enos Ellis, deceased, probated in Cass Co., Mo., shows that Elizabeth D. *Basey* was one of his heirs. She was his daughter and the wife of James *Basye*. Elizabeth D. *Bayse*, after the death of her husband James *Basye*, married Isaiah Brown, and in 1860 brought a partition suit in Cass Co., Mo. against Edmond *Basey* (F.138) and *Elizmond Basye* (F.139), minors, to partition the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 20-43-32. The Court found the title to be in the two children subject to the widow's dower. The land was sold by the Sheriff to R. J. DeJarnett. "Deed Book 40," pages 267-268, in the County Clerk's Offices of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Bill of Sale dated October 30, 1844, from James *Basye* of Fayette County, Kentucky, to *Elizmond Basye* (E.63) \$300, all interest in the slaves of the estate of *Elizmond Basye* (D.25), deceased. "Deed Book 42," page 488, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from James *Basye* and Elizabeth D. *Basye*, his wife, of Van Buren County (now Cass), Missouri, to *Elizmond Basye* (E.63), dated March 28, 1848, all interest in the dower tract allotted to his mother in the estate of *Elizmond Basye*, Senior (D.25), deceased, containing about 90 acres. Acknowledged in Van Buren County, Missouri. James *Basye* bought personal property from the estate of *Elizmond Basye*. See under D.25. "Miscellaneous and Marriage Records, 1827-1854," Book 1, page 12, in the County Clerk's Office, Shelby County, Illinois, shows that James *Basye* and Elizabeth Ellis were married by B. W. Henry, date not given because the certificate was not returned. But the date was prior to March 3, 1844.

The Western Citizen, a newspaper published at Paris, Kentucky, in its issue of August 2, 1823, reports that James *Basye* exhibited 508 scalps of wood peckers. A bounty was paid for wood pecker scalps at that time.

See under E.63 for reference to an original affidavit by Elizabeth Brown, formerly Elizabeth *Basye*, widow of James *Basye* E.68.

E. 69. ALFRED J. BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. June 2, 1785. d. Nov. 10, 1856. m. Frances Wilton Robinson, 1806
b. May 19, 1792. d. Dec. 12, 1858.

Their children: F.140, F.141, F.142, F.143, F.144, F.145, F.146, F.147,
F.148, F.149, F.150, F.151.

Alfred J. *Basye* was born in Virginia. Some of his descendants say he was born in 1784. He was the oldest son of his parents. He studied medicine but never practiced. He was over six feet tall. Married Frances Wilton Robinson, his first cousin,—their mothers were daughters of Rev. William McClanahan whose wife was Mary Marshall, an aunt of Chief Justice John Marshall. It is said Alfred J. *Basye* was a second cousin of President William Henry Harrison and a third cousin of President Zachary Taylor. He was generally known by the title of "Major," acquired by rank in the Missouri Militia. Soon after his marriage he moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he witnessed a will. See his name given in a letter written by Taylor *Basye* (E.56), where Alfred is stated to be the oldest son.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XIII, pages 117-123 shows: "The will and codicil of Thomas McClanahan. Will dated May 4, 1807. Codicil dated September 12, 1808. Thomas McClanahan described as resident of Bourbon County, Kentucky. The will [not codicil] is witnessed by

"Elizemon Basey" [D.25]

"William Love"

"Alfred Basye" [E.69]

The will was proved by all three witnesses at the February term of Court, 1809. On page 117, it is said: "Thomas McClanahan was the son of William McClanahan of Westmoreland Co., Va., who made Will Sept 25, 1760. He was known as "Old Captain" Thomas McClanahan, Sr., to distinguish him from his son Thomas, Jr., and his nephew Thomas (the "Indian Fighter"). He married Margaret Strother. Left many records in Fauquier Co., Va., Culpeper Co., Va., and Bourbon Co., Ky. He was made Captain Fauquier Co. Militia. See Minute Book 1759-60, page 190. He was a member Kentucky Legislature 1793. His nephew, Thomas (1753-1845) known as the "Indian Fighter," was a son of Rev. William & Mary Marshall McClanahan." See under D.25.

Kentucky Court and Other Records, Vol. II, at page 19, shows that: *Elizemon Basey* (D.25), Wm. Love, and Alfred Bayse (E.69), were witnesses to the will of Thos. McClanahan, dated May 4, 1807, probated in Feb'y, 1809, in Bourbon County, Ky. From Kentucky he went to South Carolina seeking a place to locate, but soon returned to Kentucky, and sometime afterwards went to St. Louis, Missouri. *Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser*, a newspaper published in St. Louis, Missouri, July 3, 1818, page 3, column 3, under head of list of unclaimed letters in the Post Office, shows one addressed to "Alfred Basey." In 1819, he settled in Howard County, Missouri, coming in company with a number of McClanahans and other kinsmen and friends. Some of his kinsmen had preceded him to Howard County in 1818. Here he bought land and raised fine stock. Twice he was elected a member from Howard County of the lower house of the legislature of Missouri when it met at St. Charles, the capital in 1822 and 1824. *Missouri Intelligencer and Boons Lick Advertiser*, July 2, 1819, page 3, column 1, advertises a letter for Alfred Basye unclaimed at the Post Office at Franklin, Howard County, Missouri. *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XIV, pages 25-26 in an article entitled "Major Benjamin Holliday," says: "On August 16, 1823, at the age of thirty-seven years, Benjamin Holliday was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Basye [F.142] at Franklin, daughter of Capt. Alfred Basye and Frances Wilton Robinson. Captain Basye was representative from Howard County in lower branch of the General Assembly. He was Captain in the Missouri Militia and was afterward promoted to Major and filled other positions of trust." And in a footnote on page 26, says: "The Columbia Herald, under date of April 14, 1899, in chronicling marriages of seventy-five years ago, says: 'Married in August, 1826,¹⁰⁴ in Howard County, Missouri, Major Benjamin Holliday to Miss Eliza Basye [F.142] daughter of Captain Alfred Basye.'" *History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Missouri*, page 177 states that in Howard County "Alfred Basey, father-in-law of Judge George Miller, of Jefferson City, settled on the Turner farm in 1820, selling to Philip Turner in 1821." *History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri*, at page 88 states that Alfred Basye was one of the early settlers of Richmond Township, Howard County, Missouri, coming in 1820. And at page 117 states that A. Basye was a member of the House of Representatives of the Missouri General Assembly in 1822 and 1824, from Howard

¹⁰⁴Should be August 21, 1823.

County. "Deed Book 37," pages 368-370, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Alfred Basye of Cole County, Missouri, to Elisemond Basye (E.63), of Bourbon County, Kentucky, dated August 12, 1839, \$600, all interest in the "tract of land which was laid off to my mother for her dower in my father's land and which is now occupied as such by her," also the "dower slaves of my mother Nancy Basye (naming the slaves), and any additional or future interest in the estate not heretofore received by me. Alfred Basye was given Power of Attorney by Elizamond Basye (D.25) to transact business in Virginia. See under D.25. And also was given power of attorney by Elizamond Basye to transact business in Tennessee. See under D.25. Deed Records in Recorder's Office, Howard County, Missouri, show the following deeds: A mortgage from Alfred Basye (wife does not sign), dated Feb. 5, 1824, to McMannus and Payne, recorded in "Book H," page 298, on 80 acres in Sec. 20, T. 50, R. 16, and negroes. A warranty deed dated July 25, 1825, from Alfred Basye and wife Frances W., to Charles M. Cravens, recorded in "Book O," page 13, conveying lots in city of Fayette, Missouri. A mortgage dated March 8, 1826, from Alfred Basye (wife does not sign) to George Thompkins, recorded in "Book I," page 96, conveying negroes. A warranty deed dated March 13, 1826, from Alfred Basye and wife, Frances W., to Philip Turner, recorded in "Book I," page 129, conveying 115 acres in Sec. 20, T. 50, R. 16, Howard County, Missouri. A warranty deed dated March —, 1847, from Alfred (also spelled Alphred) Basye and wife, Frances W., to Nancy M. Lowery, recorded in "Book X," page 120, conveying about 40 acres of a New Madrid claim. A warranty deed from Alfred Basye, Sr., and wife, Frances W., of Jefferson City, Missouri, to Benjamin Watts, dated Oct. 26, 1841, recorded in "Book T," page 282, conveying 69 acres in Sec. 11, T. 50, R. 16, Howard County, Missouri. *Missouri Intelligencer*, March 18, 1820, page 3, column 4, states that Zach. Benson and Alfred Basye appraise a stray mare taken up by Gerard Robinson in Howard County, Missouri.—\$27.50. *Missouri Intelligencer*, August 14, 1821, page 3, column 4, reports that Alfred Basye and seven others as managers give notice of a public dinner to be given on the 25th of August, 1821, "free of expense." The object is to ascertain whether a majority of the people are favorable or unfavorable to the Act of the last Legislature establishing a loan office. *Missouri Republican*, September 18, 1822, page 2, column 4, gives "A list of the members of the next Legislature, chosen at the late election" for the Missouri House of Representatives, and that Alfred Basye was one of five elected from Howard County. *Missouri Intelligencer*, August 5, 1822, page 2, column 4, shows that Alfred Basye was one of the candidates from Howard County, Missouri, for Representative to the next Legislature. *Missouri Intelligencer*, August 13, 1822, page 3, column 1, shows that (among others) Alfred Basye was elected August 5, 1822, from Howard County, Missouri, as Representative to the next Missouri Legislature. *Missouri Intelligencer*, October 1, 1822, page 3, column 2, gives the official election returns and shows that (among others) Alfred Basye had been duly elected a Representative from Howard County, to the next Missouri Legislature. "Missouri Intelligence," January 7, 1823, shows a letter for Alfred Basye unclaimed at the Post Office at Franklin, Missouri. "Missouri Intelligencer," April 1, 1823, page 3, column 4, advertises 3 letters for Alfred Basye unclaimed at the Post Office at Franklin, Missouri. *Missouri Intelligencer*, July 8, 1823, page 2, columns 2 and 3, gives an account of the celebration of July 4, 1823, at Franklin, Missouri,—big parade—military—band—dinner—oration—and then states that David Todd was president and Alfred Basye and George Thompkins were vice presidents. Responses were made to toasts, among which was that of "Alfred Basye, Esq." *Missouri Intelligencer*, May 8, 1824, page 3, column 1, announces the candidacy of "Capt. Alfred Basye," of Howard County,

for Representative to the next Missouri Legislature. *Missouri Intelligencer*, July 3, 1824, page 3, column 5, announces the candidacy of "Capt. Alfred Basye," of Howard County, for Representative to the next Missouri Legislature. *Missouri Intelligencer*, July 24, 1824, page 3, column 3, makes the same announcement. *Missouri Intelligencer*, August 7, 1824, page 2, column 4, makes an unofficial announcement of the results of the election, naming [Alfred] Basye as elected, and showing he received the highest number of votes. *Missouri Intelligencer*, September 4, 1824, page 3, column 1, gives the official election returns, showing that Alfred Basye was elected Representative from Howard County to the next Missouri Legislature. *Missouri Intelligencer*, January 11, 1825, page 3, column 1, advertises a letter for Alfred Basye unclaimed at the Post Office at Fayette, Missouri. *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 14, 1826, page 3, column 5, advertises a letter for Alfred Basye unclaimed at the Post Office at Fayette, Missouri. *Missouri Republican*, August 16, 1824, page 3, column 1, under the head of "Election Returns" shows members elected to the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature, and that Alfred Basye was one of five elected from Howard County. *Missouri Republican*, September 6, 1824, page 3, column 3, gives the official election returns and shows that "Alfred Basye," among others, was duly elected to the 3rd General Assembly of Missouri. *Missouri Republican*, October 24, 1825, page 1, column 5, gives "Extracts from the minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Missouri Auxiliary Bible Society, held in the Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, October 3d, 1825," and then in a list of Branch Societies shows a Branch was organized October 5, 1824, at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, and that Alfred Basye was president.

Next he moved to Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, where he remained for a short time. He owned land in Boone County. Recorder of Deeds Office, Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, "Book F," page 241, shows warranty deed dated February 27, 1835, filed September 10, 1835, from Alfred Basye and Frances W. Basye, his wife, to Eli J. Ballenger, all parties being described as of Boone County,¹⁰⁵ Missouri, conveying the East half of Sec. 8, Twp. 47, Rng. 13, 320 acres, for \$1600. Also in same office, "Book H," page 1, shows a warranty deed dated January 26, 1837, filed January 26, 1837, from Alfred Basye and Frances W. Basye, his wife, to Geo. C. Keas, all parties being described as of Boone County,¹⁰⁵ Missouri, conveying Lot 166 and part Lot 167 in the Town of Columbia, Missouri, for \$1800. *History of Boone County, Missouri*, page 203, in telling of the first Agricultural Fair in Missouri, which was held in Boone County, in October, 1835, names "William Stone, Alfred Basye, and William Provines, Judges," to award the premiums for the best hogs exhibited.

In May, 1826, he moved to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he resided until his death. Here he owned several pieces of property, and built the first brick house at Jefferson City. The bricks were made by his slaves near Columbia, Missouri, and hauled to Jefferson City by ox team.

"Book A," at page 265, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cole County, Missouri, at Jefferson City, is found the following deed:

"This Indenture made and entered into this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, between Peter Bass, Commissioner of the City of Jefferson, of the one part, and Alfred Basye of the County of Howard and State of Missouri, of the other part, WITNESSETH: that the said Peter Bass, Commissioner as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars and Fifty

¹⁰⁵But at that date he lived in Jefferson City.

cents, paid to the former trustees of the City of Jefferson for the use of the State, the receipt whereof by them is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents does bargain, grant and sell unto the said Alfred Basye, his heirs and assigns forever, certain lots of ground in the said City of Jefferson, described and known in the plan of said City by No. 354, 357, 356, 358, 360, 361, 362, 317, 316, 321, 462, 344, 339, 340, 476 & 477, with their *appertainances*, to the said Alfred Basye, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Commissioner as aforesaid for and in behalf of the State of Missouri, shall and will truly by these presents warrant and forever defend the said lots of ground with their *appertainances*, to the said Alfred Basye, his heirs and assigns forever, against the claim of the State of Missouri and against the claim or claims of all and every person whatsoever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and date above written.

Peter Bass (Seal)

STATE OF MISSOURI COLE COUNTY) ss.

Be it remembered that on the fourteenth day of June in the year Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-seven, personally came Peter Bass, Commissioner of the City of Jefferson, personally known to me as the proper person whose name is *assigned* to the foregoing deed and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purposes therein expressed. Taken and certified date above.

Jason Harrison, Clerk of the Circuit Ct."

Recorded June 14, 1827.

Also "Book A," page 169, of the same records shows the following:

"Memorandum of an agreement between Alfred Basye and John C. Gordon witnesseth that John C. Gordon has agreed to build and complete a log house for said Basye of the following description, towit: The house to be 24 x 30 in the clear with a log partition in the middle one story high 9 feet in the clear, to be good sound logs of reasonable size, to have three stone pillars under each long side of sufficient size, good shingle roof of oak or walnut shingles, plain boxing on both sides of the house, four small windows in the gable ends, four doors and four twelve-light windows ten by twelve glass, plank partition across one of the rooms, lower floor to be laid square joint out of oake or ash plank, the upper floor of the same to be tongue and groove twelve feet wide and angling studs behind which a rough floor is to be laid, wash boards to be put down in all rooms, plain winding stairs with small closet under them, the doors and windows are to be cased with single architrave and batten door, all the work to be done in the same style of the house built by Charles Norwood in the City of Jefferson. Said Gordon is to furnish all the materials to complete the same as far as above named except the locks which said Basye is to furnish and the same is to be completed on or before the first day of March, 1826. For and in consideration of the work, said Basye is to [convey to] said Gordon three lots in the City of Jefferson known in the plan of said City by Nos. 344, 476, and 477, and have twenty thousand brick made and laid up in a building for said Gordon in the City of Jefferson between this time and the fifteenth of Sept. 1826, by said Gordon having the necessary preparations made to enable him to have the work done by that time all the work to be done in a good workmanlike manner and materials furnished by said Basye for said brick work and to pay sixty dollars

in cash to be paid when the work is done. In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 4th day of June, 1825.

John C. Gordon (Seal)

Alfred Basye (Seal)"

Witnesses: James Dunnica R. A. Ewing

Recorded 20 Feb. 1826. James Harrison, Clerk.

A History of Jefferson City, Missouri's State Capital, and of Cole County, at pages 369-370, shows:

Major Alfred J. Basye was of French Huguenot descent and was born in Virginia on June 2, 1785. He had many distinguished family connections, being a first cousin of John Marshall, a second cousin of William Henry Harrison and a third cousin of Zachary Taylor. On coming to Missouri Basye settled in Howard County which he represented in the legislature when St. Charles was temporary seat of government prior to 1826.

In 1826 he came to Jefferson City with his family and his possessions, which included sixty head of cattle, twenty horses and thirty negroes. He bought the block between Capitol Avenue and High Street and Jackson and Adams. On it he built a house of brick made by his slaves, near Columbia and hauled to Jefferson City by ox team. The first story of this house is still intact at 420 East Capitol Avenue. He bought considerable additional real estate in and near Jefferson City. A contract recorded in 1826 stipulates that John C. Gordon build a log house of certain specifications for Major Basye, for a consideration of three city lots and twenty thousand bricks. Two of these lots were at the Southeast corner of High and Madison, the other at the Southwest corner of Water and Monroe.

Major Basye served for a time as land commissioner, and was appointed postmaster by President Taylor. He was six feet six inches tall, and each of his eight brothers over six feet. He married a cousin, Frances de Wilton Robinson, who also had eight brothers over six feet tall. Mr. and Mrs. Basye had twelve children, eleven of whom lived to maturity and ten of whom married. The house famous for many years as the Basye mansion stood on the quarter block at the Southeast corner of the junction of Madison and Water Streets, across the street East from the Executive Mansion grounds. Here at an early date John C. Gordon ran the Rising Sun Hotel, so named because of the fine view from the East. Basye, through his father-in-law, Benjamin F. Robinson, bought the property in 1846. He enlarged the building and it became the residence of the Basye family. Later, Mrs. Basye conducted here a family hotel for the accommodation of State officers and legislators. Many distinguished Americans were her guests. [The above was contributed by Mrs. C. E. Dewey.]

He was elected by the Missouri Legislature, December 6, 1838, Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government. (See "*Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Missouri, 1838-1839*," page 90, where the vote is tabulated; and at pages 157-158, the following communication appears:

Mr. President laid before the Senate the following communication from the Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government, and the Auditor of Public Accounts;

City of Jefferson, Mo.,
January 1st, 1837.¹⁰⁸

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In compliance with a resolution passed by you, requiring the Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government and the Auditor of Public

¹⁰⁸Should be 1839.

Accounts, 'be and they are hereby required to report to the Senate during the present session, the condition of the fund appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly, to improve the grave yard, and what progress has been made in the work, and whether a further appropriation will be necessary.' We beg leave to remark that out of the sum of five hundred dollars, the amount appropriated for the purpose above named, there has been expended the sum of \$455.00 leaving a balance unexpended of \$45.00.

The whole is completed with the exception of hanging the gate and making the inscription on the tombs, both of which Mr. Crump, the undertaker of the work, has been paid for, and is ready to execute whenever he can get the necessary information for making the inscription.

A. J. Basye, Com. P. Govt., H. H. Baber, Aud. P. Act.

(Also see *Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, 1838-1839*, pages 84-88, where the vote is again tabulated). The *Laws of the State of Missouri, 1838-1839*, page 336, shows the following Resolution: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Missouri:—That the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of this State, in favor of Alfred Basye, for the sum of One Hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents in full satisfaction of said account." Approved, Feb. 8, 1939. *The Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Missouri, 1840-1841*, pages 428-429, show the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners Office, City of Jefferson, Mo. }
24th November, 1840. }

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, Commissioner of the Permanent seat of Government, begs leave to make the following report:

Received of G. W. Miller bonds on account of the sales of lots made
by him in the City of Jefferson, amounting to the sum of\$4,701.99
Collected and paid into the Treasury of the above bonds, including
interest on same, 510.87

Leaving the amount of the above bonds on hand,\$4,191.12

Amount of the sale of 35 in Lots and 8 out Lots in the City
of Jefferson, made on the 6th day of May, 1839, as
required by law,\$1,844.07

Amount of sale of the same number, on the 1st Monday in
September, 1839, less two, 2,321.60

Amount of the sale of 17 in Lots and 5 out out Lots, made
on the 4th of May, 1840, 1,393.82

Amount of the sale of 4 in Lots, on the 1st Monday in
September, 1840, 100.00

Amount of the sale of one block of Lots, as per special
act of the General Assembly, approved 13th Febru-
ary, 1839, 400.00

Making the aggregate amount of the sale of Lots for the
last two years,\$6,059.49

Collected and paid into the Treasury on account of the above sales,	\$2,176.62
Demands and vouchers against the State for moneys collected and paid out, which will be presented in due time for allowance, amounting to the sum of	185.29
	<hr/> 2,361.91
Leaving the amount of bonds on hand on account of the above sales ..	\$3,697.58
Received on account of the sale of wood remaining on hand at the close of the last Gen'l Assembly	28.62
Received on account of the rent of the log cabin remaining on the old State House lot,	8.00
	<hr/>
Making the amount received and on hand from this source,	36.62
	<hr/>
The aggregate amount of bonds remaining on hand it will be seen is, ..	\$7,888.70

It will be observed that the sale of Lots made on the 1st Monday in September, 1839, that two of the lots sold were forfeited by the purchaser, and that at the two succeeding sales there was not the usual number disposed of required by law to be sold, for the want of purchasers.

The act passed by the Legislature at its last session, requiring the Commissioner to procure a re-survey of the City of Jefferson, &c., has not been complied with, because no person could be found willing to undertake the work for the sum appropriated.

The act passed by the last General Assembly requiring the Commissioner to procure a well bound book, and to make a transcript of all the original sale of lots, etc., has been complied with, and the same is now in his office.

Permit me again, gentlemen, to call your attention to the importance of a re-survey of the City of Jefferson. It is important, when it is considered that the wood upon the unsold out lots is all that is regarded of much value, and that the first object with those who attempt a trespass, is to destroy the corner and line trees, thus rendering it impossible for the commissioner successfully to prosecute without the risk of incurring, at the expense of the State, the costs of such prosecutions, which I have known so frequently to happen, when the difficulty attending the same was much less than at present.

The undersigned would also remark concerning the Governor's house, that he had engaged workmen, who had been at work on the same, and have newly painted the front, and a great portion of the exterior, and some part of the interior of the same, one room of which has been newly papered, the fence painted anew, and a good portion of the work engaged to be done is yet unfinished, preferring rather to leave it to the action of your body as to the extent of such repairs, &c.

The undersigned has also leased the cabin standing upon the old State House lot, at the rate of two dollars per month.

Respectfully, yours,

ALFRED J. BAYSE,

Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government.

And again on January 11, 1841, he was a candidate for Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government, but was not elected. (See *Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, 1840-1841*, pages 236-240, where the vote is tabulated.) In the *Laws of the State of Missouri, 1843*, page 298, appears the following Resolution:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

1. That Alfred J. Basye, former commissioner of the Permanent seat of government, in the settlement of his account, shall be and he is hereby allowed the sum of (one) hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, monies by him expended for the use of the State while acting as said commissioner.

2. That said Basye shall file with the Auditor, receipts for the money so expended."

This act to take effect from its passage. Approved Feb. 27, 1843. And at pages 270-271, appears the following Resolution: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows: That the sum of forty-six dollars be and it is hereby appropriated to pay Jason Harrison, who was assignee of Alfred Basye, who was assignee of Joseph D. Grafton, and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State treasury for the said sum of forty-six dollars in favor of said Jason Harrison, the sum to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 6, 1843.

Alfred J. Basye and his wife Frances celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 142, page 105, states that Alfred Basye (1785-1856) married Frances Wilton Robinson (1792-1858). This same publication also mentions their daughter Frances Basye, F.149, (1833¹⁰⁷-88), who married Ambrose Reynolds (1821-1905). "Book B," at page 115, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Callaway County, Missouri, shows a warranty deed dated March 4, 1828, from Alfred Basye and Frances W. Basye, his wife, of Jefferson City, Missouri, to Thomas A. Smith, conveying the SW fol. ¼, 4-45-11, 133.77 acres, in Callaway County, \$409.00. This deed recites a certificate No. 1211 issued for a patent to his land, dated August 1, 1825.

He was appointed Postmaster at Jefferson City by President Taylor. For some years at Jefferson City, Major Alfred J. Basye and his wife kept the "Rising Sun" Hotel, which was the headquarters of many state officials and politicians.

History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, at page 230, says: "In June of this year [1843] County Clerk Parsons was ordered to procure iron for lightning rods, and have them placed on the Court house, while Rev. Dr. Goodrich, James Dunnica, William M. Kerr, John Curray, Reuben Garnett, Jason Harrison, Alfred Basye, and Hampton Boone were appointed a committee to take special care of the Court house [in Jefferson City,] in consideration of it being granted for the use of religious worship." And at page 281: "The hotels of Jefferson City in 1840 were" among others, "Basye's Rising Sun, on Madison Street."

¹⁰⁷Error. Should be about 1816. The marriage occurred in 1844 which would make her only 11 yrs. old when married.

Boonville Weekly Observer, November 29, 1856, on page 1, column 8; quotes from the "Jefferson Inquirer" as follows:—

"Another Pioneer Gone.—Maj. Alfred *Basey*, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this city, died on Sunday night last, after a long and protracted illness which he bore with christian resignation.

"Maj. *Basey* emigrated to this state from Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1818, and settled in Howard County. He was elected to represent that county, in the House of Representatives, two successive sessions, from 1822 to 1826, after which he moved to this city [Jefferson City, Mo.] where he haas resided ever since, beloved and respected by all. One by one are the pioneers and first settlers of our State called away, until soon there will not be one left." "Copied from 'Jefferson Inquirer.' "

[Memo.—The date of death named in the above obituary would make it Nov. 9, 1856, which is an error.] It should be Nov. 10.]

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXIX, No. 2, pages 141-143, says:

"An interesting family connected with the early history of Missouri was that of Major Alfred J. *Basye*. Major *Basye* was of French Huguenot descent and was born in Virginia on June 2, 1785. He was the first¹⁰⁸ cousin of Chief Justice John Marshall, a second cousin of President William Henry Harrison, and a third cousin of General Zachary Taylor.

"He represented Howard County in the second and third General Assemblies when St. Charles was the capital of Missouri. He moved to Jefferson City in 1826 and held the office of land commissioner. He later was appointed post master by President Taylor. His first property in the capital city was the four-hundred block on Main Street, running back to High Street, and his house, said to be the first brick residence in Jefferson City, was built of bricks made by his slaves near Columbia and hauled by ox team. Records in the Cole County court house tell of many other purchases of land, including the two-hundred block on the north side of High street, the tract known as Richmond Hill, and sixteen in-lots purchased from Peter Bass. In 1846, the *Basye* family moved to the north half of the one-hundred block of Madison street, opposite the Governor's Mansion. Here Mrs. *Basye* conducted a family hotel for the benefit of state officers and members of the legislature.

"Major *Basye's* wife was his first cousin, Frances de Wilton Robinson, whose brother, Alexander Robinson, was for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives. A large oil portrait of him hung upon the walls of the old Missouri capitol.

"Major and Mrs. *Basye* had twelve children, one of whom died in infancy. The eleven who lived to maturity were: Alfred, Susan, Nancy, Eliza, Louisa, Mary, Frances, Narcissa, Elizabeth, Margaret and John.

"Alfred was a doctor and married Mary¹⁰⁹ Walker, daughter of the State treasurer. He died of wounds and exposure in Texas while serving in the Confederate army.

"John, a captain in the Confederate army, was captured as a spy in the Union lines, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Upon the intervention of B. Gratz Brown (later governor of Missouri), a warm, personal friend of the family, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the military prison in Alton until the close of the war.

¹⁰⁸Error. Should be first cousin once removed.
¹⁰⁹Error. Should be Helen Walker.

"Susan married Charles Wray Stuart, a widower, son of Samuel Wray Stuart of Virginia, whose family was related to the Washingtons and the Lees.

"Nancy married Cyrus Stark, who published the first newspaper in Springfield, Missouri.

"Elize married Ben Holliday, who published at Old Franklin the first newspaper in Howard county.

"Louisa married George W. Miller, for many years circuit judge of the Jefferson City district.

"Mary married Dr. Moody Mansur, who must have been quite a catch, since he had graduated in Medicine from Harvard University, had seen service as an army surgeon in the Florida war, and had spent some time in Washington and Philadelphia.

"Frances married Ambrose D. Reynolds, only son of Governor Thomas Reynolds.

"Narcissa married Andrew King, who represented St. Charles county in the legislature and later served his district as congressman.

"Margaret married Captain Sinclair Miller, a representative in the legislature from Buchanan County.

"Elizabeth never married. She was the last surviving member of this interesting family. She had the distinction of having known personally every governor of Missouri from McNair to Dockery."

(The above article is based upon data obtained from Mrs. Leona Timmons of Carrollton, Missouri, and from the records of Cole County. Mrs. Timmons is a granddaughter of Major *Basye*, being the daughter of Frances *Basye* and Ambrose D. Reynolds. Mrs. Ann Stuart Dewey, the author of the article, is a great granddaughter of Major *Basye*, being the daughter of Rose Reynolds and John Hart Stuart, son of Charles Wray Stuart.)

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. V, page 179, says: "The following inscriptions are on monuments erected in Wodlawn Cemetery, Jefferson City" [Missouri].

"Alfred *Basye*, born June 2, 1785. Died Nov. 10, 1856."

"Frances W. *Basye*, born May 19, 1792. Died Dec. 12, 1858."

In "Book Y," at pages 77-79, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Calloway county, Missouri, is shown the Report of Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of Calloway county in a suit brought in November, 1866, entitled Elizabeth¹¹⁰ Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al., to partition lots 94, 95, and 96 in Jefferson City, Cole county, Missouri, belonging to the estate of Frances *Basey*, their mother. The Report was filed and approved April 4, 1867. The property was divided by the Commissioners into several tracts. Tract No. 1 was assigned to Ambrose Reynolds in right of his wife, Frances Reynolds (F.149). Tract No. 2 was assigned to Moody Mansur in right of his wife, Mary Mansur (F.146). Tract No. 3 was assigned to Elizabeth Holliday (F.142). Tract No. 4 was assigned to George W. Miller in right of his wife, Louisa Miller (F.143). Tract No. 5 was assigned to Andrew King in right of his wife, Narcissa B. King (F.150). Tract No. 6 was assigned to Francis B. Miller (G.410), Alfred B. Miller (G.409), and Margaret B. Miller (G.411), heirs of Margaret Miller, formerly Margaret *Basey*, now deceased (F.151). Tracts No. 7, 8, 9 and 10 were assigned to Susan Stewart (F.145) and Elizabeth *Basye* (F.148), jointly.

¹¹⁰This should be Eliza Holiday. Her sister was named Elizabeth. And it should be noted that John *Basye* (F.141) and Nancy *Basye* Stark (F.144) were not made parties to this suit.

E. 70. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Valentine S. Peyton, Jany, 18, 1805.

Their children: F.152, F.153, F.154.

Elizabeth Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. After her marriage to Valentine S. Peyton, she lived and died at Liberty, Missouri. *The House of Mansur*, page 105, says:—"The Basye, Taylor, Shelton, Collier, McClanahan, Peyton, Cocke, Marshall, Binns, and Ellis families intermarried in Virginia."

Valentine S. Peyton witnessed a deed from Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. He bought personal property from the estate of Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. and was appointed guardian for Elizamond Basye (E.63) Marshall Basye (E.66) and Newton Basye (E.64), minors. See under D.25. "Deed Book 33," page 294, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Bill of Sale from Valentine S. Peyton and Elizabeth, "late" Elizabeth Basye, wife of said Peyton, to Elizemond Basye, (E.63) all their interest in the estate of Elizemond Basye, (D.25), deceased, in respect to the dower tract and to certain slaves: Lydia, Yearl, Braxton, Phebe, Harriet, Amanda, Wesley, Little Phebe, Lucas, and Milly, and any part that has not been distributed. \$200. Dated December 15, 1834. Witnessed by Edmund Basye (E.65) and two others.

"Marriage Register, No. 2," page 23, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Valentine S. Peyton and Eliza Basye married January 18, 1805 by A. Eastin.

E. 71. LOUISA MARSHALL BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. 1803. d. prior to 1826. m. Alexander Marshall Robinson, June 17, 1822.

Their children: F.155, F.156, F.157.

Louisa Marshall Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. After her marriage to Alexander Marshall Robinson, they lived for a time in Bath County, Kentucky. Later they moved to Missouri. Her husband's picture hangs in the State House at Jefferson City. *The Marshall Family*, at page 190 says: "Alexander Marshall Robinson, b. in Greenville, S.C., November 17, 1802; d. in Platte City, Mo., 1884; m. 1st, 1822, Louisa Basye, b. 1803, daughter of Lisbon Basye, of Bourbon Co., Ky. After her death, he married, 2d, Catherine A. Hughes. . . ."

The House of Mansur, page 105, says:—"The Basye, Taylor, Shelton, Collier, McClanahan, Peyton, Cocke, Marshall, Binns, and Ellis families intermarried in Virginia."

Alexander Robinson bought personal property from the estate of Elizamond Basye. See under D.25. Alexander Robinson was appointed guardian for his two minor children. See under D.25. "Marriage Register No. 2," page 78, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Alexander M. Robinson and Louisa Basye, married June 17, 1822.

E. 72. MARY M. BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Franklin Collier, January 12, 1814.

Their children: F.158, F.159, F.160, F.161, F.162, F.163.

Mary M. Basye married Franklin Collier, the seventh child of Major John Collier, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. *The House of Mansur*, page 105 says:

"The Basye, Taylor, Shelton, Collier, McClanahan, Peyton, Cocke, Marshall, Binns and Ellis families intermarried in Virginia."

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. IV (1930), pages 568-569, shows that *Nancy M. Bayse*,¹¹¹ daughter of Dr. *Elizmond Bayse*, married in 1814, Franklin Collier who died before 1835. Vol. V (1933), page 610, of the same publication, for correction, shows that her sister *Nancy Basye* (1788-1870) (E.73), married, in 1809, Leonard Israel Fleming (1764-1845).

Elizamond Basye made a deed to Franklin Collier, dated Nov. 7, 1824, recorded in "Deed Book R," pages 504-505, in Bourbon County, Ky. See under D.25. Franklin Collier was one of the administrators of the Estate of Elizamond Basye, and bought personal property from the Estate. See under D.25.

"Marriage Register No. 2," page 47, in the County Clerk's office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows Franklin Collier and Mary M. Basye, married January 12, 1814, by John Lyle.

E. 73. NANCY MARSHALL BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye D.25).

b. 1788. d. 1870. m. Leonard Israel Fleming, Feb. 28, 1809.
b. 1764. d. 1845.

Their children. F.164, F.165, F.166, F.167, F.168, F.169, F.170, F.171, F.172, F.173.

Nancy Marshall Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Lived for a time at Louisville, Kentucky. She was Leonard Fleming's second wife, and they lived for a time in Woodford County, Kentucky.

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. IV (1930), at pages 568-569, erroneously says that *Nancy M. Bayse* married, in 1814, Franklin Collier. But it was her sister *Mary M. Basye* (E.72) who married Collier. Vol. V (1933), page 610, of the same publication shows that *Nancy Basye* (1788-1870) married, in 1809, Leonard Israel Fleming (1764-1845). *Virginia Soldiers of 1776*, Vol. III, page 1129, says: "William Fleming served in the Colonial wars, and in 1775 was also appointed a Commissioner to settle the claims for the Government. He was also a member of the Council of State, and was acting Governor at the time Arnold and Tarleton invaded Virginia. He was born in Scotland, about the year 1729, and died in Roanoke County, Va., 1795. He married Annie Christian. He had a son Leonard Israel Fleming who married Nancy Marshall Bacey." "Deed Book 45," page 39, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from *Nancy M. Fleming*, of Fayette County, Kentucky, to *Elizamond Basye* (E.63), dated July 31, 1850, for 89 acres and "upward" @ 50 per acre, all interest in the dower tract allotted to *Nancy Basye* (D.25). Acknowledged in Fayette County, Kentucky. Leonard Fleming bought personal property from the estate of *Elizamond Basye*. See under D.25.

"Marriage Register No. 2," at page 42, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows *Leonard Fleming* and *Nancy Basye* married February 28, 1809, by A. Eastin.

E. 74. LAVINIA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. John Amiss.

Lavinia Basye was born in Virginia.

In a deed dated August 5, 1800, recorded in "Deed Book V," pages 307-311, from Harmon Wescabber and wife, conveying 366 acres in Little Fork in Culpeper

¹¹¹Error. Should be Mary M. Basye.

County, Virginia, Lavinia Amiss, Edna Basye (E.79) Hannah Basye (E.80), Polly Basye (E.78), Benjamin Basye (E.76) and Catherine Basye (E.75 and E.49), are grantees. This is land which their father, Joseph Basye (D.26) had contracted to buy for their brother, Elijah Basye (E.77), but the brother died before the deed was made. (See under D.26).

She is named in the suit shown at D.27.

E. 75. CATHERINE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. about 1775. d. ————. m. John Basye, her cousin (E.49), Dec. 11, 1793.

Catherine Basye was born in Virginia. *Property Tax List of Culpeper County, Virginia, and Names of Slaves, 1783*, shows that in the "List of James Pendleton, Gent.," John Baysey and his father-in-law, Joseph Baysey were slave owners.

In a deed dated August 5, 1800, recorded in "Deed Book V," pages 307-311, Culpeper County, Virginia, from Harmon Wescabber and wife, conveying 366 acres in Little Fork in Culpeper County, Virginia, Catherine Basye, Edna Basye (E.79), Hannah Basye (E.80), Polly Basye (E.78), Benjamin Basye (E.76), and Lavinia Amiss (E.74) are grantees. This is land which their father, Joseph Basye (D.26) had contracted to buy for their brother, Elijah Basye (E.77), but the brother died before the deed was made. (See under D.26).

She is named in the suit shown at D.27.

"Index to Book 1," of Marriage Records, Culpeper County, Virginia, page 10, shows: "Catherine Basye & John Basye. Married 12-11-1793."

E. 76. BENJAMIN BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. 1843. m. Ruthy Tapp.

Their children: F.174, F.175, F.176, F.177, F.178, F.179, F.180, F.181.

Benjamin Basye was born probably in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Benjamin Basye was a witness with Henry Basye (E.54) to a deed dated October 9, 1800, recorded in "Book V," pages 315-317, Culpeper County, Virginia, from Edmond Basye (C.7) and Winnifred, his wife, to Nancy Basye (D.23) and Edmond Basye, Jr. (E.52). See under C.7. And October 9, 1800 he was a witness with Edmond Basye, Jr. (E.52) to a deed from Edmond Basye (C.7) and Winnifred, his wife, to Henry Basye (E.54). See "Deed Book V." pages 317-319, under C.9. He moved to Rappahannock County, Virginia, where he had a plantation.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 734, mentions him. Benjamin Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs Elizamond Basye et al. Shown under D.27.

Benjamin Basye was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The "Land Office Warrant Book "B," 3," page 155, at Richmond Virginia, shows that Warrant No. 6732, dated May 11, 1830, for 100 acres of land was issued by the State of Virginia to the heirs of Benjamin Basye for three years service in the Continental Line. Also, the same book, p. 168, shows that another Warrant No. 6806, dated January 6, 1831, was issued to the heirs of Benjamin Basye for 100 acres of land for three years service as a private in the Continental Line. His brother, Jeremiah Basye (E.81), made claim to this land as the only surviving heir of Benjamin Basye. In 1829, Jeremiah Basye, in papers filed in the Virginia State Library (Manuscript Records) affirms he is the only surviving brother and nearest of kin, and that Benjamin Basye died in the service and left no children. In an affidavit of Wm Tomlin filed with Jeremiah's application the affiant says he "left Benjamin (E.76),

Jesse (E.82) and William Basye (E.83) at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1780," and that the three had enlisted in Capt. John Chilton's Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment in Fauquier County, in 1776," and that he had always understood that Benjamin and Jesse had died in the service. (See under E.81 for the affidavit in full). Also see Senate Document No. 136, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, 1842, where Jeremiah petitions for the pay of his two brothers Benjamin and Jesse, who served in the 3rd Virginia Regiment and died in the service. The petition to Congress was refused. (See under E.81 for the petition in full). *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, at page 487 and 734, shows that Benjamin Basye (Basly) enlisted in the 3rd Virginia Regiment in the American Revolution, and that he died in the service; that his brother Jeremiah received land grant for three years service in the Continental line. "Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications, September 5, 1774-March 4, 1881," page 436, says: "Report on Memorial of Jeremiah Basye Adverse to payment for services of Benjamin and Jesse Basye in Continental Army." [See Revolutionary Soldiers Supplement, War Dept., B. 3, pp. 25, 155, and 168. Also see Bounty Warrants, War Department, for Fauquier Co., Va.] *Revolutionary War Records. Volume I, Virginia*, at page 406, shows that Warrant No. 6806 was given to the heirs of Benjamin Bassyess for service in the Continental Line. *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution.—Soldiers, Sailors, Marines.—1775-1783*, page 45, shows: "Basie, Benjamin, 3 CL." [i.e. he was a mmeber of the 3rd Regiment of the Continental Line]. And at page 46, appears: "Basye, Benjamin, E." [i.e. E means his name is found in the Index of the Revolutionary Records in the Virginia State Archives," *Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912*, Vol. 9, gives a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia: At page 25:

"Basey, John (5 & 9 V.R.) W.D. 322, 1." (Virginia County Records War Dept.) [D.14].

"Basey, Richard (3 V.R.) W.D. 68, 1." [D.24]

"Basye, Benjamin, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168." (Military Land Warrant). [E.76].

And at page 26:

"Basye, Jesse, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168." [E.82].

"Basye, William, Aud. Acct. XXXI, 274." [E.18].

"Basye, William, (5 V. R.) W.D., 104,1." [E.83].

List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report, etc., for 1912, p. 25, shows:

"Basye, Benjamin, M.L.W., Bk. 3, 155, 168."

The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows Benjamin Basie a private in Capt. John Chilton's Company in the 3rd Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall. October 7, 1776 to March 1, 1777. This Company was designated at various times as Capt. John Chilton's and Capt. John Blackwell's Company. For military Land Warrants issued by the State of Virginia, to Jeremiah Basye (claiming as heir of Benjamin Basye), and proceedings relating thereto, see under Jeremiah Basye, E.81.

But Benjamin Basye was not dead as was presumed by Jeremiah Basye, his brother. Eventually he reutrned and lived for a time in Culpeper County and later moved to Rappahannock County, Virginia.

The Deed Records in the Clerk's office, Culpeper County, Virginia, show the following deeds:—"Deed Book QQ," pages 523-525, Culpeper County, Virginia,

shows deed from Benjamin Basye and Ruthy, his wife, of Culpeper County, dated Oct. 7, 1823, to William W. Jacobs. $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. In a deed dated August 5, 1800, recorded in "Deed Book V," pages 307-311, from Harmon Wescobber and wife, conveying 366 acres in Little Fork in Culpeper County, Virginia, Benjamin Basye (E.76), Edna Basye (E.79), Hannah Basye (E.80), Polly Basye (E.78), Catherine Basye (E.75 and E.49) and Lavinia Amiss (E.74) are grantees. This is land which their father Joseph Basye (D.26) had contracted to buy for their brother, Elijah Basye (E.77) but the brother died before the deed was made. (See under D.26). "Deed Book XX," pages 486-487, shows deed from Benjamin Basye and Ruth his wife, dated Aug. 12, 1829, to John Amiss, (E.74) Elijah Amiss, Joseph Amiss, Thomas Spindle, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$5, one half acre. Acknowledged March 2, 1831, recorded April 18, 1831. "Deed Book YY," pages 212-213, shows Benjamin Basye and Rutha, his wife, made a deed dated Feb. 3, 1832, to Edmond Kemper, (F.117) \$100, 6 acres 17 perches. Acknowledged Feb. 3, 1832, and recorded Nov. 19, 1832. "Deed Book YY," pages 343-344, shows deed of trust from Benjamin Basye and Rutha (also Ruthey) wife, to Isaiah Corbin, trustee for Philip N. Amiss (E.79), dated Feb. 11, 1833, 140 acres to secure payment of \$560 to Edny Basee (E.79) wife of said Philip N. Amiss. "Deed Book BB," page 396, shows Bill of Sale from John Pendleton to Benjamin Basye for three negroes, \$500, dated May 18, 1807. Acknowledged July 20, 1807, and recorded. "Deed Book BB," page 397, shows Bill of Sale from John Pendleton to Benjamin Basye, for one negro, \$320. Acknowledged July 20, 1807, and recorded. "Deed Book HH," pages 29-30, shows deed from Philip N. Amiss and Polly, wife, (E.78) to Benjamin Basye, (E.76) dated March 28, 1815, \$300, 34 acres. Acknowledged and recorded April 1, 1816. "Deed Book RR," pages 483-485, shows deed from Daniel Miller and wife to Benjamin Basye, dated March 26, 1825, \$750, 65 acres. Acknowledged March 26, 1825, and recorded. "Deed Book ZZ," pages 401-402, shows deed from Philip N. Amiss and Edna Amiss, wife, (E.79) to Benjamin Basye, (E.76) £ 250, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Acknowledged February 11, 1833, and recorded March 18, 1833. Benjamin Basye went security for his friend, in the sum of \$28000, it is said, and had the debt to pay, whereby he lost all his property and was subject to imprisonment for debt as the law then was. He became so greatly discouraged that he disappeared and his family after a time believed him dead and in 1840 had administration on his estate in Rappahannock County, Virginia. But he had gone to St. Louis, Missouri, to live with his daughter Frances Monroe (F.176) where he died in January, 1843. His son-in-law, Lockwood Monroe, thereupon administered upon his estate at St. Louis, Missouri, not knowing of the former administration. This is a rare instance of two independent administrations on the estate of a man alleged to have died at different times and at different places. The administration proceedings on both estates are here shown.

"Will Book A," pages 373-374, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows the following:

"An Inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of Benjamin Basye, deceased, February 26, 1841.

1841.

1 negro man—George	\$ 30.
1 negro woman Talby and child Bedford	300.
1 negro woman Mary and child Beverly	350.
1 negro girl Ellen	300.
1 negro girl Elzira	150.
1 negro boy Festus	50.

1 negro boy Matthew (nothing) sickly	000.
1 negro boy John	125.
1 black mare 60. 1 sorrel mare 15.	75.
1 gray mare (blind)	20.
3 milch cows	37.
14 head sheep @ 1.50	21.
13 head hogs @ 1.25	16.25
1 road wagon, singletrees & gear	50.
2 McCormick ploughs	7.
3 shovel ploughs & stocks	1.50
2 sidewipes 2.00 1 coulter plough 50¢	2.50
3 cutting axes 1.50 2 wedges 6	2.50
1 lot sundry tools 3.00 1 apple mill 2.00	5.00
1 cradle & scythe 1.25 1 briar scythe 75	2.00
2 mattocks 6/3 hilling hoes 75¢ 1 Jackscrew 2.50	4.25
13 wagon bags 2. 1 man's saddle & bridle &c. 6.00	8.00
1 woman's saddle & bridle	5.00
2 iron hooped kegs 1. 1 gun 5.	6.00
4 beds & bedding & steads	54.00
1 bedstead 50¢ 1 cherry bureau 6.	6.50
1 walnut dining table 2. 1 lot chairs 1.50	3.50
2 books 6/ 1 small pine table 25¢ 1 pr. steelgards 6/	2.25
2 pr. sheep shears 50¢ 3 side wipe teeth 3/ 1 spade 1/6	1.25
1 trowel and bands &c. 50¢ 1 water bucket 25	.75
1 cutting box & knife & fork 9/ 1 slate 17¢	1.67
1 set of silver tea spoons, teaboard, knives & forks &c.	7.00
3 brass candlestocks, 3 pots, 3 crocks, 9 plates	2.50
2 tin funnels 1/6 1 old copper kettle 2.00	2.25
1 pr. shovel & tongs 3/ kitchen furniture 2.50	3.00
1 hackle & smoothing iron 6/ 1 spinning wheel 1/6	1.25
	<hr/>
	\$1653.92

Armstead Corbin, Iasaiah Corbin & Milton P. Amiss were appointed appraisers Feb. 8, 1841.

Appraisement recorded March 8, 1841."

"Will Book A," pages 374-376, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows the following:

"A List of the sales of the personal estate of Benjamin Basye, made by his Admr. March 2nd, 1841.

Joseph Basye (F.179)	black mare	\$ 30.00
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 sorrel mare	15.00
" "	1 grey mare	15.
Franklin Pierce	6 shoats	9.
Jas. R. Nelson	1 wagon spreader &c.	31.
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	7 shoats	7.
Julian Basye (F.178)	1 red & white cow	17.
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 buffalo red & white cow	10.
Julian Basye (F.178)	1 brindle cow	9.
Jno. Royaton	6 first choice sheep	9.60
Wm. Babson	7 last choice sheep	9.45
Joseph Basye (F.179)	1 McCormick plough	3.
Isaiah Corbin	1 sidewipe	.99

Isaiah Corbin	1 sidewipe	1.01
Elijah Amiss	1 single coulter	.65
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	{ 2 shovel ploughs	1.00
Franklin Pierce	{ 1 " "	.30
Thos. Feagins	1 cutting knife & box	.47
Jos. Basye (F.179)	1 dung fork	.25
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 set hind gear	5.00
Jos. Basye (F.179)	1 lot gear	3.60
Elijah Amiss	1 jack screw	2.90
" "	1 hub lot of iron &c.	.50
Sam'l Hackley	1 briar Scythe & mattock	1.83
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 mattock	.50
Wilford Johnson	1 spade	.37½
Jos. Amiss	2 old axes	.85
Robt. Pierce	1 pair wedges	.90
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	3 harrow teeth	.25
" "	1 plough & double tree	4.00
Elijah Amiss	1 small keg	.55
" "	1 small keg	.60
" "	2 funnels	.20
Jos. R. Nelson	1 scythe & cradle	1.00
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 apple mill	2.
Robt. Silvey	1 man's saddle & bridle & martingales	8.25
Julian Basye (F.178)	1 side saddle	5.
John Royston	13 wagon bags	2.30
Elijah Amiss	1 pr. steelgards	1.12½

\$211.45

Jos. Basye (F.179)	1 saw, hammer &c.	1.10
Ric'd Rixey	1 adz. frow, chisel &c.	1.00
Elias Corder	1 line & whip	.42
Thomas Basye (F.181)	1 gun. powder horn &c.	2.00
Isaiah Corbin	1 large brass kettle	1.12½
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 lot pots, ovens, &c.	3.
" "	1 bed, bedstead &c.	9.
Emily Basye (F.177)	1 bed, bedstead &c.	15.
Julian Basye (F.178)	1 bed & bedding &c.	10.
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 bed & bedding	9.00
" "	1 large bureau	6.
" "	1 table & contents	5.
Elijah Tapp	2 books	.50
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	9 chairs	2.
" "	1 hackle	.50
" "	1 flat iron	.25
Rich'd Rixey	2 pr. sheep shears	.39
James R. Nelson	1 bedstead & cord	.30
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 table	.12½
Franklin Pierce	2 crocks	.43
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	1 bucket & pitcher	.25
Ruthy Basye (E.76)	3 singletrees	.50

\$279.40 "

Returned in Court and order recorded March 8, 1841.

"Will Book B," pages 68-70, Rappahannock County, Virginia, December 12, 1842, shows the following: On motion of Joseph Basye, (F.179) Admr. of Benjamin Basye, (E.76) dec'd, it is ordered that Edward Griffin, Elijah Amiss, Armistead Corbin, Isaiah Corbin and Milton P. Amiss, or any three of them, being first duly sworn for that purpose, examine, state, settle and adjust his administration account on said estate and make report thereof to the court."

Oath taken by three of them May 1, 1843. Here follows a list of the bills paid, showing a balance of \$109.14 on hand. Also shows

sale of negro boy	300.00
37 bus. wheat	46.39
Amount of sale	278.89
sale of negro girl Ellen	250.
	<hr/>
	875.28
paid out	716.14
	<hr/>
	159.14
Admr's Commission	50.
	<hr/>
	109.14

Report filed May 8, 1843 and recorded.

"Deed Book F," pages 232-234, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows that Robert M. Heterick, Commissioner was appointed by the Court to make sale of certain lands in this county under a decree entered Sept. term, 1843, in a case wherein "Joseph Basye (F.179) in his own right and as Admr. of Benjamin Basye (E.76) dec'd," against "Ruth Basye (E.76) and others." Deed dated May 12, 1844, \$765.83, 137 acres. Sold to Joseph Basye (F.179). Recites advertisement &c. Deed recorded same day.

Among the original papers in the Clerk's office, Rappahannock County, Virginia, is the following: In Superior Court. Joseph Basye in his own right and as Admr. of Benjamin Basye, dec'd. The Petition states that in the month of December 1840 a certain Benjamin Basye of the county of Rappahannock died intestate seized of a tract of land adjoining the lands of Isaiah Corbin, Armistead Corbin and others containing about 346 a., leaving a widow, Ruthe Basye (E.76) and the following named children towit: Your orator, Joseph Basye (F.179), Juliana Basye (F.178), Thomas Basye (F.181), Frances (F.176), who first intermarried with Robert Deavers and since his death with Lockwood Munroe, Emily Basye (F.177), Lavinia Basye (F.174) and Hannah Basye (F.175) and a grandson Stephen Haynie (G.426) the son of Joseph Haynie and Elizabeth Haynie (F.180), a daughter of the said Benjamin Basye, the said Joseph & Elizabeth Haynie being both dead, as his heirs at law & distributees, all residing in Rappahannock County except Lockwood Munroe and wife, Frances, and Stephen Haynie (G.426) all of whom reside in Missouri.

That said Stephen Haynie, Emily Basye, Lavinia Basye, Hannah Basye are minors. That Admn. was granted at Feb. term, 1841, to your orator. That his account has been settled showing a balance of \$109.14 which will be insufficient to discharge the outstanding liabilities of estate and will have to sell one of the negroes. That said Benjamin made advancements in his lifetime to your orator, to Joseph Haynie and Elizabeth, his wife, the father and mother of Stephen Haynie and perhaps others and a negro was put in the hands of Robert Deavers, the husband of Frances, when he went to Missouri some seven years ago. Prays

that all the heirs above named be made parties defendants. That a guardian ad litem be appointed for the infant defendants. That the estate in dower to Ruth Basye may be set out. Prays for order of sale of residue. Filed September 21, 1843 and verified.

In the foregoing suit, Ruth Basye signs by mark her deposition March 2, 1844. Also signs by mark her bond as guardian of Lavinia Basye and also signs the receipts by mark.

The decree entered September 21, 1844, recites that Emily Basye is now of age. Court appoints Robert M. Heterick, Commissioner to sell the land and divide the money in eight parts. Each gets \$327.34. Records show Ruth Basye was guardian of Hannah and Lavinia. Final decree April term, 1847. Report of sale of land filed April 20, 1844. Report of sale of negroes filed September term, 1844.

Also among these papers is a marriage contract of Juliann Basye (F.178) and John Lawrence, dated August 30, 1843, whereby she transfers all her property to Milton P. Amiss, as trustee for Juliann, to hold free from the interference of her husband.

Also among the papers is a decree reciting that Emily Basye (F.177) has married Aylet [Elliott] F. Green. Also that Stephen Haynie (G.426) has died. April term, 1845. Decree April term, 1846, finds that Frances Munroe (F.176) wife of Lockwood Munroe is dead. The Decree at the April term, 1844, recites the marriage of Jullianna Basye (F.178) and John Lawrence. Also among the papers is Surveyor's report and plat of the land.

In the Probate Court, at St. Louis, Missouri, is shown the following Affidavit of Administrator, in regard to the Estate of Benjamin Basye (name also spelled Basey) Estate No. 1785:

"State of Missouri, County of St. Louis ss.

This day personally appeared before me, the Judge of the Probate Court, for the County of St. Louis, the undersigned, Lockwood Monroe, who being by me duly sworn, upon his oath saith that to the best of his knowledge there are the following heirs of Benjamin Basey, deceased, now in being, towit: the widow of the deceased whose name is unknown; Julia Ann Basey (F.178); Joseph Basey (F.179); Emily Basey (F.177); Hannah Basey (F.175); and Thomas Basey (F.181), children of deceased, all of whom reside in the County of Rappahannock, State of Virginia; Frances Monroe (F.176), wife of Lockwood Monroe, a daughter of deceased; who resides in the County of St. Louis in the State of Missouri; and Stephen W. Haney (G.426), only child of Elizabeth Haney (F.180) deceased, who was a daughter of deceased, who resides in the County of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, and that to the best of his knowledge that the said deceased died without a will as far as he knows and believes; and that he will well and truly administer all and singular the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said deceased, and pay his debts, as far as the assets which may come to his hands will extend; and the law direct; and that he will make a true and perfect inventory of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said deceased, and account for and pay over, according to law, all assets which shall come to his hands, possession or knowledge.

Lockwood Monroe (F.176)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-seventh day of January, 1843.

Peter Ferguson, Judge of Probate"

The first inventory was filed March 5, 1844, showing no real estate and no personal property except a negro girl slave named Jane, about 14 years of age, who was inventoried as belonging to the estate of Robert Dever (F.176) by James L. Holliday, administrator of the estate of said Robert Deaver. This recites a suit pending in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County between Lockwood Monroe, admr. of Benjamin Basye, deceased, versus James L. Holliday, admr. of Robert Deaver, deceased. The result of that suit was that Lockwood Monroe recovered possession of said negro girl, and on June 15, 1846, filed another inventory showing the only property was this same negro slave, but not appraised. The final settlement filed June 15, 1846, shows the value of this slave girl was \$375.00, the appraised value.

E. 77. ELIJAH BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. prior to June 17, 1799.

Elijah Basye was born in Virginia. In 1799, his father, Joseph Basye, made a will in which Elijah was named as one of the Executors. Will was proved June 17, 1799, but Elijah had died prior to this last named date. (See Will Book D, page 251, Culpeper County under D.26.)

In 1799, Elijah died intestate. His father had contracted to buy for him 366 acres in Little Fork, Culpeper County, Virginia, from Harmon Wescabber, but died before the deed was made. See (under D.26) the deed from Harmon Wescabber and wife, August 5, 1800, recorded in Deed Book V, pages 307-311, to Lavinia Amiss (E.74), Catherine Basye (E.75 and E.49), Benjamin Basye (E.76), Polly Basye (E.78), Edna Basye (E.79) and Hannah Basye (E.80). "Minute Book No. 1 (1798-1802)," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 98, July 15, 1799, shows "Admn. of the estate of Elijah Basye, (E.77) dec'd granted Gabriel Green and John Amiss (E.74). They have made oath and given bond." \$2000.

"The General Index to Wills," Culpeper County, Virginia, shows that Elijah Basye's Inventory was shown in Book G, page 257. Also that Elijah Basye's Admr's Acct. was shown in Book G, page 265. Will Book G, covers the years 1813-1817 and is missing from the records of Culpeper County. Indexes in Culpeper County, Virginia, show the following:

"Estate of Elijah Basye. Inventory filed 1813-1817 in Will Book G, page 257. Executor's Account filed 1813-1817 in Will Book G, page 265."
[Book G, covering years 1813-1817 is missing.]

E. 78. POLLY BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Philip Amiss.

Children: F.182.

Polly Basye was born in Virginia. In 1799, she is mentioned in the Will of her father, Joseph Basye (D.26), Culpeper County, Virginia. See Will under D.26

Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States, at page 101, states that Edmund Kemper (son of Joseph Kemper), born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1804, and died in 1837, at Amissville, Virginia, married Elton Amiss, daughter of Philip Amiss and Polly Basye (E.78), daughter of Joseph Basye (D.26) of Amissville, Va., and that Polly Basye (E.78) was born December 27, 1803,¹¹² died December 16, 1886,¹¹² at Mattoon, Illinois.

In a deed dated August 5, 1800, recorded in Deed Book V, pages 307-311, from Harmon Wescabber and wife, conveying 366 acres in Little Fork, in Cul-

¹¹²Error. This probably means Elton Amiss instead of Polly Basye.

peper County, Virginia, Polly Basye, Edna Basye (E.79), Hannah Basye (E.80), Benjamin Basye (E.76), Catherine Basye (E.75) and (E.49), and Lavinia Amiss (E.74) are grantees. This is land which their father Joseph Basye (D.26) had contracted to buy for their brother Elijah Basye, (E.77), but their brother died before the deed was made. (See under D.26). She is named in the suit shown at D.27. March 28, 1815, Philip N. Amiss and Polly, his wife, gave a deed to Benjamin Basye, (E.76) conveying 34 acres, in Culpeper County, Virginia. Deed recorded in "Book H H," pages 29-30.

"Minute Book No. 1 (1798-1802)," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 165, January 21, 1800, shows "Polly Basye, (E.78) orphan of Joseph Basye (D.26) dec'd, came into Court and made choice of John Amiss (E.74) as her guardian." Bond \$2000.00 Sam McQueen and John Basye (E.49) as securities.

E. 79. EDNA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Philip N. Amiss.

Edna Basye was born in Virginia. In 1799, she is mentioned in the will of her father, Joseph Basye (D.26), Culpeper County, Virginia. See Will under D.26. In a deed dated August 5, 1800, recorded in "Deed Book V," page 307-311, from Harmon Wescabber and wife, conveying 366 acres in Little Fork in Culpeper County, Virginia, Edna Basye and Hannah Basye (E.80), Polly Basye (E.78), Benjamin Basye (E.76), Catherine Basye (E.75 and E.49), and Lavinia Amiss (E.74) are grantees. This is land which their father, Joseph Basye (D.26) had contracted to buy for their brother, Elijah Basye (E.77), but the brother died before the deed was made. (See under D.26).

She is named in the suit shown at D.27.

Edny Basee, wife of Philip N. Amiss, is named in a deed of trust dated February 11, 1833, recorded in "Deed Book YY," pages 343-344, Culpeper County, Virginia, executed by Benjamin and Ruthy Basye. See under E.76. Philip N. Amiss and Edna Amiss, his wife, gave a deed in 1833, recorded in "Deed Book ZZ," pages 401-402, Culpeper County, Virginia, conveying 121½ acres to Benjamin Basye (E.76).

"Minute Book No. 1 (1798-1802)," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 99, July 15, 1799, shows the following: "The Court do appoint John Basye (E.49) guard'n to Edney Basye (E.79), orphan of Joseph Basye, dec'd." (D.26) Bond of \$1000 with Isaac Basye (D.30) and Wm. Withers as security.

E. 80. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Thomas Rout.

Hannah Basye was born in Virginia. In 1799, she is mentioned in the will of her father, Joseph Basye (D.26), Culpeper County, Virginia. See "Will Book D," page 251 under D.26. In a deed dated August 5, 1800, recorded in "Deed Book V," pages 307-311, from Harmon Wescabber and wife, conveying 366 acres in Little Fork, Culpeper County, Virginia, Hannah Basye, Edna Basye (E.79), Polly Basye (E.78), Benjamin Basye (E.76), Catherine Basye (E.75 and E.49), and Lavinia Amiss (E.74) are grantees. This is land which their father, Joseph Basye (D.26) had contracted to buy for their brother, Elijah Basye (E.77) but the brother died before the deed was made. (See under D.26)

Hannah Route was named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al, shown under D.27.

"Minute Book No. 1 (1798-1802)," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 99, July 15, 1799, shows the following: "The Court do appoint John Amiss (E.74), guardian to Hannah Basye (E.80), orphan of Joseph Basye, dec'd." (D.26) Bond of \$1000.

E. 81. JEREMIAH BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Mary Clevenger, April 17, 1792.

Jeremiah Basye was born in Virginia. He is mentioned in "The Magazine of American Genealogy," No. 26, page 734. Jeremiah Basye makes affidavit and application for land as the heir of Benjamin (E.76) and Jesse (E.82) his brothers, who he understood had died in the Revolutionary Service. The State of Virginia allowed his claim, but the U. S. Government did not.

"Militia Records, 1796-1813," page 38, in the Clerk's office, Frederick County, Virginia, shows the following:—A meeting held June 11, 1796, in Frederick County for the 2nd Battalion of the 51st Regiment of Militia: A list of fines imposed at this Court Martial, Capt Rich'd Bryarly's Company:—

John Elsey, .....	.75 cents
Jeremiah Baisey,	1.50
Thomas Wright,	2.25
et al.	

"Marriage Register No. 1," page 9, July 14, 1782-Oct. 6, 1853, in the Clerk's office, Frederick County, Virginia, shows that Jeremiah *Bassey* and Mary Clevenger were married April 17, 1792, by Elisha Phelps.

"Deed Book 28," page 248, in the Clerk's office, Frederick County, Virginia, shows the following:—

"This Indenture made the eight day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and three, between Jeremiah *Bayse*, of Frederick County and State of Virginia, of the one part, and John Hickman and James Moore, each of the same County and State, of the other part, WITNESSETH, that the said Jeremiah *Basye* in order to secure a debt by him unto John Allensworth, of the same County and State, of one hundred and sixty-seven pounds four shilling specie Virginia currency, and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid by the said John Hickman and James Moore at or before the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt is hereby acknowledged, the said Jeremiah *Basye* hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Hickman and James Moore all his right, title and claim and interest of, in and to one certain lot of land in the Manor of Leeds and County aforesaid, designated by No. 9 of 114 acres, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the estate, right, titles, claim and interest, both at common law and equity, of him the said Jeremiah Basye *into* or arising out of the said premises.

To have and to hold the said lot of land with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said John Hickman and James Moore, their heirs, Excrs., Admrs., and assigns forever.

Upon trust nevertheless that the said John Hickman and James Moore shall as soon as convenient after the first day of September, Eighteen Hundred and Five, if the said debt herein expressed is not previously discharged, advertise the time and place of the sale of the said lot of land in the Winchester Gazette, at which time and place shall proceed to sell the same to the highest bidder for the best cash price that can be obtained, and out of the monies aris-

ing from the said sale in the first place to pay and satisfy all reasonable charges attending such sale, and then the debt above mentioned due unto John Allensworth without any interest thereon, and the residue, if any, of the said monies to the use of the said Jeremiah Basye, his heirs, Excrs., Admrs., or assigns. It is also to be understood, and the true intent and meaning of these presents, that if the said debt herein *exposed* (expressed?) is or shall be satisfied and discharged previous to the said first day of September Eighteen Hundred and five, then and in that case this deed of trust shall cease, become void and of no effect; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue in law.

In testimony whereof the said Jeremiah Basye hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the 8th day of September, 1803.

Jeremiah Basye (Seal)"

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of James How Nath'l Jennings Boatis Davis."

"At a Court held for Frederick County the 6th February, 1804, this deed of trust was acknowledged by Jeremiah Basye, party hereto, and ordered to be recorded, by the Court.

J. A. Keith, Cl. Cur."

Subsequently another deed of trust was executed and is found of record in "Deed Book 28," at page 416, in the Clerk's office in Frederick County, Virginia, as follows:

"This Indenture made the third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, between Jeremiah Basye of the County of Frederick and State of Virginia, of the one part, and John Hickman and James Moore, each of the same County and State, of the other part, WITNESSETH: That Jeremiah Basye, in order to secure a debt due by him unto John Allensworth of the same County and State, of One Hundred and Eighteen pounds current money of Virginia, and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid by the said John Hickman and James Moore at or before the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Jeremiah Basye, hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Hickman and James Moore, all his right, title, claim and interest of, in and to one *lott* in the Manor of Leeds and County aforesaid, designated by No. 9, containing eighty-five acres with a grist mill on said lot of eighty-five acres, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, claim and interest, *trust property* and demand whatsoever, both in common law and equity of him the said Jeremiah Basye in, to, or arising out of the said premises.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lot of land with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said John Hickman and James Moore, their heirs, Excrs., Admrs., & assigns forever.

Upon trust nevertheless that the said John Hickman and James Moore shall as soon as convenient after the first day of September next, if the said debt herein expressed is not previously discharged, advertise the time & place of the sale of the said *lott* of land in the Winchester Gazette, at which time and place they shall proceed to sell the same to the highest bidder for the best cash price that can be obtained and out of the monies arising from the said sale, in the first place to pay and satisfy all reasonable charges attending such

sale, and then the debt within mentioned due to John Allensworth, and the residue, if any, of the said monies to the use of the said Jeremiah Basye, his heirs, Excrs., Admrs., or assigns.

It is also to be understood and the true intent of these presents is that if the said debt herein expressed is or shall be satisfied or discharged previous to the first day of Sept. next as before expressed, then and in that case this deed of trust shall cease, become void and be of no effect; otherwise it shall be & remain in full force and virtue in law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said Jeremiah Basye hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year first above written.
Jeremiah Basye (Seal)"

Simon Allensworth. James Allensworth. William Haaden."

"At a Court held for Frederick County the 3rd day of September, 1804, this deed of trust was acknowledged by Jeremiah Basye, party thereto, and ordered to be recorded. By the Court.

J. A. Keith, Cl. Cur."

"Minute Book 1818-19," page 22, in the Clerk's office in Fauquier County, Virginia, shows the following:

"It appearing to the Court upon the evidence of John Deane, of full age, sworn in open Court, who served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War, that Benjamin Basye and Jesse Basye enlisted as soldiers in the Company of Capt. John Chilton of this County, who is now dead, and of the 3rd Virginia Reg't in the Continental Establishment, and that the said Benjamin and Jesse died in the service of their country without children, and that Jeremiah Basye is as far as the witness knows, the only surviving brother, and that there is no surviving sister of the said Benjamin and Jesse, which is ordered to be certified, and also that the said John Dean is a credible witness.

Virginia Soldiers of 1776, page 953, says: Jesse and Benjamin Basye, privates.—Belmont Co., Ohio, Court of Common Pleas, Nov., 1841. On application of Jeremiah Basye of Jefferson Co., Ohio, the court finds that said Jeremiah Basye was possessed of land warrant No. 6806 for 100 acres of land issued by the State of Va. in favor of the said Basye, as the heir at law of his two brothers, Benjamin and Jesse Basye, for their services in the Va. line of the Contl. Establishment, and that the same was sent to the Genl. Land office of the U.S. and has been there lost; that certificate of this finding be delivered to the applicant. Certified true copy, John C. Tallman, Clerk. Attest, William Kennon, President Judge of Common Pleas in the 15th Judicial Dist. Ohio, Belmont Co., 30 Nov. 1841.

[Note. There are on file a number of letters from the Genl. L. Off. to the Va. Off. and from Attorneys, but they are of no great importance, only that Jeremiah Basye (Bayse) did obtain a duplicate warrant for 100 acres, on 27 Dec., 1841. Recorded Book 3, page 502, Va. L. Off.]

Among the original papers now in the *Virginia State Library, Archives Division*, at Richmond, Virginia, is the following petition:

To the Honourable the Executive of Virginia.

The Petition of Jeremiah Basye
Respectfully sheweth,

That his Brothers—Benjamin and Jesse Basye inlisted in the year 1775, as soulders in the Revolutionary War in Capt. Jno Cheltons Company in the 3rd. Virginia Ridgment in the County of Fauquire for Two years, he presumes, as the Law then Existing onley authorise enlistments for that length of time, and were engaged in all the Battles in which that Company was Con-

cerned, and afterwards, as he is Informed and Believes, marched to the South where they died in the Service of their Country unmarried and without Children leaving your petitioner The only Surviving Brother and nearest of Kin; in Conveyance of this Connexen your petitioner has been endeavouring to obtain whatever of reward has been vouchsafed to them by their Country for which they gave up their lives, but thus far, has been so unfortunate as not to have succeeded, he therefore again begs leave to present his Claim to your Honourable Bodys in the hopes that justice will be done to their Right and to him as their nearest Relation by granting him that portion of Lands secured to them or their Heirs by Law. Your Petitioner is advised, by those most Conversant with questions of this sort that the papers which will accompaney this petition will shew that his deceased Brothers were intitled to a Bounty of Lands according to the provisions of Law—that they inlisted for two years at first; they were in Service after that period have Expired and after the period when the Act, authorising inlistments to be made for three years, was enacted which your petitioner is advised is proof that they Reenlisted after the passage of the latter Law, and of Course according to its provisions your petitioner begs leave ferther to state that altho much Time has passed away during which he might have prefered his Claim he was not unmindfull of his Right but having Removed out of this State he was not in a situation to incur the Expence and loss of time, which the attempt would subject him to, and Since he has been endeavoring to to obtain it, he has Expended as much money or nearly so, as the Lands would Sell for, if he were to obtain it. He therefore Relies under Such Cercumstances his Claim will Receive the Countenance and favour your Honourable Body, and his proofs, that liberal Construction, which Equity demands—after so great relapse of time, and the Consequent differculties in the way of obtaining full and perfect proof in Relation to a subject so ancient—your petitioner begs leave, to state that he was at Washington City about Two weeks ago, and in the War Department, where they stated to me that I should apply to Richmond for my Land Warrants, and bring them there to be certifyd—your petitioner & C.

Jeremiah Basye

The jacket enclosing the foregoing petition of Jeremiah Basye to the Executive of Virginia bears the following memoranda: "Heirs of B. & J. Basye.—Claim for L. Bty.—Rec. 23 Mar. 1829.—1829, Mar. 25, Rejected.—1830, May 8, Allowed for 3 years service each, Cont. Line.—Certificates Issued.—Evidence of the Heirs sent to the Register, May 10, 1830, by Mr. Briggs."

In the Virginia State Land Office, at Richmond, Virginia, "Book 3," at page 155 of "Military Certificates" shows: "In Council, May 8th, 1830. "It is advised that the heirs of Benjamin Basye be allowed land bounty for three years service as a private in the Continental line.

J. W. Pleasants.

John Floyd."

"A warrant for 100 acs No. 6732 issued to Benjamin Basye the eleventh day of May, 1830, and delivered to _____ the _____ day 1830."

In the Virginia State Land Office, at Richmond, Virginia, in "Book 3" at page 168 of "Military Certificates," is shown: "In Council, 8 May, 1830. "It is advised that the heirs of Benj. Basye be allowed land Bounty for three years service as a private in the Continental line.

John Floyd."

Attest: Jno. W. Pleasants.

"Warrant No. 6806 for 100 acres issued to Jeremiah Basye and delivered to D. Briggs, 6 Jan'y, 1831."

Land office Military Warrant No. 6806, for 100 acres, issued to Jeremiah Basye, heir at law of Benjamin Basye, deceased, January 6, 1831, by Wm. Selden, Reg. Land Office, for 3 years service as a private in the Continental Line, assigned for value to John Hayne, Feb. 4, 1842, by Jeremiah Basye. Witnessed by Jonathan Talbott. The survey No. 15401 was made by Eleazer P. Kendrick, Surveyor of the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio, for John Hayne, Oct. 11, 1847. Recorded in Vol. 17, Page 403. In "Book 3," of "Military Certificates" found in the Virginia State Land Office, at page 502, is shown the following: "Duplicate warrant No. 6806 for 100 acres issued on 27th day of December 1841 to Jeremiah Basye, heir at law of Benjamin Basye, deceased."

In the Virginia State Land Office, at Richmond, Virginia, in "Book 3," at page 155 of "Military Certificates" is shown: "In Council, May 8th 1830. "It is advised that the heirs of Jesse Basye be allowed land bounty for three years service as a private in the Continental line.

J. W. Pleasants.

John Floyd."

"A warrrt for 100 acres No. 6733 issued to Jesse Basye the 11th May, 1830, and delivered to _____."

In the Virginia State Land Office, at Richmond, Virginia, in "Book 3" at page 168 of "Military Certificates," is shown: "In Council, 8 May, 1830. "It is advised that the heirs of Jesse Basye be allowed land bounty for three years service as a private of the Continental line.

Attest:—John W. Pleasants.

John Floyd."

"Warrant No. 6805 for 100 acres to Jeremiah Basye and delivered to D. Briggs, Jan'y 6, 1831."

Jeremiah Basye received warrants for land from the State of Virginia as the only surviving heir of Jesse and Benjamin. In 1829, Jeremiah, in papers on file in the Virginia State Library (Manuscript Records) affirms he is the only surviving brother and nearest of kin of Jesse and Benjamin, and that they died in the service and left no children. In an affidavit filed with his application he says he "left Benjamin (E.76), Jesse (E.82) and William Basye (E.83) at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1780," and that "the three had enlisted in Capt. John Chilton's Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment in Fauquier County, in 1776, "and that he had always understood that Benjamin and Jesse had died in the service. Jesse and Benjamin were unmarried. The petition to Congress was refused.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 487, shows that Jeremiah Basye (*Basly*) received the land grant of his brother Benjamin, who served three years in the Continental line, American Revolution, and also the land grant of his brother Jesse who served 3 years.

In "The National Archives," Washington, D. C., the following papers are on file:

"To the Honourable House of Representatives now in Congress. Your petitioner begs leave to state the difficulties and grievencies that he has been labouring under for this several years past Indeavouring to obtain his rights which he thinks is justly due him from the Government of the United States coming to my two brothers Benjamin (E.76) & Jesse Basye (E.82), who lost their lives in defense of their county in the Revolutionary War. Their bounty was twenty four pounds each per year and one hundred acres of land to each of them for their services for three years, which bounty was ingaged to them by their government—and all labourers are worthey of their pay.

They were in the service upwards of two years before they died, which I know to my certain knowledge. They first enlisted for two years under Capt. John Shelton and served in third Virginia Ridgment and then re-enlisted for three years or during the war, for my brother Benjamin came home after he had reenlisted, on furlow,¹¹³ & returned to the service of his country again. It is hard to prove perticulars at so late a day. I shall state nothing but what I know of my own knowledge to be facts—hard fortu[n]e for me—three brothers enlisted in war at the same time—which confuest [confused] my father so that he sold a plantation of between three and four hundred acres of land in Fauquier County, Virginia, and was paid in Contin[ent]al money and all died in his hands, and my youngest brother (E.83) enlisted for three years and went in the service of his country shortly after against the Indians in G[en]. Wayn's Company and lost his life also. His wages I received at Washington the first application; but in consequence of the muster roles being destroyed at Richmond there are no account to be found there. The executive of Virginia have granted to me their bounty of lands, but it seems they will not pay any money there, since the settlement between the State of Virginia and the United States took place which was about eighteen months previous to my application which I was informed by G[en]. John Marshall at Richm who advised me to send my papers to Congress of the United States where I would get all. Mr. Marshall be acquainted with the nature of the business, being an officer in the war at the same time. I took his advice and have laid this trouble before your Honourable Bodies. Had it not been for hard fortune and embarest surcomstaces I should not have troubled my worthy Representatives with this. Therefore I hope they will pardon me, and I umbley sheweth to their Honourable Bodies that I may be heard, &c.

Jeremiah Basye
Residentor of Ohio."

On the back of this application is the following :

"Petition.—Jeremiah Basye praying compensation on account of services rendered by his brothers during the Revolution.

1830. Dec. 14th referred to Comtee. of Claims. Dec. 24th, Comtee discharged.
Dec. 12, 1833. Refd to Com. Revoly. Claims.

Papers withdrawn from the files of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morris.

Dec. 30, 1883. Report agst to lie.

1841. Dec. 20. Referred to Com. on Revolutionary Claims.

1842. Feb. 21. Report adverse."

Accompanying the foregoing petition are the following papers :

1. A copy of the original :—

"To the Honorable the Executive of Virginia. The petition of Jeremiah D. Basye respectfully sheweth, That his brothers Benjamin and Jesse Basye enlisted in the year 1775, as soldiers in the Revolutionary War in Capt. John Chilton's Company in the 3rd Virginia Regiment in the County of Fauquier for two years he presumes, as the law then existing only authorised enlistments for that length of time and were engaged in all the battles in which that company was concerned, and afterwards, as he is informed and believes, marched to the south where they died in the service of their country unmarried and without children, leaving your petitioner their only surviving brother and nearest of kin. In consequences of this connexion your petitioner has been endeavoring to obtain whatever of reward has been vouchsafed to

¹¹³For the furlough of William see under E.83.

them by their country for which they gave up their lives, but thus far has been so unfortunate as not to have succeeded. He therefore again begs leave to present his claim to your honorable body in the hopes that justice will be done to their right, and to him as their nearest relation, by granting him that portion of lands secured to them or their heirs by law. Your petitioner is advised by those most conversant with questions of this sort that the papers which will accompany this petition will shew that his deceased brothers were entitled to a bounty of lands according to the provisions of law; that they enlisted for two years at first; they were in service after that period had expired and after the period when the act authorizing enlistment to be made for three years was enacted, which your petitioner is advised, is proof that they reenlisted after the passage of the latter law, and of course according to its provisions. Your petitioner begs leave further to state that although much time has passed away during which he might have preferred his claim, he was not unmindful of his right, but having removed out of this state he was not in a situation to incur the expense and loss of time which the attempt would subject him to, and since he has been endeavoring to obtain it, he has expended as much money, or nearly so, as the lands would sell for, if he were to obtain it. He therefore relies under such circumstances his claim will receive the countenance and favor of your honorable body, and his proofs, that liberal construction which equity demands—after so great relapse of time and the consequent difficulties in the way of obtaining full and perfect proof in relation to a subject so ancient. Your petitioner begs leave to state that he was at Washington City about two weeks ago and in the War Department where they stated to me that I should apply to Richmond for my land warrants, and bring them there to be certified. Your petitioner, &c.

Jeremiah Basye."

2. A copy of the original :—

"In the year 1776, in April, I enlisted in Fauquier County in Capt. John Chilton's Company in the 3rd Virginia Regiment for the period of two years. I was sergeant in that company and was engaged with my Regiment in the battles on York Island, at White Plains, at Brandy Wine, Princeton, Germantown, and, finally as a private, in a Company of Militia under command of Capt. Thomas Helms. I was at the siege of York Town. After my term of enlistment in the 3rd Va. Regt. had drawn nearly to a close I agreed to enlist and did enlist in the Dragoons under Major William Washington, who had been transferred from the 3rd Va. Regt. to the Dragoons (and in the latter promoted to a majority) for the period of three years. After the year 1776 there were no enlistments in the 3rd Virga Regt. for a shorter period than three years or during the war. I received a grant for two hundred acres of land under my last service, from the Commonwealth of Virginia. Benjamin, Jesse and William Basye were my near neighbors, and enlisted for two years in Chilton's Company in the 3rd Virg.a Regiment. They enlisted some months before I did, and on the 23rd of December, 1777, I enlisted as above stated, under Major Wm. Washington, the State having agreed to give all those then in the 3rd Regt furloughs for three months and bounty in lands if they would enlist anew for three years or during the war. Having enlisted, I returned to Fauquier, and on the first of April those who had reenlisted met at Fredericksburg and returned under the command of Majr Washington to the North, but, in the course of the year, I think in the summer of 1778, Major Washington was promoted to the command of Baylor' Regt of Dragoons, and

was ordered to the South. I remained to the north until the last of December (23rd), 1780, when I was discharged at Lancaster in Pennsylvania.

"At the time I returned to Fauquier on my re-enlistment, on furlough, I left Benjamin, Jesse and William Basye, who had enlisted some months before me in Chilton's Company in 1776, in service in Chiltons Company. I never saw either of them after I came home on furlough. I understood, and believe, for I never heard it contradicted or doubted that they afterwards served in the Virginia line to the South. Benjamin and Jesse Basye died in service, as I have always understood. Given under my hand this 8th of April, 1829.

Wm. Tomlin.

Teste: Robert Brent.

"Fauquier County, towit:

William Tomlin personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, for the county aforesaid and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief. I also certify that I have known the said Tomlin for thirty six years, and that full faith may be reposed in his statement. Given under my hand this 8th April, 1829.

Tho. Ingram"

3. An original statement is the following:—

"Fauquier County, Virginia, January 13th, 1830. This is to certify that I enlisted in the Revolutionary War in the third Virginia Ridgment as a Sigant in Capt. John Shelton Company, and Benjamin & Jesse Basye belong to the said company and was in the same with me two years. To the best of my knowledge they drew no pay for their service, or perhaps they might have received a small part of their pay. Given under my hand.

Wm. Tomlin."

4. A copy of a certificate of the Clerk of the Court:—

"Virginia, towit: At a Court of Quarterly Sessions continued and held for Fauquier county at the Court House in the Town of Warrenton on Tuesday the 24th day of March, A. D. 1818

"It appearing to the Court upon the evidence of John Deane of full age, sworn in open court, who served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War that Benjamin Basye and Jesse Basye enlisted as soldiers in the company of Captain John Chilton of this county, who is now dead, & of the third Virginia Regiment in the Continental establishment and that the said Benjamin and Jesse died in the service of their country without children, and that Jeremiah Basye is as far as the witness knows the only surviving brother and that there is no surviving sister of the said Benjamin and Jesse, which is ordered to be certified, and also that the said John Deane is a credible witness."

"I, Daniel Withers, Clerk of the county Court of Fauquier, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing certificate is a true copy from the records of the said county Court.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed the seal of the said County Court, this 25th day of March in the year Eighteen Hundred & eighteen & in the forty second year of the Commonwealth.

(Scrawl) Danl Withers."

5. A copy of a certificate of the Clerk of the Richmond, Virginia, Land Office:—
"Fauquier County, towit:

John Dulin personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid and made oath that he was a member of the

Company of Capt. John Chilton, that he knows of his own knowledge that the statement of John Deane which is contained in the foregoing copy from the records of the county Court of Fauquier is true. He further says that said Dean has been dead for sometime and that Benjamin and Jesse Basye, in the copy of the record aforesaid mentioned enlisted for three years. Given under my hand this 20th March, 1829.

John Marr."

"Land Office, Virginia. I certify that the foregoing are true copies of documents on file in my office. As Witness my hand the 13th Jan'y, 1831.

Wm. Selden, R[ichmond] L[and] Office."

6. An original report:—"Treasury Dept. 3rd Aud. Office, Dec. 22d 1830.
Sir:

I have the honor to return to you the Petition and accompanying papers of Jeremiah Basye claiming pay of his two brothers Benjamin & Jesse Basye who he represents were soldiers in the Virginia Line during the Revolutionary War and who after being in service upwards of two years died in the service. In relation to your inquiry I have to state that the muster Rolls of the Revolutionary War have all been destroyed and that no record exists by which the services as above stated can be ascertained. The Record in this office consists of statements made by the agents of the United States for the Virginia Line and commences the services on the 1st January, 1782, up to which period it is understood the state of Virginia settled with the troops of that Line. The names of neither of the brothers is found on that Record.

With great respect,
Your obdt,
Peter Hagner, Aud.

The Hon. Saml A. Foot
Comr. of Claims of Senate, U.S."

7. Certificate of copy:—

"The 3d Virginia Regiment on Continental Establishment was originally raised for two years. In the October session of 1776 two acts were passed authorising their re-enlistment. The first required that the re-enlistments should be for the war. The second (9 Hen. Stat. 215) authorised a reenlistment for three years. No soldier after the passage of this Act was re-enlisted for less than three years.

May 5th 1829.

J. Marshall."

"I do certify that in the year 1776 I was appointed by the Committee of Safety of Culpeper County, Virginia, a Lieutenant in Capt. Gabriel Long's Company that we enlisted our men for three years to serve in the Virginia Continental Line, and that we marched in November of that year to join the northern army under General Washington.

April 30th 1820.
Phil Slaughter."

"Fauquier County, Virginia, April 3d, 1829. This is to certify that I enlisted in the Revolutionary War in the third Virginia Regiment, for and during said War and that there was to my knowledge no person who enlisted in

said Regiment for a shorter period than three years or during the War.
Given under my hand this day and date above written.

his
John + Thorpe
mark

"Stafford County, towit: This day appeared before me a Justice of the Peace for said county, John Thorpe, a man of integrity, and made oath that the above certificate was just and true. Given under my hand this 3d day of April, 1829.

C. Tackett."

"I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the vouchers filed in the Executive Department of Virginia, on which land bounty was allowed to the heirs of Benjamin and Jesse Basye, for service in the Revolutionary War. Given under my hand as Assistant Clerk to the Council at Richmond, this 13th day of January, 1831.

W. T. Pleasants, A. C. C."

The adverse report on this application is found in the Book entitled "Senate Documents, Second Session, 27th Congress," Document No. 136, being Vol. 397, in National Archives Library, Washington, D. C.

Senate Journal 23rd Congress, 1st Session, December 11, 1833 shows leave was granted to Jeremiah Basye to withdraw his petition and all papers. Benjamin Ruggles, Senator from Ohio, represented Jeremiah Basye.

Congressional Globe, February 21, 1842, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, page 256, says: "Mr. Phelps [Senator S. S. Phelps of Vermont], from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an adverse report on the petition of Jeremiah Basye, which was ordered to be printed."

And see Senate Document No. 136.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications, September 5, 1774—March 4, 1881, page 436, says: "Report of Memorial of Jeremiah Basye Adverse to payment for services Benjamin and Jesse Basye in Continental Army."

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D.C., is found the following U. S. Census Report for Jefferson County, Ohio, 1830: Vol. 34, page 93 shows for the family of Jeremiah Baisy:—

Males: 2 persons 5 to 10 years old;
1 person 30 to 40 years old;
1 person 60 to 70 years old;
Females: 3 persons under 5 years old;
2 persons 30 to 40 years old;
1 person 60 to 70 years old.

E. 82. JESSE BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. ———. d. ———.

Jesse Basye was born in Virginia. Was a soldier in the American Revolution.

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734, which says he died in the American Revolution. *Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications, September 5, 1774,—March 4, 1881*, page 436, says: "Report on Memorial of Jeremiah Basye adverse to payment for services of Benjamin and Jesse Basye in Continental Army." (See Jeremiah Basye, E.81). *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution.—Soldiers, Sailors, Marines.—1775-1783*, at page 46, shows:

"Basye, Jesse, E." [Memo.—E. means his name is found in "Index of the Revolutionary Records in the Virginia State Archives" compiled by Dr. H. J. Eckenrode in 1912 and 1914].

The "Land Office Warrant Book, B 3," page 155, at Richmond, Virginia, shows that warrant No. 6733, dated May 11, 1830, for 100 acres of land was issued by the State of Virginia to the heirs of Jesse Basye for his three years' service in the Continental Line. Also the same book, page 168, shows that another warrant No. 6805 dated January 6, 1831, was issued to the heirs of Jesse Basye for 100 acres of land for three years' service as a private in the Continental Line.

His brother, Jeremiah Basye (E.81) made claim to this land as the only surviving heir of Jesse Basye. In 1829, Jeremiah Basye, in papers filed in the Virginia State Library (Manuscript Records) affirms he is the only surviving brother and nearest of kin, and that Jesse died in the service and left no children. In the affidavit of Wm. Tomlin filed with Jeremiah's application the affiant says he "left Benjamin (E.76), Jesse (E.82) and William Basye (E.83) at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1780," and that the three had enlisted in Capt. John Chilton's Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment in Fauquier County, in 1776," and that he had always understood that Benjamin and Jesse had died in the service. (See under E.81 for the application and the affidavit in full). Also see under (E.81) Senate Document No. 136, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, 1842, where Jeremiah petitions for the pay of his two brothers, Benjamin and Jesse, who served in the 3rd Virginia Regiment and died in the service. The petition to Congress was refused.

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26, page 487, says that Jesse Basye enlisted in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, American Revolution, and died in the service, and that his brother Jeremiah received a grant of land for Jesse's three years' service. *Revolutionary War Records, Volume I, Virginia*, at page 318 shows that warrant No. 6805 was given to the heirs of Jesse Bayse, who served as a private one year, one hundred acres, and that T. M. T. McKennan surrendered the warrant. And at page 406 is also shown that warrant No. 6805 was given to the heirs of Jesse Bassyas, also spelled Jesse Basyes, for service as a private in the Continental Line during the War. *List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report, etc., for 1912*, p. 26, shows:—"Basye, Jesse, M. L. W., Bk. 3, 155, 168."

Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912, Vol. 9, at page 25, shows:

Basey, John (5 & 9 V.R.) W.D. 322, 1. (Virginia County Records War Dept.) (D.14.)

Basey, Richard, (3 V.R.) W.D. 68, 1. (D.24).

Basye, Benjamin, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168. (Military Land Warrant.) (E.76).

And at page 26:

Basye, Jesse, M.L.W., Bk. 3, 155, 168. (E.82).

Basye, William, Aud. Acct. XXXI, 274. (E.18).

Basye, William, (5 V.R.) W.D., 104, 1. (E.83).

American State Papers. Documents of the United States in Relation to the Public Lands, From First Session of the Twenty-third to the Second Session of the Twenty-third Congress, Commencing April 11, 1834, and ending March 3, 1835, Vol. VII, page 375, shows that to the heirs of Jesse Bayse was issued warrant No. 6805 for 100 acres, for service as a private in the Virginia line and navy and the Virginia Continental line. For Military Land Warrants issued by the State of

Virginia to Jeremiah Basye (claiming as heir of Jesse Basye, and proceedings relating thereto. See under Jeremiah Basye, E.81.

E. 83. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye, D.26).

(Memo. This William Basye is very probably the same as William Basye, E.108. See Memo. under E.108 for reasons set out at length for believing them to be the same).

The Adjutant General's Office, Old Record's Division, Washington, D.C., shows William Basye, private in Capt. Burges Ball's Company of Regulars of the 5th Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Charles Scot., and later commanded by Lt. Col. Josiah Parker. August, 1776, to April, 1777, \$6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month (Penn. currency £ 2. 10 s.). "Died 18 Dec." appears on card.)

The affidavit of Wm. Tomlin, April 8, 1829, states positively (among other things) concerning Benjamin, Jesse and William Basye, as follows:

"..... Benjamin, Jesse and William Basye were my near neighbors, and enlisted for two years in Chilton's Company in the 3rd Virg'a Regiment. They enlisted some months before I did, and on the 23rd of December, 1777, I enlisted..... At the time I returned to Fauquier on my re-enlistment, on furlough, I left Benjamin, Jesse and William Basye, who had enlisted some months before me in Chilton's Company in 1776, in service in Chilton's Company....." (See under E.81 for the affidavit in full.) Jeremiah Basye [E.81] in his petition "To the Honourable House of Representatives in Congress," in referring to his three brothers who enlisted in the Revolutionary War, naming two brothers, Benjamin and Jesse, and mentioning but not naming his brother William, says, among other things: "..... I shall state nothing but what I know of my own knowledge to be facts—hard fortu[n]e for me—three brothers enlisted in war at the same time—which confust [confused] my father so that he sold a plantation of between three and four hundred acres of land in Fauquier County, Virginia, and was paid in Contin[ent]al money, and all died in his hands, and my youngest brother [E.83] enlisted for three years and went in the service of his country shortly after against the Indians in G[en]. Wayn's Company and lost his life also. His wages I received at Washington the first application; but in consequence of the muster roles being destroyed at Richmond, there are no account to be found there....." (See under E.81 for the petition in full.)

"List of Classes in Culpeper County, 1781," a copy of the photostat of a manuscript in the Virginia State Archives, shows, in Class 37, the following: "Elizmon Baysie (D.25); Joseph Baysie (D.26); Edmond Baysie (D.23); William Baysie" (E.83). Also, a copy of this list is found in the Archives Division, Washington, D.C.

Eighth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1910-1911, Vol. 8, page 36, in the list of Revolutionary Soldiers, gives: "Basey, Eliseman, Rom. 3 (D.25); Basey, Richard, War 4, 97. (D.24); Basey, William, B.W., Saf., 286, War 4, 120. (E.83); Basye, Richard, B.W." (D.24).

Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912, Vol. 9, page 25, in the list of Revolutionary Soldiers, gives: Basey, John (5 & 9 V.R.) W.D. 322, 1. [Virginia County Records, War Dept.] (D.14); Basey, Richard (3 V.R.) W.D. 68, 1. (D.24); Basey, Benjamin, M.L.W. Bk. 3, 155, 168. [Military Land Warrant] (E.76). And at page 26:—Basye, Jesse, M.L.W., Bk. 3, 155, 168. (E.82); Basye, William, Aud. Acct. XXXI, 274. (E.18); Basye, William (5 V.R.) W.D., 104, 1." (E.83).

Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution—Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, —1775-1783, at page 45, shows: "Basey, William, 2 Va. Brigade." (E.83). And at page 46:—"Basye, William, 5 C.L." [i.e. he was a member of the 5th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line.] (E. 83).

List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report, etc. for 1912, at page 26, shows: "Basye, William (5 V.R.) W.D., 104, 1." (E.83).

The Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 26 (1932), page 487, shows that William Basye enlisted in the 5th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line.

The Archives in Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia, show Wm. Basey, Sergeant, army, Certificate of C. Jones (late) Captain, and a Certificate of Wm. Parsons, Jr., as to his being entitled to a furlough.

Fifth Virginia Regiment, 1778-1779, Capt. Burgess Ball Company, found in the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, at Richmond, Virginia, shows the pay roll of Capt. Burgess Ball's Company of the Fifth Virginia Battalion, from 28th of Oct. to the 28th of Nov. 1776. It also shows "William Basye, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ Dollars" or Pennsylvania currency £ 2-10-0. This is a photostat of the original.

E. 84. ETHELBERT BASYE (Son of James Basye D.27).

b. ———. d. 1815.

Ethelbert Basye was a Soldier in the War of 1812. He was an ensign in the 3rd Virginia Infantry, March 12, 1814; a 3rd Lieutenant, May 1, 1814; a 2nd Lieutenant, May 31, 1814; and was honorably discharged, June 15, 1815.

Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903, at page 198, shows: "Basye, Ethelbert, Va., Ens 3 inf 12 Mar 1814; 3 lt 1 May 1814; 2 lt 31 May 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815." *A Dictionary of All Officers, Who Have Been Commissioned, Or Have Been Appointed And Served, In The Army of The United States, Since The Inauguration of their First President, in 1789, to the First January, 1853, etc.*, page 58, says: "Ethelbert Basye [Vir[ginia] Ens. 3 infy, 2 Mar. '14; Th lt. and Sec. lt. May '14; disband. June '15. [1815]."

Ethelbert Basye is named in the Will of his grandfather, Joseph Taylor, dated February 14, 1806, Fauquier County. See Will under D.27.

Ethelbert Basye is named in the *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXXV, pages 309-312, as a grandson of Joseph Taylor. Indexes in Culpeper County, Virginia, show the following: "Estate of Ethelbert Basye. Will filed 1813-1817, in "Will Book G." page 236." [Book G, covering the years 1813-1817 is missing.] Ethelbert Basye testifies in the suit of Joseph Riddle & Co. vs. James Basye (D.27) et al. See proceedings under (D.27). The "General Index to Wills," Culpeper County, Virginia, shows that Ethelbert Basye left a will shown in "Book G," page 236, between 1813 and 1817. (Book G is missing from the records.) *Complete Army and Navy Register of the United States of America, From 1776 to 1887*, found in the Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland, at page 148, shows: "E. Basye, May 1, 1814." 3rd Lieut in the Third Infantry in Mississippi and Missouri Territories.

E. 85. SOPHIA BASYE (Daughter of James Basye D.27).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Vincent Tapp.

Their children: F.183, F.184, F.185, F.186, F.187, F.188, F.189, F.190.

Sophia Basye and her sister, Judith (E.87) married brothers. Sophia and her husband moved to Knox County, Illinois with their family in the 1840's. She is

mentioned in the will of her grandfather, Joseph Taylor, in 1806, Fauquier County. (See Will under D.27). See *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXXV, pages 309-312.

E. 86. HARRIET BASYE (Daughter of James Basye D.27).

b. ————. d. 1846? m. Moses Green.

b. ————. d. 1848?

Harriet Basye married Moses Green, a lawyer in Amissville, Virginia. Her grandfather was Joseph Taylor, whose will was probated in Fauquier County. She is named in the will of Joseph Taylor. See Will under (D.27). "Deed Book YY," pages 386-388, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of trust from Moses Green and Harriet, wife, (E.86) and Elizabeth Basye (D.27) to Thomas G. Kemper, dated Mar. 14, 1833, 100 acres to secure their debt to Henry Mauzy of Missouri, \$160. Recorded March 18, 1833.

"Deed Book OO," pages 56-59, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed between George W. Tapp and Judith, his wife, (E.87) and Moses Green and Harriett his wife, (E.86) dated July 20, 1822, partitioning a certain tract of land formerly owned by Edmund Basye (C.7) which was sold by the Marshall under a decree or judgment of court in the case of Riddle vs. Basye at Fredericksburg, land was formerly in possession of James Basye (D.27) each of the two tracts partitioned contains 175 acres. Acknowledged August 17, 1822. Recorded August 19, 1822.

"Deed Book OO," pages 60-63, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from George W. Tapp and Judith, wife, (E.87) and Moses Green and Harriett, wife, to Henry Basye (E.54) dated June 11, 1822, \$424. 71 a. 32 poles, being part of a tract originally owned by Edmund Basye, deceased (C.7), and sold under a decree of the Superior court for the Fredericksburg district and conveyed by John Stannard, Marshall thereof, to Edward Day on or about May 4, 1822, and by said Day to said Tapp and Green, 21 a. 32 poles. Acknowledged June 11, 1822, recorded August 19, 1822.

E. 87. JUDITH BASYE (Daughter of James Basye D.27).

b. Mar. 10, 1797, or Mar. 8, 1797, or Jan. 10, 1797. d. Mar. 24, 1882.
m. George W. Tapp.

Their children: F.191, F.192, F.193, F.194, F.195, F.196.

Judith Basye was married in Virginia and lived at Amissville in Rappahannock County. George W. Tapp was a school teacher. They moved to Stark County, Illinois, in the 1840's. When married, Judith and her husband had considerable property in negroes and land, but lost most of it later. Judith Basye and her sister Sophia (E.85) married brothers.

She is named in the Will of her grandfather, Joseph Taylor. See Will under (D.27). She died at Toulon, Stark County, Illinois.

"Deed Book OO," pages 56-59, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed between George W. Tapp and Judith, his wife, (E.87) and Moses Green and Harriett his wife, (E.86) dated July 20, 1822, partitioning a certain tract of land formerly owned by Edmund Basye (C.7) which was sold by the Marshall under a decree or judgment of court in the case of Riddle vs. Basye at Fredericksburg, land was formerly in possession of James Basye (D.27) each of the two tracts partitioned contains 175 acres. Acknowledged August 17, 1822. Recorded August 19, 1822.

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E. 88. JOHN JAMES (Son of Betsey Basye James D.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

John James is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

E. 89. EDMOND JAMES (Son of Betsey Basye James D.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

Edmond James is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D. 27.

E. 90. SHERROD JAMES (Son of Betsey Basye James D.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

Sherrod James is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

E. 91. BETSEY JAMES (Daughter of Betsey Basye James (D.28)).

b. Dec. 9, 1779. d. May 23, 1852. m. Henry Basye (E.54), 1796.
b. May 12, 1277. d. Feb. 5. 1857.

Betsey James is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27. Betsey James and Henry Basye were cousins.

E. 92. CATHARINE BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye D.29).

b. _____. d. _____. m. James Shackelford, Oct. 2, 1813.

Catharine Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

"Index to Book 1, of Marriage Records," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 242, shows: "Catharine Basye & James Shackelford. Married 10-2-1813." *Marriage Register, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853*, page 83, shows that James Shackelford and Catharine Basye were married October 2, 1813, by Lewis Connor.

E. 93. LYDIA BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye D.29).

b. _____. d. _____. m. James T. Basye, Jan. 13, 1820.
(E.99).

Lydia Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records, second Index of Marriages for the years 1792 to 1851, inclusive, page 5, shows that James T. Basye (E.99) and Lydia Basye were married Jan. 13, 1820.

E. 94. CHARLOTTE BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye D.29).

b. _____. d. _____.

Charlotte Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

E. 95. HARRIETT BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye D.29).

b. ———. d. ———.

Harriet Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

E. 96. WINNIFRED BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye D.29).

b. ———. d. ———.

Winifred Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

E. 97. ELIZMOND BASYE (Son of Thomas Basye D.29).

b. ———. d. prior to 1816. m. Betsey Cundiff, Aug. 27, 1793.

Their children: F.197, F.198, F.199, F.200, F.201, F.202, F.203.

Elizmond Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

Elizamond Basye, is mentioned as *Elizmond Basye* in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

Marriage License Bonds of Virginia, states that *Elismond Basye* and *Betsy Candiff* were married in Lancaster County, Virginia, Aug. 27, 1793, and that John Chilton was security.

[See also for name Cundiff; F.198]. *Marriage Register of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1715-1852*, at page 80 is shown *Elismond Basye* and *Betsey Cundiff*, married, date of bond August 27, 1793. John Clutton, Richard Cundiff and Milley Cundiff, securities.

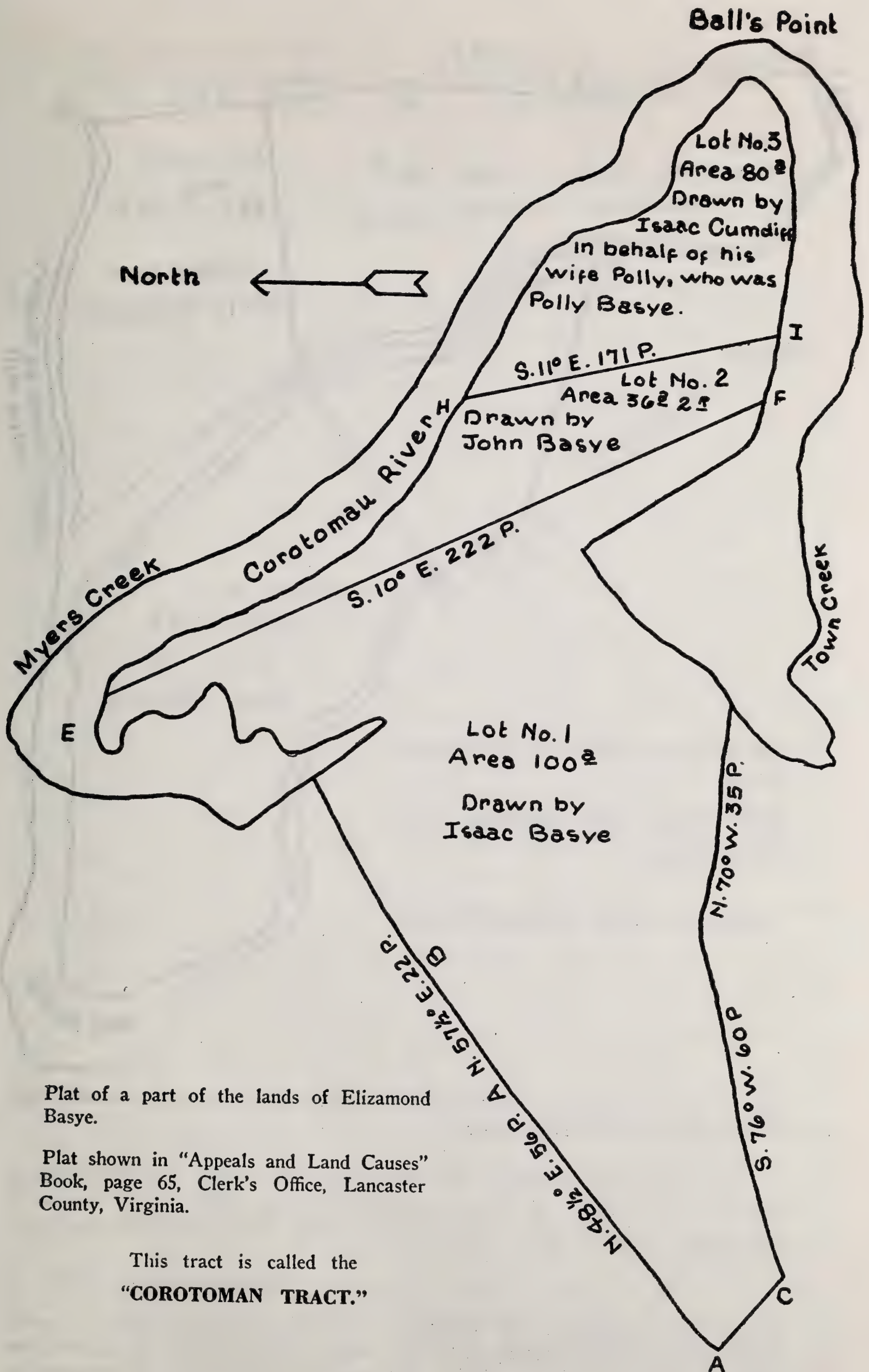
In "Record Book No. 16" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 395-397, is a deed in which appears the name of *Elizmond Basye* (in body of deed) signed *Elismond Basye* and same is in certificate of acknowledgment and *Betsey* (in body of deed) signed *Bety Basye*. Deed is dated March 13, 1802, conveying to Matthew Lamkin 52 a. 2 roods and 8 poles in Wiccocomoco Parish, Northumberland Co., for 52 pounds 10 shillings this land: "Beginning at a small gum tree on the side of a branch known by the name of the Reedy branch near William Walker's spring and running up the meanders of said branch its several courses and distances thereof to a small ash in the line of James McNeal's orphans, from thence N. 37 W. 48 pole along a line of marked trees to a corner hickory to said land in the line of James McNeal's orphans, thence N 71 E 216 pole along a line of marked trees to a hickory, a corner in the land of said McNeal's and in the line of Henry Cundiff, thence N 87 E 9 pole along a line of marked trees dividing this land from the land of said Cundiff to the beginning branch, which divides the said land from the land of Charles Downing, thence up the said branch its several courses and meanders to the beginning gum."

This deed was acknowledged by *Elismond Basye* and *Betsy* his wife before the court on June 14, 1802. In "Record Book No. 17," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 124-125, in the estate of Moses Sutton, deceased, appears the receipt from *Elismond Basye* for 256 pounds ten shillings and four pence in part payment of an execution obtained in the chancery District holden at Williamsburg, suit brought by *Elismond Basye et al vs. John H. Fallin Admr. of Moses Sutton Estate*. "Judgment Lien Docket, 1810-1820," of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 71 shows *Elismond Basye*, assignee vs. Gawin Corbin, \$21.28, Sept. 22, 1815. At page 72 shows *Elismond Basye*, assignee vs. Joseph Ingram, \$200, Sept. 23, 1815. At page 74 shows *Elismond Basye*, assignee, vs. Robert Forrester, Thomas West, \$16.10, Sept. 23, 1815. Pages 75 and 88 show *Elismond Basye*,

assignee, vs. Edward Payne & Thos. Taylor, \$25.75, Sept. 23, 1815. Page 80 shows Elismond Basye, assignee, vs. Lancelot P. Corbin, \$50.00, March 2, 1816. Page 89 shows Elismond Basye, assignee, vs. Lancelot B. Corbin & George L. Corbin, \$450, May 30, 1816. Page 93 shows Elismond Basye vs. Rob. Clark, \$55, June 4, 1816. Page 139 shows Elismond Basye, assignee, vs. Ralph C. Edmonds, \$22.50, August 23, 1819. In "Record Book No. 21" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 440-441, Elismond and Betty Basye (the latter signs by mark), make deed dated April 11, 1818 (described as being of Lancaster county, Virginia) conveying to Matthew Lamkin for \$500. a tract of 195 acres in Wiccomoco Parish, Northumberland County. Betty Basye acknowledged same before the Court May 27, 1818, reciting the date of the deed as August 11, 1817. Elismond Basye acknowledged before the court June 8, 1818. In "Record Book No. 22" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 45-47, Elismond Basye and Betsy Basye, his wife, make a deed to Isaac Basye (E.103) dated Jan. 15, 1819, for 129 acres, \$550. Elismond is described as of Lancaster Co. and Isaac of Northumberland County. In "Order Book for 1812-1830," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 210, appears the following: "Elizabeth Basye, admix. with the will annexed of Elismond Basye, decd, pltf., vs. Cyrus Pitman, et al." (April 2, 1822) W. Basye, attorney. (E.18)

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Lancaster County, Virginia, in "Appeals and Land Causes" Book, at pages 66-67, following the plat, is the following order :

"In obedience to an order of the worshipful the County Court of Lancaster bearing date the ——— day of December, 1825, the lands of which Elismond Basye died seased were surveyed commencing on the Corotoman tract at A, three large poplars lines between said Basye and the lands of George F. Myers, dec'd, and running from thence N. 49° E. 64 p. to a large pine B, thence N. 57½° E. 22 p. to and across a cove thence with the shore of Myer's Creek and the Corotoman River to Ball's Point, thence along with those of Town Creek and across the Cove to a small pine between said Basye and William Gilmour, thence N. 70° W. 35 p., th. S. 76° W. 60 p. to a large pine C, thence N. 50° W. 37 p. to a pine at Basye's gate D, thence N. 48½° E. 56 p. to poplars the beginning. The commissioners in said order appointed to divide the lands of the said dec'd among his heirs made a division of the Corotoman tract as follows: Commencing at E and running from thence S. 10° E. 222 p. with a line of marked trees to Town Creek F, which divides Lot No. 2 from Lot No. 1, thence from H, S. 11° E. 171 p. with the line of marked trees to I, on said creek which line divides lot No. 2 and 3. Lot No. 1 was drawn by Isaac Basye, No. 2 by John Basye, Lot No. 3 by Isaac Cundiff in right of his wife Polly who was Polly Basye. The Forrest tract commencing at A a large red oak corner for Basye and Chestnut-Grove and running from thence S. 19° E. 122 p. to B, in swamp, near Selden's little mill thence down the meanders of said swamp to the head of James Robertson's mill pond, thence along the pond until it strikes the other prong, thence with said prong to the head, thence up the meanders of the swamp C two large poplars, thence N. 90° E. 28 p. to D, a cedar, thence N. 34½° E. 20 p. to E. a pine, thence N. 53½° E. 8 p. to F. a pine, Thence N. 52° E. 12 p. to G, a pine, th. N. 51° E. 8 p. to H, a chestnut, th. N. 56° E. 12 p. to I, a gum on swamp, thence up said swamp or branch to an old chestnut at the head, thence N. 85° E. 36 p. to K a corner chestnut, thence S. 3° E. 73 p. to L a white oak, thence S. 12° E. 28 p. to M a chestnut, th. S. 11° E. 19.12 p. to A, the Commencement. The division lines (less H of the Forest tract) are as follows: from letter D to

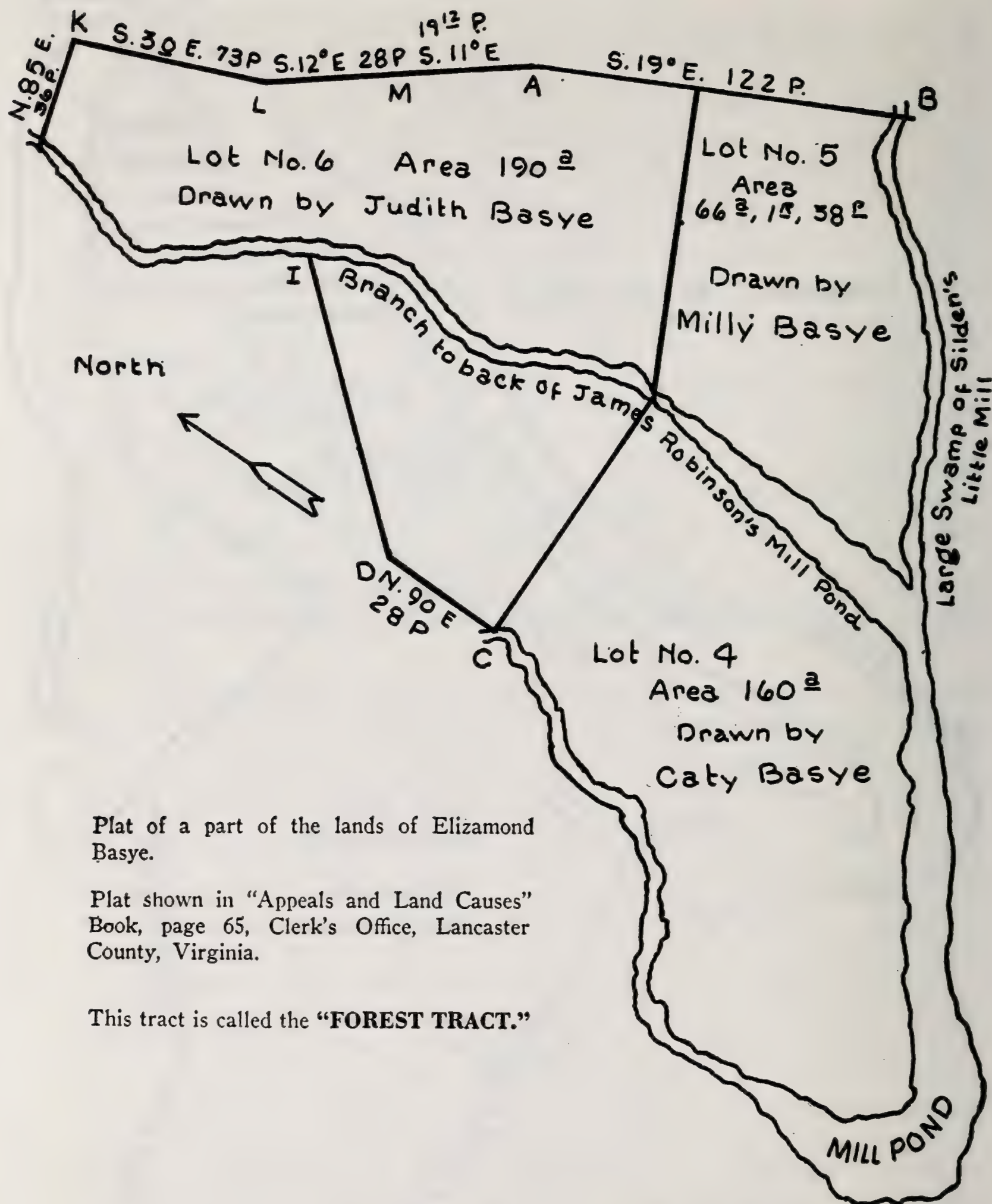


Plat of a part of the lands of Elizamond Basye.

Plat shown in "Appeals and Land Causes"
Book, page 65, Clerk's Office, Lancaster
County, Virginia.

This tract is called the
"COROTOMAN TRACT."

Note.—The courses and distances shown on this plat do not tally exactly with
the description in the Surveyor's report.



Plat of a part of the lands of Elizamond Basye.

Plat shown in "Appeals and Land Causes" Book, page 65, Clerk's Office, Lancaster County, Virginia.

This tract is called the "FOREST TRACT."

Note.—The courses and distances shown on this plat do not tally exactly with the description in the Surveyor's report.

E with a line of marked trees S. 66° W. 134 p. from E to C., N. 72° E. 100 p. from E to F, S. 28½° E. 90 p. in the middle of the great swamp, lot No. 4 was drawn by Caty Basye, Lot No. 5 by Milly Basye and Lot No. 6 by Judith Basye.

Thomas Dunaway, Sur."

"Pursuant to an order of the worshipful Court of Lancaster County to us the undersigned directed bearing date 19th day of Dec.^r 1825, we divided the lands that Elismond Basye, dec'd, died seased and possessed of amongst his

legal representatives which will more fully appear by a reference to the foregoing plats of land and the Surveyor's report.

Given under our hands this 28th day of Dec.r 1825.

J. Chowning, Tho. G. Robertson, Wm. Callahan."

"At a Court held for the County of Lancaster on the 19th day of June, 1826, these plats and report of the division of the lands of Elismond Basye, dec'd were returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Benjamin M. Walker, Cl."

In "Deed Book No. 23," of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 443 is shown a deed from John S. Ball to Elizmond Basye dated 9/9/1802, 160 "pounds lawful money of Virginia," part of the land shown on surveyors plat, land in Lancaster County, witnesses Jos. Pope, Isaac Basye (D.30), Elijah Putnam. Receipt for money shown attached. Deed acknowledged in open court 9/20/1802. In "Deed Book No. 25" of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 323 is shown a deed from William and Ruthy Sims to Elismond Basye, 96 Pounds 8 shillings 10 pence. 57 acres and 88 acres, Lancaster County dated August 31, 1809. Acknowledged January 15, 1810. In "Deed Book No. 26" of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 8 is shown a bond of George Pitman to Elismond Basye dated March 25, 1812 for \$168.67 payment of money due January 1, 1813. In "Deed Book No. 26" of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 184, is shown a deed from Peter Beane, Executor of Thos. Hathaway, to Elismond Basye dated April 17, 1817. Sale at public auction, \$2480, "current money of Virginia," 250 acres. In "Deed Book No. 26" of Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 30, is shown a deed from Elismond Basye & Elizabeth Basye (signed Betse) to Thomas W. Hughlett, dated February 4, 1813, \$195, for 58½ acres in Lancaster County. Acknowledged in open court February 15, 1813 by Elismond Basye & Eliza. his wife. And at page 31 in the same deed book appears a deed from Elizmond Basye & Elizabeth Basye, wife, to Ahimoog Sullivant, \$333.34. 88 a. in Lancaster County. Acknowledged February 15, 1813. In "Order Book for 1811-1818," for Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 10, appears a suit of Elismond Basye vs. Andrew Robertson, Dismissed by agreement, March 21, 1811. At page 72 appear 3 suits, viz. Elismond Basye v. Richd Selden. Discontd by pltf. May 18, 1812. At page 183 appear 2 suits: Elismd Basye v. Geo. L. Corbin, and Elismd Basye vs. Edwd Payne. Office judg. set aside. Paym Repl. & issue & contd. At page 140 (Feb. 15, 1813), appears the following:

"A deed of bar. & sale from Elismond Basye & Elizabeth his wife to Ahimaz Sullivant was acknd in open court by the said Elizmond Basye & Eliza his wife & O R,¹¹⁴ the said Eliza having been pers. privily exd in court by Elias Edmonds, gent. a Justice of the Peace apart from her said husband & voluntarily assenting thereto." Also at page 140 (Feb. 15, 1813), appears the following: "A deed of barg. & sale from Elismond Basye & Eliza his wife to Tho. W. Hughlett was acknd in open court..." &c. Same as last above. Same date. And at page 151 (May 17, 1813) appears the following: "Elismond Basye (for Doctor Smith) vs. Gawin Corbin. Office Jud. set aside payt. Repl & issue." And at page 152 appears the same entry as last above. Same entry in suit & suit for Dr. Smith vs. Rob Forester. At page 257 appears the following: "An amount & award between Elismond Basye & Robert D. Palmer with said Basye, receipt thereof endorsed which was proved by Chas. J. Yerby are on the motion of said Palmer O. R."¹¹⁴ In "Order Book 1811-1818," for Lancaster County, Virginia, at page 255 appears the suit of Basye v. Corbin. "Issue waived & judg. for debt." (2 suits) Aug. 24, 1815. At page 256 appears Basye v. Forester. Issue waived & jud. August 24, 1815. At page 257 appears Basye v. Dan P. Mitchell. Issue waived & jud. with

¹¹⁴i.e., ordered recorded.

int. & costs. At page 258 appears Basye v. E. Payne. Issue waived & jud. with int. At page 307 appears Basye v. Clark, Admr. May 27, 1816. At page 308. Same case. Judgment for pltf. \$55.00 & costs. In "Order Book" for Lancaster County, Virginia, for 1804-1805, at page 259, appears a suit of Elismond Basye, assignee of William Fallen vs. Thomas G. Robertson, debt, Nov. 21, 1804. At page 353 appears a suit of Elismond Basye vs. Duncan F. Robertson. Judgment set aside & cause cont. May 21, 1805. At page 357 appears a suit of Elismond Basye vs. Thomas G. Robertson. Jury trial. Judgment for pltf. 1 cent & costs. May 21, 1805.

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lancaster County, Virginia, in "Will Book No. 28," at page 205, appears the following Will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, Elismond Basye of the county of Lancaster & State of Virginia being weak in body but of sound mind do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament as follows. Imp.is. I lend unto my beloved wife Betsy Basye during the time she remains my widow all my estate of every description but should she marry again she will take one third part of my estate as the law directs. Item. It is my wish and desire that my wife (if she should live) shall educate my three children, namely, Judah, (F.200) Milly (F.201) and Isaac (F.203) but should she not live to execute my request, still my desire and request is that whoever may have the management of my estate shall perform this duty. Item. My request is that at the death or marriage of my wife when my estate is to be divided that my son John (F.202) shall have two hundred dollars less than the rest of my children having given him to that amount already. Lastly. My request is when my wife shall have died or married that all my estate of every description shall be equally divided except my son John who is to have two hundred dollars less than the rest between my children Nancy (F.197), John (F.202), Polly (F.198), Caty (F.199), Judah (F.200), Milly (F.201) and Isaac (F.203). I nominate and appoint my beloved wife my administratrix to this my last will and Testament, revoking all others by me heretofore made. Given under my hand & seal this 18th day of March, 1820.

Elismond Basye (Seal)."

"Signed, seale & acknowledged in presence of Raw. Dunaway, William Pullin, Geo. Myers."

"At a Court held for the County of Lancaster on the 19th day of June, 1820, This last will and Testament of Elismond Basye, dec'd, was proved according to law by the Oaths of Rawleigh Dunaway, William Pullin and George Myers, the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste.

James Towles, Cl.

Recorded per Benjamin M. Walker, Cl.

1820, Sept 29th."

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lancaster County, Virginia, in "Will Book No. 28," at page 257, appears the following will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, Betsy Basye, of the County of Lancaster and State of Virginia do make this my last will and Testament (towit). It is my wish and desire that all the property of every kind and money that I do possess or may possess in any way whatever after my decease may be equally divided between my children, Polly (F.198), Caty (F.199), Judith (F.200), Milly (F.201) and Isaac (F.203) as witness my hand and seal this 7th day of January, 1823.

her
Betsey + Basye
mark "

"Signed, sealed and acknowledged in presence of Raw. Dunaway, Judith Rogers, Ann Biscoe, W. Basye (E.18), Judith Sampson."

"At a court held for the county of Lancaster on the 19th day of December, 1825, this last will and Testament of Betsey Basye, dec'd, was proven in open court by the oath of Rawleigh Dunaway one of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste. Benjamin M. Walker, Cl."

Virginia Land Causes: Lancaster County, 1795-1848; Northampton County, 1731-1868, at page 11, shows the following petition in Lancaster County:—"Elizabeth Basye and John Cundiff vs. Thomas Rock & Nancy, his wife, Samuel Stonham & Betsy, his wife, and Mary Sampson, John Sampson, Nancy Sampson, Elizabeth Sampson, Betsy Sampson, John Sampson and Judith Sampson. Suit for sale and division.

The summons awarded in this case having been returned executed, and it appearing to the Court that Mary Sampson, John Sampson, Nancy Sampson, Elizabeth Sampson, Betsy Sampson and Judith Sampson are infants under the age of 21 years, John Sampson is appointed special guardian to defend them in this suit, and in consideration of the premises the Court doth order and decree that Joseph A. Carter and James Robinson, Jr. be appointed Commissioners, and that they make sale of the lands of which Richard Cundiff died seized and possessed on a credit of twelve months, and take bonds with good and sufficient security payable to the Commissioners of the Court for each of the plaintiffs and defendants respective distributive parts or proportions of the purchase money according to their several interests there in &c. - - - - November term 1824—p. 57."

Richard Cundiff probably was the father of Elizabeth Cundiff Basye.

E. 98. LEWIS BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Lewis Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

E. 99. JAMES TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Lydia Basye, Jan. 13, 1820.

James Taylor Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al shown at D.27. James Taylor Basye moved to Shelby County, Kentucky.

He was one of the executors named in the Will of Richard Basye. See under D.24.

Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records, Second Index of Marriages for the years 1792 to 1851, inclusive, page 5, shows James T. Basye and Lydia Basye (E.93) were married Jan. 13, 1820.

The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows that in the War of 1812, James T. Basye (also Bayse, Bayes) enlisted as 3rd Corp. in Capt. James Terrill's Troop of Cavalry in Col. John Coffee's Regiment of West Tennessee Volunteers, \$10 per month. December 10, 1812—April 27, 1813. One year.

E. 100. SALLY BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Sally Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27

E. 101. FRANKY BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Franky Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

E. 102. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Nancy Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

E. 103. ISAAC W. BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Isaac Basye is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27. Minute Book 1786-1788, page 288, August 20, 1787, Fauquier county, Virginia, shows suit of Isaac Basye by Moses Basye, his next friend, vs. Moses Bailey. In the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Lancaster County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 36 at page 404 is shown a mortgage from Isaac Basye to Robert N. Chilton, \$45. In "Deed Book No. 38" at page 200 is shown a deed from Henry S. Biscoe & wife to Isaac Basye, dated March 16, 1837 for \$300. current money of this commonwealth. 100 acres. Acknowledged in open court January 15, 1838. In "Deed Book No. 38" at page 298, Isaac Basye mortgaged 100 acres for \$713.75. In "Deed Book No. 39" at page 130, is shown a deed from Isaac Basye, of Lancaster County (signed I. W. Basye) to Henry Shay for \$260 lawful money of the commonwealth, 100 acres, dated January 24, 1840, which recited the name Isaac W. Basye. In "Deed Book No. 25," In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Richmond County, Virginia, at pages 213-215, William P. Booth and Frances E., his wife, make a deed to Isaac W. Basye of Richmond County, dated Jan'y. 1, 1841, \$200, one half of a certain stone house and lot. Acknowledged in Northumberland County. In "Deed Book No. 26," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Richmond County, Virginia, at pages 246-247, Isaac W. Basye of Richmond County, Virginia, makes a deed to Griffin H. Touser, dated December 12, 1842, \$1.00, 69¾ acres. In "Deed Book No. 26," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Richmond County, Virginia, at page 355, Isaac W. Basye of Northumberland County, Virginia, makes a deed to John Keaser, dated Jan'y. 1, 1844, \$105.37½, for 70¼ acres. (Memo. Isaac Basye (F.203) is one of the four witnesses to this deed.) Recorded Feby. 13, 1845. In "Record Book No. 33" in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 234, Isaac W. Basye makes a deed to Griffin H. Foushee, dated Dec. 12, 1842. Filed Feb. 12, 1844. Isaac is described as of Northumberland County.

E. 104. LUCY BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye D.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Azariah Kimbro, March 23, 1819.

Lucy Basye Kimbro is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

"Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records," page 5, shows that Lucy (which by mistake is written *Elijah*) Bayse and Azariah Kimbro were married March 23, 1819. Azariah Kimbro had been formerly married to Nancy Basye, E.57.

E. 105. WILLIAM COOKE (Son of Hannah Basye Cooke D.33).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

William Cooke is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye, et al. shown at D.27.

Edmund and Winnifred Basye (C.7) made a deed to William Cook April 2, 1784 recorded in Deed Book M, pp. 127-131, Culpeper County, Virginia. (See Deed under C.7).

E. 106. BETSEY COOKE (Daughter of Hannah Basye Cooke D.33).

b. ————. d. ————. m. William Hotter.

Betsey Cooke is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

E. 107. NANCY COOKE (Daughter of Hannah Basye Cooke D.33).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Benjamin Ball.

Nancy Cooke is named in the suit of James Basye vs. Elizamond Basye et al. shown at D.27.

E. 108. WILLIAM BASYE (Probably son of Joseph Basye D.26).

b. Sept. 20, 1759. d. Jan. 25, 1834. m. Jane Logan, Mar. 12, 1788.
b. June 6, 1765. d. Apr. 5, 1834.

Their children: F.204, F.205, F.206, F.207, F.208, F.209, F.210.

(Memo. This William Basye (E.108) is very probably the same as William Basye (E.83). The compiler has not been able to establish the fact of identity by positive evidence from any Will or deed or from any private record. In neither case is there a reference to parentage by name. But the reasons for believing these two names refer to one and the same person are based largely on their parallel military records, and partly for other reasons herein stated. Jeremiah Basye (E.81), a brother, correctly says: "in consequence of the muster roles being destroyed at Richmond, there are no account to be found there." It is therefore necessary to get such information as we can by reasonable inference.

1. They have the same first name (William) and spell the family name (Basye) alike.

2. They both enlisted at the same time in 1776, as privates, in the same regiment (3rd Virginia Regiment), in their home county (Fauquier), Virginia, for two years service in the Revolutionary war.

3. At the close of the first enlistment, they both re-enlisted for an additional three years, or during the war.

4. Their brother, Jeremiah Basye (E.81) says in his application to Congress in 1830, nearly fifty years after the war, that he left his brothers Benjamin (E.76), Jesse (E.82), and William (E.83 and E.108) at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1780, where they had gone on furlough. And the Adjutant General's office shows that William (E.108) was paid at that time in "Pennsylvania currency, thus indicating that William (E.108) was present at this meeting of the brothers in Pennsylvania. This furlough was granted for two months to those who re-enlisted after their first two years of service.

5. They both saw service in the "south."

6. They both were transferred to another regiment. Jeremiah says that William was transferred to General Wayne's Company to fight Indians and there lost his life. But Jeremiah was mistaken, for the record shows that William was transferred to Major William Washington's company of Dragoons, i.e., cavalry, where he became a sergeant. And he did not die until long after the close of the war. This Major Washington had been a member of that same 3rd Virginia Regiment, and was now promoted to the command of the Company of Dragoons (see under E.81 for the affidavit of William Tomlin who was a member of that same Company of

Dragoons, and was a neighbor and friend of these three brothers above named who first enlisted in the 3rd Regiment. He speaks from personal knowledge).

7. The record shows that at the close of the war, William went to Mercer county, Kentucky, where he was married in 1788; and it further shows that a bounty land warrant for 400 acres of land was issued to him by the State of Virginia, in 1787, as a Sergeant in the Dragoons, and at the same time another land warrant for 100 acres was issued to him for his services as a private for his first two years of enlistment. Both land warrants were sold by William at once, thus giving him the cash with which later in 1806 he bought 146 acres of land in Mercer County, Kentucky, paying for it "current money of Virginia." It is evident that William did not return to his old home in Fauquier County, Virginia, at the close of the war.

This brother, Jeremiah, moved to Ohio and lost trace of his father's family. He did not return to his old home in Fauquier County until about 1829, i.e., nearly fifty years after the close of the war. He found that his father and mother had died, and found no trace of his sisters, so that he concludes he is the only surviving child and heir. His sisters had died and moved away.

8. Jeremiah to some extent identifies his father (D.26), not by name, but by referring to his grief at the enlistment of three of his sons in the Revolution at the same time, which "confused" his father so much that he sold a plantation of between three and four hundred acres of land in Fauquier County. A reference to the deed records shows that Joseph had contracted to buy 221 acres, as the bond for deed recites, which bond by mistake perhaps, and so needed correction, was relinquished, and a deed made to Joseph for 442 acres, all in 1786, not long after the close of the war. Also it appears that Joseph had contracted to buy another tract of 366 acres for his other son, Elijah (E.77). But Elijah died before the deed was made. And also Joseph died before the deed was made. Subsequently the land was deeded to the other children of Joseph (but not including Jeremiah) as the sole and only heirs of Elijah. Joseph's Will refers to this land purchase. If Benjamin and Jesse and William and Jeremiah had remained at home, would not Joseph have treated them with equal consideration in the purchase of lands?

9. Another inference may now be deduced, viz., that Jeremiah's whereabouts were unknown to his brothers and sisters, and they supposed him to be dead. As evidence of this, see the deed from Harman Wiscabber to the then known (August 5, 1800) living children of Joseph Basye (D.26). If Jeremiah and Benjamin and William had returned home after the close of the war, they too would have been included in that deed.

10. One other inference remains, viz., that Joseph Basye is the only Basye known to have had three sons named, respectively, Benjamin, Jesse and William.

William Basye was born in Fairfax County, Virginia. When 18 years of age, in 1777, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was assigned to the 3rd Virginia Company of which Nathaniel Gist was Colonel, and Strother Jones was Captain. [See "Revolutionary Soldiers," Supplement, War Department, Auditors Account, 31-274, page 26. And see "Bounty Warrants," Vol 4, pages 120 and 286.] He served from 1781 to end of the war. He was given a pension and a bounty land warrant by the United States Government, and also bounty land warrants by the State of Virginia. After three years' service as a private soldier he was made a Sergeant in Washington's Cavalry. Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War," page 286, shows that William Basye, as a private, was a member of the Third Company (Strother Jones, Captain) of Col. Nathaniel Gist's Virginia Regiment, in 1777. And the same publication, No. 25 (1932) page 476, shows that William Basye, who died January 25, 1834, in Mercer

County, Kentucky, was a Sergeant in Washington's Cavalry in the Revolutionary War, and was allowed a pension. And on page 476, shows that William Basey was a private in Capt. Jones Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment, Col. Nathaniel Gist, in 1777, in the Continental line. *Year Book, Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution*, 1896 page 83 shows William Basey among those who were non-commissioned officers or privates, and that he was a bounty recipient for services in the Revolutionary War. And at page 197, shows that William Basey, Sergeant in Washington's Cavalry, was, on December 9, 1828, allowed a pension of \$180 under Act of May 15, 1828, and that he died August 29, 1829,¹¹⁵ in Mercer County, Kentucky. And at page 250, shows that William Basey was a pensioner from Mercer County, Kentucky. "Revolutionary Soldiers," Vol. 4, found in the Virginia State Library, at Richmond, Virginia, containing a list of all certificates issued at the Auditors office to Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental establishment, at page 101 shows Wm. Bassey, cavalry, £ 35 paid to him, Aug. 20, 1783. "Maryland Revolutionary Records. Data Obtained From 3050 Pension Claims and Bounty Land Applications, Including 1000 Marriages of Maryland Soldiers and a List of 1200 Proved Services of Soldiers and Patriots of Other States," page 130, gives:

"Basye, William, - - - - Service in Virginia."

The "First Census of Kentucky, 1790," at page 10, shows William Basey, of Nelson County, on the tax list, Nov. 1, 1792. Marriage Record Book 1, at page 45, Marriage Record Clerk's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, shows that William Basye signed the marriage bond of James Bellshe, dated July 30, 1803, for the latter's marriage to Catharine McCaslin, August 8, 1803. "The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society," Vol. 20, page 10, shows that Wm. Basye and Jane Logan were married in Mercer County, Kentucky, March 13, 1788, and that _____ Rice was the minister officiating. "Kentucky Court Records," under head of Mercer County, Ky., marriages, at page 4, shows Wm. Basey and Jane Logan, married March 13, 1788. Marriage Register, Book 1, page 10, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows William Basey and Jane Logan, married March 13, 1788, by D. Rice. "Mercer County, Kentucky, Marriages, 1785-1830." First Part, page 4, shows Wm. Basey and Jane Logan were married March 13, 1788.

Deed Book 5, pages 541-543, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from Samuel Adams to William Bacy of Mercer County, Kentucky, £ 219 *current money of Virginia*, 146 acres, dated Jan'y 27, 1806. Deed Book 10, pages 84-85, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from William Adams and Mary, his wife, to William Basey, dated September 25, 1816, \$1000, containing 96 acres adjoining the land described in Deed Book 5, pages 541-543. In the Circuit Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, is found suit of William Basye vs. Samuel Stevens, suit for debt, \$31, Attachment filed September 2, 1807, with interest from May 3, 1806.

Memo.—This is one of the two instances on the public records of Mercer County, Kentucky, where the family name is spelled correctly. But the old Family Bible at Harrodsburg spells the name correctly. B-a-s-y-e. In the Circuit Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, is found suit of William Basy (and Basey) vs. Abraham Higgins and John Higgins, suit on promissory note \$350. Suit filed May 13, 1817. Deed Book 5, pages 348-349, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows deed from William Basye and Jean Basye, his wife, of Nelson County, to James Genn, \$200, 140 acres, being part of the land

¹¹⁵Error. Should be January 25, 1834.

purchased by William Basye of Andrew Vaughan, witnesses Walter Stallard,
her
(D.32) Thos. Basye (D.29), Judith x Stallard (D.32), dated November 14, 1797,
mark
and recorded same day.

Reports of the Secretary of War, printed in 1835, show he was allowed \$180 per year, under Act of Congress of 1828. William Basye applied for bounty land January 25, 1830, in which his age is given as 69 years. Warrant No. 1650 was issued June 21, 1830, by the United States Government to him for 100 acres on account of his services in Capt. Churchill Jones Company of Virginia Cavalry from 1781 to end of the War, when he was discharged at Richmond, Virginia. "Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds," page 316, shows William Basye was given military warrant No. 4258 by the State of Virginia for 100 acres for three years' service as a private soldier in the Virginia line. This was dated February 16, 1787. Also warrant No. 4257 for service during the war as a Sergeant in the Virginia line. "Revolutionary War Records, Volume I, Virginia," page 400, shows that warrant No. 4257 was issued by the State of Virginia for 300 acres to William Basye, a Sergeant Major, for service during the war. This was dated February 16, 1787. "Year Book of the Society, Sons of Revolution in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1894-1913, and Catalogue of Military Land Warrants Granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," page 201, shows that warrant No. 4257 was issued by the State of Virginia to William Basye, Sergeant, for 400 acres, for service in the Virginia Continental line, date of enlistment Feb. 16, 1786, for the term of the war. In Book 2, of "Military Certificates" found in the Virginia State Land Office, at Richmond, Virginia State Land Office, at Richmond, Virginia, at page 252, is shown the following: "William Basye is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a Sejeant of the Continental line who enlisted for the War.

T. Meriwether."

"Council Chamber, Feb. 16, 1787. Samp. Mathews."

"A warrant issued to Wilm Basye for 400 acres Febr 16, 1787."

"Warrant No. 4257. And on the same page appears the following: "William Basye is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a private of the Continental Line for three years Service.

Council Chambers, Feb. 16, 1787.

T. Meriwether."

Samp. Mathews. "A warrant issued to William Basye for 100 acres Feb. 16, 1787." No. 4258. Military Land Warrants No. 4257 for 400 acres, and No. 4258 for 100 acres, issued to William Basye, both dated Feb. 16, 1787. The first was to him as a Sergeant in the Virginia Continental Line. These were both assigned to Isaac Hite, Feb. 16, 1788. The assignment was witnessed by Alex. S. (or L?) Bullitt, and another. "The Kentucky Land Grants. A Systematic Index to all of the Land Grants Recorded in the State Land Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, 1782-1924." At page 1004 shows *Wm. Bayse*, 200 acres. A Grant in County Court Orders, recorded in Book 20 at page 378, Floyd County, Kentucky, Dated Dec. 11, 1846.

In The National Archives, Washington, D. C., the following appears: "I, William Bassey, aged sixty nine years do upon oath testify and declare that I enlisted in the year 1781 for the period of during the War in the Company commanded by Capt. Churchill Jones, of Col. Washington's Regiment of Cavalry of the Virginia Line or Continental establishment in the War of the Revolution and

faithfully served to the close of the said war when I was regularly discharged at Richmond, being then in the same Regiment of the Virginia line. I also do further declare that I have never received a warrant from the United States for the bounty land due me in right of said services, neither have I ever assigned or transferred my right to the same in any manner whatever. Therefore Know All men by these presents, that I, William Bassey as aforesaid do hereby constitute and appoint Henry Northrup my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to ask, demand and receive from the Secretary of War of the United States a warrant for the bounty land due me in virtue of said services. And my said attorney is hereby authorized and empowered to constitute and appoint one or more substitutes as attorneys under him for the special purposes above named and the same to revoke at will. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of January, 1830.

William Basye (Seal)

"State of Kentucky, Mercer County ss. Personally appeared before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in and for said County George W. Thompson and James Campbell persons of lawful age and of known credibility who being duly sworn saith that they have long been personally acquainted with William Bassey who signed the foregoing power of attorney in their presence and they do believe him to be the identical person which he therein represents himself to be and that he actually performed the military service by him stated in the manner therein set forth. Also at the same time appeared William Bassey, signer and sealer to the within Power of Attorney and acknowledged the same to be his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein named. Also being duly sworn made oath to the truth of the declaration therein set forth. Given under my hand & seal this 25th day of January, A.D., 1830.

Geo. L. Waugh, J.P.M.C."

Then follows the certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Mercer County, Kentucky, that George L. Waugh is a Justice of the Peace, &c. It appears that Warrant was issued June 21st, 1830, to William Basye for land. He was found to be entitled to pay of a Sergeant of Cavalry in the Continental Line. In "The National Archives," Washington, D. C., a book entitled "List of Pensioners," Vol. III, page 150, of Kentucky Agency (Mercer County), shows: William Basye, rank of Sergeant, allowance of \$180 per annum, service in Washington's Cavalry, placed on the pension roll December 9, 1828. Died January 25, 1834, his widow being Jane Basye. It is marked in the margin that he received Warrant Cert. No. 1650 for 100 acres of land. "Pension Papers: Records of Abstracts: Mercer County, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, Pertaining to Revolutionary Soldiers, War of 1812, & Indian Wars, Who Settled in Mercer County, Kentucky," at page 194, shows the application of George Speak for a pension as a Revolutionary soldier, dated May 3, 1819, saying "that he enlisted in the spring of 1777 with Captain Hubbard Smallwood, in Charles County, Maryland, in the 16th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. William Grayson, on Continental Establishment, for the term of three years." Further stating that he was attached to the Company commanded by Captain Smallwood of the 16th Virginia regiment, and continued in said Smallwood's Company over one year, when he was transferred to Captain Jones' Company in the aforesaid Regiment, which was afterwards commanded by Colonel Nathaniel Gist. That he faithfully served his three years. That he was in the battle of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and at the siege of Charleston, where he was taken prisoner and kept for fifteen months, when he was exchanged and discharged at Williamsburg in June or July, 1781.

In support of this claim, *William Basey* makes affidavit on May 3, 1819, and says that he is 58 years old and is well acquainted with George Speak and has read this affidavit.

That he also served as a regular soldier in the same Company and Regiment with him and knows that he served as a regular soldier in the 16th Regiment of regulars on the Continental line until within a few months of his three years time when the said Speak was ordered on to the South where he was taken prisoner. And in the same book, at page 83, this *William Basey* makes affidavit that he knows Thomas Graham, Senior, who applied for a pension as a Revolutionary soldier, July 12, 1832. The Adjutant General's Office, "Old Records Division," Washington D.C., shows *William Basye* (also spelled *Basy*, *Basey*, *Bacy*, *Baysey*) a private in Capt. Heaberd Smallwood's Co. of Col. William Grayson regiment, July, 1777-March, 1779. This regiment was consolidated with Col. Gist's Additional regiment about April, 1779. \$6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month (Pennsylvania Currency. £ 2. 10 s.). Enlisted for three years. In April, 1778, record shows he was in Dunkerd town hospital. In July, 1778, shows roll dated Camp White Plains. In September, 1778, shows roll dated North River Robinson's Plains. In December, 1778, shows roll dated Camp Middle Brook. *William Basye* (also spelled *Basey*, *Bassey*), a private in Capt. Strother Jones' Company of Col. Nathaniel Gist's Regiment, April, 1779-November, 1779. \$6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month. (Va. Currency £ 2.) This regiment was disbanded and the members incorporated with the troops of their respective states, by resolution of Congress of October 3, 1780.

The *William Basye Family Bible*, in the possession of Miss Cora Bohon, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, shows the following record:

"William Basye and Jane Logan was married in the 12th Day of March, 1788."

"William Mitchell and Polly Basye (F.205) was married the 3 Day of April, 1811."

"George W. Smith and Hannah Basye (F.209) were married August 11, 1835."

"William Basye was born the 20 day of September 1759."

"Jean Logan was born the 6 day of June, 1765."

"Polly Basye (F.205) was born the 28 day of December, 1788."

"John Basye (F.206) was born the 29 day of October, 1790."

"Anna Basye (F.207) was born 7 day of January, 1793."

"Logan Basye (F.208) was born the 6 day of March, 1797."

"Hannah Basye (F.209) was born the 26 day of Februa, 1800."

"Elizabeth Basye (F.210) was born the 1 day of March, 1803."

"William Basye (F.204) was born the 6 day of Novem, 1811."

"Joseph Mitchell was born the 9 of January, 1812."

"Mary An Jean Mitchel was born October 6, 1813."

"Eliza Mitchel was born March the 18, 1816."

"William Basye was born the 11 of February, 1834."

"George Washington Smith was born Sep. 22, 1812."

"John Logan Basye Smith was born July 26, 1843."

"Georgie A. Smith was born March 21st, 1840."

"Sallie J. Smith was born May 21st, 1836."

"William Basye departed this life January the 25, 1834."

"Jane Basye departed this life April 5th, 1834."

The descendants of this *William Basye* have generally adopted the spelling of the name, *Basey*.

¹¹⁸The public record shows March 13, 1788.

After the Revolutionary War he moved from Virginia to Mercer County, Kentucky, coming, it is said, with the elder Cuthbert Bullitt to whom he was related. He died in Mercer County, Kentucky. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and had a chapel on his farm in Virginia. "The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society," Vol. 31 (1933) pages 341-342, gives the following:

"Bayse,¹¹⁷ ("The William Basye Bible," now the property of Miss Cora Bohon of Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Kentucky.)

Bayse, William and Jane Logan were married December¹¹⁸ 12th, 1788.

Mitchell, William and Polly Bayse were married the 3rd day of April, 1811.

Smith, George W. and Hannas Bayse were married August —, 1835."¹¹⁹

"Basye, William, was born the 20th day of September, 1759.

Logan, Jean, was born the 6th day of June, 1765.

Basye, Polly, was born the 28th day of December, 1778 or 1788¹²⁰

Basye, John, was born the 29th day of October, 1790.

Basye, Anna, was born the 7th day of Jan., 1791 or 1794.¹²¹

Basye, Logan, was born the 6th day of March, 1797.

Basye, Hannah, was born the 26th day of Feb. 1800.

Basye, Elizabeth, was born the 1st day of March, 1803.

Basye, William, was born the 6th day of November, 1811.

Mitchell, Joseph, was born the 9th day of Jan., 1812.

Mitchell, Maryan Jean, was born October 6th, 1813.

Mitchell, Eliza, was born March the 18th, 1816.

Basye, William, was born the 11th day of Feb., 1834.

Smith, George Washington, was born Sept. 22nd, 1812.

Smith, John Logan Basye, was born July 26th, 1843.

Smith, Georgie A., was born March 21st, 1840.

Smith, Sallie J., was born May 21st, 1836.

Basye, William, departed this life Jan. 25th, 1834.

Basye, Jane, departed this life April 5th, 1834."

"Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society," Vol. 37, at page 110, mentions the will of David Logan dated May 21, 1808, probated in 1810, in Mercer County, Kentucky, in which he mentions his daughter, Jane Basey. And on page 224, shows that Wm. Basye, Thos. Gilkerson and Wm. T. Gilkerson, were appointed appraisers in 1816 in the estate of Samuel Grayham in Mercer County, Kentucky. And on page 230, shows Wm. Basye, Peter Banta and Samuel McDowell, Jr., were appointed appraisers in the estate of Stephen Hughes, in 1819. The "Original tax list" in possession of Kentucky State Historical Society, shows that on June 15, 1799, in Mercer County, Kentucky, William Basye, had in his family 1 white male over 21, owned 3 slaves, and had 2 horses, on which he paid taxes. Also shows on July 7, 1800, he had 1 white male over 21, had 2 slaves, and horses. Also shows on July 22, 1801, William Basye had same as in 1800. Also shows on August 19, 1802, William Basye had same. And on August 14, 1803, William Basye had same except has now 4 horses. The Census for Mercer County, Kentucky, 1810, shows that William Basye had nine persons in his family and had four slaves.

Will Book 9, pages 534-535, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following Will:

¹¹⁷Error. Name is spelled B-a-s-y-e in the Bible record.

¹¹⁸Error. Bible shows March 12, 1788.

¹¹⁹Bible shows August 11, 1835.

¹²⁰Bible shows 1788.

¹²¹Bible shows 1793.

"I, William Basey, of Mercer County and state of Kentucky being of sound and disposing mind do make publish and ordain this to be my last will and testament hereby revoking all wills previously by me made. I desire in the first place that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid by my Excr to be hereafter named. To my daughters Hannah and Betsy I give a horse, saddle and bridle and bed and bedding to be delivered to them by my Executor whenever they may require it. To my sons Logan and William I give a horse, saddle and bridle and bed and bedding each, to be delivered to them in the like manner as the above to Hannah & Betsey. To my son John, I give a bed and bedding only, he having heretofore had a horse. I desire that my executor in delivering the legacys afsd. make them as nearly equal in value as possible. After the legasies as afsd. are delivered and my debts are paid I give to my beloved wife the use and benefit of the whole residue of my estate, both real and personal, during her life. After my wife's death I desire the whole of my property left by her to be equally divided between all of my children then alive, and if any of them be dead their proportions to go to their child or children. To my grandchildren Joseph, Mary, Eliza, William, Malina and John Mitchell, children of my dead daughter Polly Mitchell, I give in the final distribution of my estate a child's part to be equally divided amongst them or the survivors of them. To my daughters Polly Mitchell, decd. and Anna McUen I have heretofore given a horse, saddle, bridle and bed and bedding. After the death of my wife it is my will that my negro woman Dicy be free. It is my will also that my son John after his mother's death have the waggon and wheat fan, he having paid for one half of them over and above his share above mentioned. If my property can be divided out amongst my children so as to give general satisfaction it is my will that it be so divided, otherwise it is to be sold and the proceeds thereof divided. Finally, I do hereby nominate and appoint my son John Executor of this my will with a request that he shall act as such. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this the 19th day of April, 1832.

William Basey (seal)

Teste: Joseph A. Thompson, Hiram W. Lung.

Mercer County, Sct. March County Court 1834.

"The foregoing Last Will and Testament of William Basey, deceased, was this day produced into court and proved by the oath of Joseph A. Thompson, a subscribing witness thereto and the handwriting of Hiram W. Lung, the other subscribing witness proved by the oath of Jesse Davis. Whereupon said will was ordered to be recorded which is done accordingly.

Attest: Tho. Allen, C. C."

Will Book 10, pages 214-217, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"Mercer County, Sct. In obedience to an order of the worshipful county court of Mercer made at their August term 1834 directing us the undersigned commissioners to divide and allot the tract of land to the children and legatees of William Basey, deceased, in performance of that duty being duly sworn proceeded to survey the eastern tract of land of 412 acres of which the sd. William Basey died seized and possessed lying and being in sd. county on the waters of Salt river and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory in a line of John Thomas's settlement survey thence with sd. line N. 89° E. 126 poles to the middle of the old Warwick road thence with sd. road, N. 13¼° W. 246 poles to a stake, thence N. 89° E. 222 poles to the middle of the

Shawnee run road, thence with sd. road N. 23° E. 62 poles to a stone standing on the West edge of sd. road, thence N. 65 W. 104 poles to a stake, thence N. 24½° E. 21 poles to a stake, thence N. 65 E. 62 poles to a post oak, thence N. 81° W. 75¼ poles to a white oak, th S. 5° W. 69½ poles to a stone, th N. 81° W. 6 poles to a white oak, thence S. 89° W. 18 poles to a white oak thence S. 83° W. 128 poles to two white oaks, thence S. 2° E. 500½ poles to the beginning.

"We then proceeded to divide said 412 acres into 7 lotts which lotts when drawn by the several legatees as follows:

1st Lott No. 1, was drawn by William A. Basye, containing 49 acres and 74 poles and is bounded as follows: Beginning at figure 1 on the plat a hickory and original Com. in Thomas's settlement line and with the same N. 89° E. 126 poles to the middle of the old Warwick road at figure 2, thence N. 1¾° W. 63 poles to a stone at figure 3, thence S. 89° W. 126 poles to a hickory and dogwood at figure 4, thence S. 2° E. 63 poles to the beginning.

2d Lott No. 2 was drawn by Hannah Basey containing 40 acres and 26 poles and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory and dogwood at figure 4, a corner to Lott No. 1, thence a line of the same N. 89° E. 126 poles to a stone a corner to the same at figure 3, thence N. 1¾° W. 51 poles to a stone at figure 6, thence S. 89° W. 126 poles to a stone at figure 5, thence S. 2 E. 51 poles to the beginning.

3rd Lott No. 3 was drawn by John S. McEwan and Ann, his wife, formerly Ann Basey, containing 39 acres and 60 poles and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone a corner to lott No. 2, at figure 5, thence a line of the same N. 89° E. 126 poles to a stone a corner to the same at figure 6, thence N. 1¾° W. 50 poles to a stone at figure 7, thence S. 89° W. 126 po. to a stone at figure 8, thence S. 2 E. 50 po. to the beginning.

4th Lott No. 4 was drawn for William Mitchell's heirs whose wife was a daughter of Wm Basey, dec'd, containing 61 acres and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone a corner to the same at figure 7, thence N. 1¾° W. 78 poles to a stone at figure 10, thence S. 89° W. 126 poles at figure 9, thence S. 2° E. 78 poles to the beginning.

5th Lott No. 5 was drawn by John Basey containing 83 acres and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone a corner to Lott No. 4 at figure 9, thence with a line of the same N. 89° E. 126 poles to a stone a corner to the same at figure 10, th N. 1¼° W. 4 poles to a stake at figure 11, thence N. 89° W. 88 poles to a stone at figure 12, thence N. 2° W. 36 poles to two red buds at the edge of a bald hill at figure 13, thence N. 65° W. 72 poles to a stone at figure 14, thence N. 81° W. 6 poles to a white oak at figure 15, thence S. 89° W. 18 poles to a white oak at figure 16, thence S. 83° W. 128 poles to two white oaks at figure 17, thence S. 2° E. 60 poles to the beginning.

6th Lot No. 6 was drawn by Garret Bohon and Elizabeth, his wife, formerly Elizabeth Basey, containing 70 acres and is bounded as follows: Beginning at two red buds in the edge of a bald hill a corner to lotts No. 5 & 7, thence a line of Lott No. 7, N. 44 E. 93 poles to a stone an original corner at figure 18, thence N. 24° E. 21 poles to a stone at figure 19, thence N. 65° W. 62 poles to a post oak at figure 20, thence N. 81° W. 75¼ poles to a white [oak] at figure 21, thence S. 5 W. 93½ poles to a stone a corner to Lott No. 5, thence a line of the same S. 65° E. 72 poles to the beginning.

7th Lott No. 7 was drawn by Logan Basey containing 69 acres and is bounded as follows: beginning at two red buds in the edge of a bald hill a corner to lotts No. 5 & 6, thence a line of Lott No. 5, S. 2° E. 56 poles to a stone in an original line at figure 12, thence N. 89° E. 134 poles to the middle

of the Shawnee run road at figure 22, thence with said road N. 23° E. 62 poles to a stone standing in the West edge of sd. road at figure 25, thence N. 65¼° W. 104 poles to a stake an original corner and a corner to Lott No. 6 at figure 18, thence with a line of the same S. 44° W. 93 poles to the beginning.

We find that Lott No. 3 is not equal to lotts No. 1, 2, & 4—pay to Lott No. 3 ten dollars each, making the sum of thirty dollars. It is requested by the heirs present that the burying ground on Lott No. 4, be excepted and held free—all of which allotments we conceive to be equal in value each to each other, which we beg leave to tender as our report.

Given under our hands this 8th day of August, 1834.

James C. Westerfield, Dvd. Jones, James Ray, Comrs.

“Mercer County, Sct. October County Court, 1834.

The foregoing Comrs. report of division of land of Wm. Basey heirs was this day produced into court and ordered to be recorded.

Att: Tho. Allen, C. C.”

Will Book 10, pages 443-444, in the County Clerk’s Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following: “Settlement of the Account of William A. Basey, Admr. of William Basey, dec’d, as follows:

Administrator is made Dr. to amount of Sale Bill filed	\$348.14
By Attorney fee	\$10.00
By D. Jones, Rect.	2.00
By Sam’l Davis, rect.	1.50
By A. H. Alexander, rect.	3.00
By Clark fee bill	2.07
By Commission allowed Admr.	17.35
By Commissioners fees	4.50
	<hr/>
Amount in the hands of Admr. for distribution	\$306.76

“State of Kentucky, Mercer County Sct. We the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Mercer County Court to settle the accounts of William A. Basey, dec’d., have proceeded to settle said administrator’s accounts and report the foregoing as the result of our settlement. Oct. 1st, A. D. 1836.

George L. Waugh, Sam’l T. Glover, Jos. A. Thompson, Comrs.

“Note rect. of G. W. Smith & wife in full to Admr. of said estate.
Note rect. of Garret Bohon & wife in full to Admr. of said estate.

Do. John Basey Do.
Do. Logan Basey Do.
Do. Jos. Mitchell for himself &c. Do.
Do. Mary Mitchell Do.

Paid on account of the above.
The above rects. were exhibited to us & being requested we have made the above note.

Samuel T. Glover, George L. Waugh, Jos. A. Thompson, Comrs.

“Mercer County, Sct. October County Court, 1836.

The foregoing settlement of William A. Basey, Admr. of William Basey, deceased, was this day exhibited into court and ordered to be continued until the November County Court 1836. At which court said settlement was again produced into Court & ordered to be recorded.

Att. Tho. Allen, C. C.”

The following Power of Attorney¹²² further tends to indentify this William Basye as a Revolutionary soldier. It was executed by his daughter Hannah (Basye) Smith (F.139) :

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Hannah Smith, of Chariton County & State of Missouri, have made, constituted and appointed, and do by these presents make, constitute and appoint John *Basey*, of the County of Mercer & State of Kentucky, my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name, place and stead, to collect & receive any and all money due me as one of the surviving heirs of WILLIAM *BASEY*, deceased, said money being due on acct of a pension due the said William Basey, deceased, as a Revolutionary soldier. Giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act that is requisite to be done in the premises as fully as I could do if present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitutes shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Given under my hand and seal this fourteenth day of October, 1852.

Sealed & delivered in the presence of: J. C. Crawley, S. I. Smith.

Witness: J. C. Crawley.

her
Hannah X Smith (Seal)
mark

Acknowledged before me, a Notary Public within and for the County of Howard and State of Missouri, this 15th October, A.D. 1852.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal.

(Seal)

S. Shackelford, Notary Public, Howard Co., Mo.

E. 109. JONATHAN BASYE (Ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Their children: F.214, F.215.

"Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849," Vol. I, page 36, shows that two children of Jonathan *Basay* were baptized. They were Hannah *Basay* (F.214) and Israel *Basay* (F.215). These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860, at pages 177-178, shows: "Wheresoever in Europe a Massachusetts vessel was disposed of, it was easy for the officers and crew to pick up a passage home, as the following letter of a Beverly shipmaster relates:

'Li[s]bon, May ye 18, 1793.

Kind & Loving Wife:

I now take this *operty*. [opportunity] to inform you of my well fair & good state of health. Blessed be God for the same; hoping this will find you & fammele in as good health as it Leaves me at preasent; after I sold the schooner *hope* at Bilboa I wated for to get a passage to America but cold not get a passage in a vessel that was coming Directly hoom; therefore I took passage with Capt. Joshua Orne to Lisbone and from thence I expected to go with him to Marblehead; but finding a snow near bound for Boston which wanted a mate so I shipped with her and shall sail tomorrow if nothing disappoints us. I have sent you by Cap. Joshua Orne: 7 dozn & 10 silk handchafs, 2 Long Looking glasses, a dozn of knives & forks, one half of which is for your brother Beckford, and a Little Gun, and I expect to send sum other things which I shall put on bord this Night, and you Go for them

¹²²The compiler has the original document.

or send sum boddey with an order. You may expect me in a few days after you receive this if nothing happens to us.

From your ever loving husband till death,

Jonathan Basey.' ”

F. 1. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Aug. 25, 1814. d. Apr. 15, 1885. m. Rebecca Ayers, 1837.

b. June 27, 1820. d. Jany. 31, 1902.

Their children: G.1, G.2, G.3, G.4, G.5, G.6, G.7, G.8, G.9, G.10, G.11, G.12.

William Basye married Rebecca Ayers, sister of Prudence Ayers Basye (F.6). He is named in his father's will, and is referred to in his father's letter dated January 30, 1854. See under E.2. *History of Keokuk County, Iowa*, at page 326, shows that in 1846 the government offered for public sale all the lands in the county, and that among those who bought land at the first sale was William Basye. This was the only public sale of lands in that county, and it lasted for two days. And at page 575, in relating the history of Sigourney, says: "Among those who came at this time [1845] were . . . William Basye . . . Mr. Cook erected the first frame house in Sigourney which was afterwards removed to the rear of Dr. Skillman's store room . . . Mr. Basye put up a double log cabin which was pulled down in 1865 by J. L. Hugin." And at page 584, shows that among the names of the original members of the Baptist Church organized in 1857 were *Rebeckah Basye*, Isaac Basye, Sr., and wife (E.2). William went with his parents from Kentucky to St. Clair County, Illinois, and then to Sigourney, Iowa, where he died. William Basye and his wife Rebecca celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

The records in the Real Estate Department of the State of Iowa, State House, Des Moines, Iowa, show that William Basye entered the West Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 1, Township 75, Range 12 West, in Keokuk County, Iowa, May 29, 1846, and the same was patented to him January 1, 1867. Patent is recorded in Vol. 26 at page 163, at Washington, D. C.

Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31, page 108, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Wm. Basye, age 33, farmer, born in Illinois and lists Rebecca Basye, age 30, born in New Jersey. Census report for 1860, Vol. 86, page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists William Basye, age 46, farmer, born in Illinois, property valued at \$3600. And lists Rebecca Basye, age 40, born in New Jersey. The old family Bible of William Basye in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that William Basye and Rebecca Ayers were married in 1837. And that he was born August 25, 1814, and she was born June 27, 1820. And that he died April 15, 1885, and she died January 31, 1902. William Basye and his descendants generally adopted the spelling of the name Basye.

F. 2. FRANCIS H. BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Dec. 22, 1830. d. ————. m. ————.

Their children: G.13.

Francis H. Basye was in Joplin, Missouri, in April, 1852. Lisbon Basye's (F.23) letter of April 6, 1852, says Lisbon met Francis at Joplin then. He is named in his father's will as Francis M. Basye, and is named in his father's letter dated January 30, 1854. See under E.2 And is mentioned in a letter from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14).

Francis went to California later in 1852. Next he moved to Oregon in 1853, with his brother, Joseph (F.6), and later moved to Chehalis, Washington, where he married. Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31, page 108, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Francis Basey, age 19, farmer, born in Illinois. He is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basey (G.58), and from Samuel T. Basye (G.59). He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basey, G.16.

F. 3. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2).

b. Jan. 15, 1811. d. prior to 1834. m. Never married.

Edmond Basye moved from Sigourney, Iowa, to St. Louis, Missouri, or East St. Louis, Illinois, where he died after three months' illness.

F.4. JOHN BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Aug. 25, 1808. d. Feb. 24, 1851. m. Melissa Chesney.

b. Apr. 26, 1812. d. July 23, 1864.

Their children: G.14, G.15, G.16.

John Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, near Harrodsburg. His wife was born in the same county. Her father came from Ireland. John Basye and Melissa Chesney were married in St. Clair County, Illinois, where they lived for a while. He moved to Brunswick, Missouri, about 1835, and built the second house in the town. He made a trip to California. After returning from California, he kept a tavern at Brunswick, until his death in 1851. In 1840, he visited his father, Isaac Basye (E.2) in Iowa. *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. I, at page 318, in telling about the town of Brunswick, Missouri, says: "John Basey, father of Capt. D. C. Basey (G.16), kept the first hotel. Captain Basey was the first white child born in the town." *The History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri*, at page 238, in speaking about the town of Brunswick, founded in 1836, in Chariton County, Missouri, says: "Jno. Basey was the first hotel keeper." After John's death his widow, Melissa, married George Moffett of Collinsville, Illinois. Book "C," page 103, of the Marriage Records in the County Clerk's Office, St. Clair County, Illinois, shows that John Basye and Melissa Chesney were married December 3, 1829, by William Kenney. M. G. License was issued December 2, 1829. The original is in the files. He is mentioned in the letters from his son DeWitt Clinton Basye G.16.

Deed Book "F," pages 297 and 298, office of Recorder of Deeds, St. Clair County, Illinois, shows the following:

This Indenture made this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty between Robert Chesney of the County of St. Clair & State of Illinois of the one part and Malissa Basa of the same place of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said Robert Chesney as well for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which the said Robert Chesney hath and beareth unto the said Malissa Basa his daughter as also for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained and sold, aliened & confirmed and by these presents, doth grant bargain and sell, alien and confirm unto the said Malissa Basa her heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land, towit, thirty three acres, lying along the East side of the Southwest quarter of Section No. twenty Seven, Town one North of Range Seven West, also fifty acres lying on the West side of Section thirty three, the South West quarter in town one, North of Range Seven West, to have and to hold the said tracts or parcels of land with all the ap-

purtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to her the said Malissa Basa her heirs and assigns forever free from the claim of me and my heirs and all and every person whatsoever claiming under me. In testimony whereof the said Robert Chesney doth hereunto set his hand and Seal this day and year above written.

Robert Chesney (SEAL)

Signd Seald & delivd in presence of.

State of Illinois, St. Clair County. Be it remembered that on this twenty Seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty, personally appeared before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace of St. Clair County and State aforesaid, Robert Chesney whose name is subscribed to the foregoing deed, and personally known to me to be the same person who executed the same and acknowledged to have signed Sealed and delivered the same as his free act and deed and for the purposes therein expressed.

Acknowledged before & Certified by

John Murray J.P. (SEAL)

Recorded the twentieth of May Eighteen Hundred and thirty. John Hay, Recorder.

Deed Book "G," page 211, office of Recorder of Deeds, St. Clair County, Illinois, shows the following:

"This Deed made and entered into this ninth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three between John Basey and Malissa his wife of the County of St. Clair and State of Illinois of the first part and Adam Saep of the County and State aforesaid of the second part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, lawful currency of the United States, to them in hand well and truly paid, by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and from every part thereof is hereby fully acquitted and discharged, have granted, bargained & sold, aliened and enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, alien enfeoff and confirm unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever, all those two certain tracts of land lying and situate in the County and State aforesaid, and known and designated on the General plat, as follows, towit, a certain tract lying along the east side of the south west quarter of section number twenty seven Town one north of Range seven west containing thirty three acres; also one other tract of land lying on the west side of section thirty three, of the south west quarter of town and Range aforesaid containing fifty acres To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premisses with every of the appurtenances, thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining unto him the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever. And the said party of the first part, the said tracts of land, against the claim or claims of themselves and their heirs or any person or persons claiming by, through, or under them, and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever to the said party of the second part, and his heirs and assigns will by these presents warrant and forever defend. In testimony whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year above herein written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of John Hay, John D. Hughes.

Mark of

x

John Basey (Seal)

Mark of

Melissa x Basey (Seal)

State of Illinois, St. Clair County, SS. Be it remembered that on this ninth day of September A. D. One thousand eight hundred and thirty three before me John Hay Clerk of the Circuit Court for and within the said County of St. Clair, personally came John Basey and Malissa his wife, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same, and severally acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed, for the purposes therein mentioned. The said Melissa Basey wife of the said John Basey being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof, and examined separately and apart from her said husband, whether she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily freely and without the compulsion of her husband, acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower in the said lands and tenements therein mentioned freely, and without the compulsion of her said husband.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at my office in Belleville the day and year above written.

John Hay

(Seal)

Recorded this ninth of September Eighteen hundred and thirty-three. John Hay, Recorder."

After the death of John Basye, his widow Malissa Basye (spelled Basey) married George Moffet, December 3, 1857, as appears in Marriage Record 8, at page 449, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri.

In "Book D," at page 485, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed from John *Basey* and Malissa *Basey*, his wife, to Elias Turner, dated August 6, 1836, conveying, for \$325.00, the Northeast Quarter of section 2, township 53, range 20, in Chariton county, This is land patented to John *Beasey*. In "Book E," at page 76, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated January 9, 1837, is shown a deed from John *Basey* and Malissa *Basey*, his wife, to James Keyte, conveying, for \$300.00, the West Half of the Northwest Quarter of section 1, township 53, range 20, Chariton county, This is land patented to John *Beasey*. In "Book E," at page 561, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated November 8, 1839, from Benjamin Rowel to John *Basey*, conveying, for \$75.00, Lot 1, Block 11, and Lot 8, Block 12, as marked on the plat of the town of Brunswick. In "Book F," at page 272, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated December 19, 1839, from John *Basey* and Malissa *Basey*, his wife, to Edward B. Clement, conveying, for \$75.00, Lot 1, Block 11 and Lot 7, Block 11, as marked on plat of the town of Brunswick. In "Book F," at page 411, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated May 12, 1841, from James Keyte and Eliza Keyte, his wife, to John *Basye*, conveying, for \$140.00, Lots 1 and 2, Block 24, as marked on the plat of the town of Brunswick. The "Plat Book of Land Entries", in the office of the

County Clerk, Chariton county, Missouri, shows that the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of section 1, township 53, range 20, Chariton county, Missouri, was entered by *Basey*, November 21, 1833. Also shows that the East Half of the Northeast Quarter of section 2, township 53, range 20, Chariton county, Missouri, was entered by *Basey*, December 17, 1833. Also shows that the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of section 1, township 53, range 20, Chariton county, Missouri, was entered by *Basley*, December 21, 1835. Patents to the above described lands are not shown recorded in Chariton county. The record of John Basye's marriage in Illinois shows his family name was spelled correctly. But after he moved away from St. Clair County, Illinois, he permitted the change of spelling to *Basey*. And his descendants generally adopted his later spelling.

F. 5. JAMES NEARIN BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. ————. d. prior to 1834. m. ————.

Their children: G.17, G.18.

James Nearin Basye was born probably in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died on his father's farm at Sigourney, Iowa. His wife died there too.

It is said they had 13 children, but only two lived to maturity.

F. 6. JOSEPH JACKSON BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Sept. 10, 1817. d. Sept. 2, 1894. m. Prudence Ayers, Nov. 21, 1829.

b. Feb. 1, 1823. d. Sept. 14, 1903.

Their children: G.19, G.20, G.21, G.22, G.23, G.24.

Joseph J. Basye went to California in company with his brother, Francis H. (F.2), in 1852. From there he went to Salem, Oregon, in 1853, where he died. He is not named in his father's will, but is named in the list of heirs of his father's estate. He is named in the letter written by his father dated January 30, 1854. See under E.2. He married Prudence Ayers, sister of Rebecca Ayers (F.1). He changed the spelling of his family name to *Basey*, and his descendants generally have adopted that spelling. Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31, page 105, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Joseph *Basey*, age 33, farmer, born in Illinois, and Prudence *Basey*, age 27, born in Indiana. He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton *Basey*, G.16. *Election Returns*, Vol. 18, page 7, in Archives Department, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois, shows that Joseph *Basey*, of Green County, Illinois, resigned as Justice of the Peace, and that his successor was elected December 29, 1832. *Election Returns*, Vol. 42, page 45, in Archives Department, Illinois State Library, shows that J. N(?) *Basey*, of Jersey County, Illinois, was a candidate for coroner, August 3, 1840. With reference to the change of spelling of the family name, Mrs. Albert A. Disque (H.22) says in her letter to I. Walter Basye (G.104), dated May 24, 1903, from Salem, Oregon, after consulting with her grandmother, Prudence Ayers Basye (F.6) says: "My grandmother says she [they] changed our name and we spell it *Basey*. She [they] got it wrong when they crossed the plains." That was in 1852.

F. 7. SUSAN BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Oct. 13, 1820. d. ————. m. Andrew Leonard.

Susan Basye had ten children, all of whom died of quick consumption, as also did their father. She died of pneumonia. The entire family is buried at Nebraska City, Nebraska. She is named in her father's will.

F. 8. MARY (or POLLY) BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye E.2).

b. Apr. 12, 1813. d. ————. m. Moffett.

Polly Basye lived and died at Sigourney, Iowa. She was generally called Polly Basye, but her real name was Mary Basye. She is named in her father's will, and is referred to in her father's letter dated January 30, 1854. See under E.2.

F. 9. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Sept. 8, 1822. d. Jan'y. 8, 1897. m. Nancy Ashpaugh, Dec. 18, 1845.

b. Aug. 8, 1822. d. 1912.

Their children: G.25, G.26, G.27, G.28, G.29, G.30, G.31.

Isaac Basye was born in Illinois. He is named in his father's will. He moved from Iowa to Jewell City, Kansas, in 1874. He lived also at Junction City, Kansas, and Clay Center, Kansas. Nancy Ashpaugh was the daughter of John Ashpaugh, a veteran of the War of 1812. Isaac Basye is referred to in his father's letter dated January 30, 1854. See under E.2. This Mrs. Isaac Basye is mentioned in *A History of Northwest Missouri*, Vol. I, page 92. *Jewell County [Kansas] Republican*, May 26, 1933, says:

"Isaac Basye, father of Newt Basye of this place, came in from the east, bringing his teams and forty head of cattle. He bought his farm just three days before the grasshoppers lit and ate up all the crop. It was a serious situation but Mr. Basye managed to get his cattle through the winter. Down in the bottoms near M. Kibbe's place wild rye grew. The cattle were herded down there, and all the little straw piles that could be bought were hauled in, and on these very short rations the cattle pulled through the winter. The Basye farm is located on Spring Creek, now owned by S. N. Frank.

"The grasshopper visitation was a terrific blow to the settlers. They had no money and now no crops, and only the stoutest hearts had any hope. What was to hinder such a visitation every year? they asked. Many settlers left the country never to return. It was Jewell county's darkest hour. But the grasshoppers never came back as a pestilence."

Nancy Ashpaugh Basye, in her letter written from Jewel City, Kansas, to I. Walter Basye (G.104), dated February 8, 1906, says:—"My husband was 77 years old when he died, and he has been dead ten years¹ the tenth of this last January. We moved from Iowa here [Kansas] in '74. You spell your name just the same as we do." And in another letter from her dated April 26, 1907, she says:—"My husband's father left Illinois near St. Louis in 1834 with family to Desmoines county, Iowa. . . . Isaac and I were married December 18, 1845." "Census Report for 1850," Vol. 31, page 108, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Isaac Basey, age 28, farmer, born in Illinois, and Nancy Basye, age 28, born in Ohio. "Census Report for 1860," Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Isaac Basey, age 39, farmer, born in Illinois. And lists Nancy Basey, age 38, born in Ohio. He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basey G.16. This Isaac Basye appears to have been the only one of his father's children who consistently retained the spelling of his family name, Basye.

"Isaac Basye and Nancy Ashpaugh Basye," a typewritten article by Lillian Forrest, found in the Kansas Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kansas, says²:

¹Error. Should be nine years. He was buried on the tenth.

²Reprinted by permission of the author.

"ISAAC BASYE

He was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, Sept. 8, 1822. His father was Isaac Basye, also, and of a Maryland family, settling at St. Louis when under French³ rule, and lived there until 1834, when they moved to Burlington, Iowa, then of Wisconsin territory, and Isaac II was 12 years old. Iowa became a territory on her own, and he married Nancy Ashpaugh Dec. 11,⁴ 1845, and Iowa not yet admitted to statehood. Near 1850 he moved down to Keokuk. He was a farmer and liked to produce crops and stock. All of eight children were born in Iowa, and two of them buried there. During the historic struggles of Kansas before the Civil War and during it, Mr. Basye hauled supplies, providing the wagon and horses, to aid Kansas people, all the supplies donated by Iowa citizens. In 1866 Mr. Basye decided to move westward, and with Mrs. Basye, six children, forty head of cattle, three wagons, two horse teams and an odd horse, started out, after 32 years of eventful experience in Iowa. Reaching Grundy County, Missouri, it looked good around Chillicothe, and located there. But found three bad years, flood, drouth, and grubb crop destroyers. It meant he had forgotten Kansas, and with his forty head of cattle, three wagons, two horse teams and an odd horse, wife and six children, he moved over into Brown County, Kansas, near Hiawatha, where it looked like the "Promised Land," and he located there. His wife's sister Elizabeth Ashpaugh Linthicum also located near them, living in town. This brings Mr. Basye to 1871. Although he prospered in Brown county, newer counties farther west meant better land opportunities, and in 1874, he made his last move. Reduced his holdings to all any man should travel with,—forty head of cattle, three wagons, two horse teams and an odd horse, wife and six children, and arrived in Jewell County, Kansas, locating on a quarter section of land where he lived to the day of his death on January 9, 1897, and was buried in the old pioneer cemetery nearby. His sixty-mile hauls for Kansas, 120 by the time he reached home, had planted her in his heart and that was where he wanted to be planted when the final sleep came for him. He had witnessed much eventful history and lived a worthy life, and was survived by his wife and the six children now all married and settled in homes of their own. They were: Harriet, G.27, who married Jesse Carpenter, neighbor homesteader; Mary Ann, G.28, who married George R. Drake, pioneer and proprietor of the early and widely known Cottage Meat Market in Jewell City; Hester G.29, who married Charles Tuttle and lived on his farm nearby; Alice G.30, married James Moses, and located permanently at Clay Center, Kansas, early enough to become fixtures in Clay county history; John Milton G.25, nicknamed Milt, who married Lydia Wallace, daughter of B. F. Wallace, a pioneer neighbor, state representative, and donor of the notable pioneer cemetery on his homestead; Isaac Newton G.26, (Isaac III)—married Leaffie Thorpe of the home community and established their home in it, and he is the last survivor of the Basye six children of Jewell county history,—four daughters and two sons

The photos of Isaac Basye and Nancy Ashpaugh Basye, were taken at Clay Center, Kansas, near 1880, when visiting their daughter Alice Basye Moses. I think they are excellent pictures, showing the fine personalities to people who knew them at all. 1880 is a long time after the William Henry Harrison campaigns of 1836 and 1840, and it is a longer time since 1880, but that the pictures wear well is evident.

³Should be Spanish rule.

⁴Should be December 18.

The history of the families of the six children is good also. Their marriages and obituaries appear in local papers, and Isaac's of this sketch in "Jewell Republican" for Jan. 15, 1897.

"NANCY ASHPAUGH BASYE.

She was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ashpaugh in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 8, 1822. John Ashpaugh was an architect and brick mason. The year of his daughter Nancy's birth he moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, the county seat of Vigo county. Terre Haute is located on a plateau overlooking the Wabash River, and many of the town's best brick buildings were erected by Mr. Ashpaugh during his eighteen years residence there. And a notable compliment came to his family thru Miss Nancy in the campaign season of his last year there. And this brings up political history of the time. President VanBuren's administration was charged with the cruel panic of 1837, the paralysis of business thruout the nation, and he was a candidate for re-election. The Whig candidate was General William Henry Harrison, a son of Governor Benj. Harrison—the Signer of the Declaration of Independence: and in his own right—just to remind us of his own importance in 1840—he had been aid-de-camp to General Wayne, Secretary and Governor of Northwest Territory, and as the head of the Army of the West defeated the notable Indian warrior Tecumseh with his skilled Indian fighters in a battle by the Tippecanoe River, winning the title of Hero of Tippecanoe. And also as Major General and Commander of the Northwestern Army defeated the British in the Thames Battle. In this battle on the Thames River Tecumseh fought again as a Brigadier-General in the British Army, in charge of the right wing of the allied forces, with General Henry Proctor as the British Army Commander. Tecumseh was a hero whose great skill had saved Canada for the British, and to defeat Tecumseh was an achievement in itself. All such services in his country's favor would win General Harrison much popularity even if not a candidate for the highest office in the nation. Besides, personally he was a man of thought and of benovelence, beloved of the people. His presidential campaign in 1840 was remarkable for its immense mass meeting processions, and novel modes of interesting the people. The citizens of Vigo County Indiana, determined to have a monster celebration for the Hero-Candidate for President to defeat the Panic Candidate's return to the White House. Terre Haute with its fine plateau situation was an ideal place for a great mass meeting with a monster parade and grand ball. Three hundred girls from all over Vigo county were invited to dress in white and form in 150 couples in parade line. And the Vigo county girls proudly met the demands. Every band in the county and towns around, with hundreds of notable horseback riders, and lovers of the grand balls of the time were specially invited, counting many notables. And the parade included the popular coaches of the day; the phaetons, buggies and vehicles of every sort, improvised wagons to carry a crowd of shouters:—"Tippecanoe and Tyler Too;" "Van, Van, the Panic Man. The losing man;" "Here's for the man of the people. Roast Beef, and Two dollars a day;" "Spend as you please." (The panic of 1837 had created wide-spread unemployment. Men working for 60¢ a day must trade it out in "orders on store.") A block of marching soldiers, and a block of cavalrymen of the General's wars; farmers in wagons with criers of slogans for a government run by the General who never had failed in his duties to the nation; citizens from every walk in life, helped lengthen the long columns of parade, and its campaign features; wagon with cabin on it, and a woman in it singing—"Tippecanoe and Tyler

Too;' wagon with ship, sloganed, 'Better Markets for Homes;' wagons of citizens dressed up as clowns, and yelling wisecracks about 'Van, Van the Panic Man;' and from another wagon of clowns came answers—'Turn him out for Tippecanoe and Tyler Too.' The clowns attracted much attention, and got off many a wisecrack of campaign significance. Interspersed along the whole route of the parade, bands played in unison at proper times. There were not many pieces then for such an occasion for bands or singers: But these were played "Yankee Doodle," "America," and the "Sword of Bunker Hill," from the Revolution; "Hail Columbia," of 1798, when war seemed impending with France; and the "Star Spangled Banner," of 1812. The Scotch-Irish airs were beloved, and dance tunes were full of zeal. But the demand for a campaign piece to hit the spot of the day got to be a clamor. Many people made an effort, and finally Alexander Coffman Ross produced "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" and it swept the nation, every campaign meeting thrilled the public with it. (It should be explained that General Harrison's campaign started in the fall of 1839, and the first great mass meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, in February 1840. And every month every state in the eastern belt had a rousing rally of some spectacular type programmed and held to eve of election.) The bands were cheered along the whole parade which was escorted by marshals of the day on each side, with their bright red sashes gleaming and their cavalry horses proudly stepping. The campaign features, jokes, and slogans were enjoyed by General Harrison on the Grandstand with the chairman of that part of the program, the Mayor of Terre Haute, and a few visiting notables. Banks had suspended payment because of the panic, and business men were losing, labor was idle, and these three classes formed a block, the laboring group displaying empty dinner pails, and crying: 'Two dollars a day and Roast Beef;' the other groups crying: 'Tippecanoe and Tyler Too.' Then came the three hundred girls in two's, preceded by a band and followed by another, the Marshals escorting as stated. The General had been told by the Chairman that he was to select a girl from the three hundred girls as they circled the grandstand in the parade line, to lead the Grand Ball with him. The girls in white, in perfect step and time to the music of the bands, lifted their right hands in salute to General Harrison, and he responded in like manner. And he selected a girl to lead the grand ball with him. The chairman and Mayor got her name for the General because they were all strangers to him. It must have been a difficult thing to do, 300 girls, flowers of American Womanhood, all dressed in white, faces flushed with enthusiasm; and all honoring him—their hero. What method he followed as his shrewd eyes swept such a beautiful scene and saw the compliment to himself, no one knows, but he made a good choice. It was Miss Nancy Ashpaugh. She was a tall, slender, erect, graceful girl of the brunette type: dark shining eyes which never lost their luster,—dark hair parted in the middle, and fair, shone into the coronet braids, the style she wore. She said to her interviewer, "We parted our hair in the middle and brushed it back at the sides so the ears showed and we wanted our braids to shine." Her white dress ankle length—sleeves elbow length with a frill for a finish. The neck just a little low, below neckline a little, with a frill that matched the elbow ones and the frills that decorated the wide skirt to make it look like it had an overskirt. The material was called muslin—is something like the better grade of white lawn. It wasn't a new dress for the occasion, she had worn it often during the summer to Terre Haute affairs and to church. That Nancy had a clear complexion revealing the deep rose of her healthful blood was apparent even after pioneering in Kansas, especially if aroused or pleased over things. She said she was sur-

prised when the Mayor and her father came and told her, and to escort her to meet the General. The girls were not looking for such a compliment, supposed some notable woman would be the General's partner for the grand march in opening the ball. She was a serene type of person with much composure, and honored the occasion as the partner of a noted American general who became the ninth president of the United States. Mr. Harrison was so common he made her feel as comfortable as if he were her father. The Fireman's organizations had charge of the grand ball, gay and colorful with military pomp, with all the popular features of the day. Never were better dance callers and dance music known in Terre Haute history. A large crowd of visitors looked on, and broke in once in a while with "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," the campaign cheer slogan. At the close of the General's and Nancy's part in leading the grand march there was a slight pause, except for the music, while the other marching couples took their places on the floors for the grand square dance of the day, and at this moment Nancy's father came to her. She introduced him to the General. After their cordial greetings, the General took Nancy's hand and put it into her father's, smiling and bowing, as he said, "A delightful time." He was instantly gone with the campaign committee that had just approached. And Nancy remarked to her interviewer, "He must have been tired, so many campaign meetings, and big ones. Folks claimed the 1840 political mass meetings were the largest of any election campaigns ever held before. But do you know the General only lived one month after he was inaugurated president? And Tyler was a disappointment." Seventy years had not made her forget that, either. She cherished the stirring events of American history, and would have made Canada and the United States the one nation of North America,—U.S.N.A. No complimentary opinion of Tecumseh had she; and she believed Canadian voters themselves—no British soldiers—would have said so. Asked about the reaction toward her over the unusual compliment, the answer was, "I guess they were all as surprised as I was. But lots of folks said to me, 'Nancy you were fine. Proud of you;' and father said he didn't know I could do so well. I guess he was of the old school kind because if his daughters didn't have a suitable escort for some occasion he appointed himself as one. He had said if we danced we should know how. Mother had gone in with several neighborhood women, and one had a suitable room available for dancing, and a French dancing teacher gave lessons in it. My sister and I went. Father hadn't found it out until after the Harrison Campaign Ball. He enjoyed the joke then, and was pleased besides." But who would imagine then the city born and city bred girl Nancy Ashpaugh would become a brave pioneer of Iowa's territorial days, and also pioneer in Kansas, and want to be buried in its soil? That is just what happened. The fall of 1840. Mr. Ashpaugh moved to Burlington, Iowa, taking his family with him. A growing country for his business. His going over the Ohio River and up the Wabash River to Terre Haute in 1822, was changed to going down the Wabash River and over the Ohio again, then up the Mississippi River to Burlington, Iowa, in 1840. It was considered the better way to travel and carry household goods than an overland trip with teams and wagons, which the brick architect did not have. Besides, there were the poor roads and bridges across the "Prairie State," of Illinois between the two points in 1840. Iowa's statehood was six years off. Her main towns were Dubuque, Davenport, and Burlington. The world-noted Keokuk dam was not then a dream, much less the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 that proved Iowa grew the best corn in the world. The Ashbaughs lived in the Burlington vicinity many years. And here Nancy met her mate and married him "until death us

do part." In 1834 an Isaac Basye family arrived at Burlington from the St. Louis community. The Basye forbears were out of Maryland and Virginia, and had settled at St. Louis long before the Treaty of Ghent was signed. In this family was a twelve-year old boy also named Isaac, who was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, Sept. 8, 1822. These teenage children of the Basyes and Ashbaughs got acquainted and in time intermarried, the wedding day of Nancy and Isaac being Dec. 11,⁵ 1845. According to the nonsense of the day and over the years, Nancy had one month and one day as a claim to the right to boss, and Isaac said she could add all the months and days that she wanted to. In 1850 Isaac and Nancy moved to Keokuk, living there sixteen years. Mr. Basye loved the soil, live stock, and farming. During their twenty-one years of family life in Iowa their eight children were born; two of them dying in childhood. Isaac and Nancy had not only enjoyed seeing their Iowa country come into statehood in 1846, but were interested in the affairs of the nation, especially the troubles in other states over Indians, drouths, floods, and especially the territorial and Free State affairs of Kansas. Iowa citizens became active for Kansas as a Free State, and donated provisions, grains and seeds to help Kansas win. Mr. Basye was one of the men of Iowa doing his bit by hauling donations sixty miles, making the 120-mile trip. This was his part before the Civil war started and throuout that war. Nancy, the city born and city bred girl, had long developed into a woman of stirring enthusiasm for home and country. She watched with deep interest the safe return of her Isaac from the drives for Kansas and Freedom. And he always came back safely. When we lay garlands on the graves of soldiers on Memorial Day let us remember there were millions of Isaacs and Nancys who kept the home fires burning for the cause of freedom, and asked no reward other than to live on its soil and be buried in it. Out of the great past of stirring memories of heroic forbears from Maryland and Ohio came inspirations to be, to dare, and to achieve something. Hadn't near a thousand American vessels fallen prey to the British since 1803, the year Ohio became a state? From Cincinnati, Nancy's native city, so recently but a village of log huts, and from many other places. And on rafts and barges came the sons of toil with their families and household goods, to settle the ever receding frontiers,—to win it. And were not Isaac and Nancy keeping the faith? Braving several frontiers, loyal to each other as partners for home and country, the very backbone of civilization itself? So, in 1866, after thirty-two years in Iowa, Mr. Basye decided on a westward experience, a new frontier. With Nancy, the six children, forty head of cattle, three covered wagons, with two horse teams and an odd horse, all the household belongings that could be carried, they left their beloved relatives and friends of the Burlington and Keokuk settlements. Coming across the country into Grundy County, Missouri, it looked pretty there. Because they were destined for Kansas they got punished for stopping. Hardships there were of drouth, floods and grubbs. So it was Onward into Kansas. Mr. Basye had kept his family, maintained all equipment, and started out exactly as in 1866. Now it was 1871. Crossing the Missouri River, onward into Brown county, near Hiawatha. Looks like the Promised Land, said Isaac, and they all agreed with him. A good farm could be had for a while and they located there, farming successfully. It was not an easy matter to leave Brown county, but Mr. Basye was a farmer, and saw the need of more land, and within his ability to pay for. Brown county was much settled up and for many years, farther west was land as good, and it meant another frontier.

⁵Should be December 18.

Isaac and Nancy just laughed at pioneering, and their children wanted to be pioneers like them. Selling everything to buy an equipment like they left Iowa and Missouri with—(three covered wagons, two horse teams each and an odd horse, and the six children)—Isaac and Nancy began and ended their last move, the Isaac Basye quarter section three miles east of Jewell—now Highway #28—became the permanent home. Here an unusual sod house was built, one of the largest and good-looking ones in the community's history. It was floored, had a real roof and every square of sod and roof was white-washed. They said it looked like a great snow bank with doors and windows in it. The inside was whitewashed thruout, and the beds curtained off with white muslin, and referred to as "partitions." An extra large kitchen, (three-in-one, before that descriptive term got here.) served to cook in, eat in, sit in, and in an emergency make beds on floor. The youngest son in 1939 remembers how he liked to lather everything with whitewash. These sod homes of Kansas are cherished memories and may truly be as the thatched cottage of Ireland and the adobes of the Plains. The new barn of the Basye farm was the Prairie Stable, familiar in homestead history, with thatched roof; and sheds of similar kind for cattle (forty Head of Cattle). There was a well of water that served the family and stock and hundreds of travelers,—The ever true two-bucket style, famous in song and story. The farm had a small creek coming a little to the west of the house, which had been named Spring Creek. A school house south a mile goes by that name of Spring Creek yet, recorded in school history under that name. But the creek with the little culvert bridging the road got the name of Basye Creek. And if a storm seemed apparent people familiar with localities made it a point to reach Basye's, certain of hospitality until the storm passed. Travelers, not knowing of the little springs along the creek, came for water at the well, and always got it. Some days Nancy and her four daughters, all older than the sons, were busy with travelers going west or east. And this year of 1874, it was oftener going east, "back to the folks," the great grasshopper year in Kansas, which became a national story, arousing sympathy everywhere. Basye's Creek was a good place to camp, firewood for nothing, good water at a well, and many a kind deed to sick and discouraged travelers came out of that white sod house. Something unusual must cross Isaac's and Nancy's pathway. The great grasshopper year brought home to them, bread cast upon the waters returns to your good. Dear Old Iowa now again sent her wagon loads to Kansas people. How proud of Iowa Isaac and Nancy were, their old home where they had met, loved, married, lived, all their children were born. And amid this life they had helped Kansas to become a Free State, and they liked to think about it and tell how Iowa had helped in the other struggle. Many travelers were not going to return, said they had enough of it. But Isaac and Nancy were going to see it thru, never live anywhere else. It was the glory of frontiers to stay by the home established, and their children felt it with their parents. When the grasshoppers had raided to the last leaf of corn, sapped the stalk, made the light shine thru even the creek trees because of devoured leaves, the trees planted about the premises seemed hopeless, and pastures were barren,—sympathy for livestock was critical also. Then it rained. The rain revived the pastures—just prairie grass of buffalo and blue-stem grades that all stock liked. There were no fences in the county yet to any extent,—the picket method, stake and rope, and a boy herded cattle. A good dog was worth while, too. Trees responded to the rains. And most of the grasshoppers went elsewhere, just

a few left to enjoy the change. The sky was no longer black with a cloud of grasshoppers flying about and landing on everything eatable, and devouring it. 'Twas yet not an enviable sight, but folks seemed to revive also, and plan a way for staying. Fall and winter was ahead. Preparing fuel, making places more comfortable by their own labor; hunting trips for meat,—much wild life was yet in the county. Freighting to Waterville and Clay Center; aid boxes, grain, feed sent from many states to help the settlers, and the nearest railroad points were long hauls, where there was no culverts, few bridges, no dragged roads, and many deep-worn ruts. Cutting across the land, following trail lines, many pastures for fifty years afterwards showed the old ruts after section lines were kept and fenced pastures were everywhere. Folks were poor and happy together then. Hard times of that day have been told in history, song and story. Mrs. Basye's girls were trained in household matters, and helpful to others wherever needed, and young homesteader bachelors liked to go to Basyes. The marriage records indicate that all the daughters in time married men of the community. Asked about youthful pastimes, Mrs. Basye said, "The young folks got acquainted in the community and had parties at the homes. It beat all how quick the beds and partition curtains could come down, and a lot of neighborhood friends come in and have an enjoyable party half the night at least. And in just no time afterward everything was back in its place as if nothing had happened, each one helping a little." Mrs. Basye was always for youth having something of its own to enjoy. She saw the white sod house go and a new frame house roomy and nice, take its place, so the children and grandchildren could enjoy themselves in it visiting times Days slipped by making years quickly, and the hardships seemed to go with them. Travelers camping were less frequent, better roads and conditions prevailed. Her acquaintance covered the community at public affairs and many town people came to see her and Isaac. She saw all her children married, including the youngest son. But she and Issac stayed on that farm by the roadside, knew every horse and buggy, the teamsters and folks making weekly trips to town. Sometimes they stopped to chat a minute, get a cool drink from the old well. They liked to enjoy the review of the communities they had known in their lifetime, like a mighty panorama of events in national and state history, a picturesque state of affairs with thrilling stories from the year of their birth. The beautiful life of nobility in progress as expressed by the common class and the middle class have ever been the bulwark of America itself, its youth making the goal, winners all along the line. An unusual thing crossed her path in 1889,—she slipped on a bit of ice, fell and broke her hip. Folks said, alarmed,—67 years old, she can't make it. But she encouraged callers with hope and determination to win, and recovered to get about very well. It seems that such a contented condition should have been prolonged, but death came to Isaac in 1897, the first death in the family since leaving Iowa, and it was a blow, the golden bow broken for Nancy. She gave up the farm life, and the city born and city bred girl was once more to live in town. She bought a small property set in pine trees that made her think of immortality. She was cheerful the year round, with her good, old Baptist religion. Her folks called to see her, and she enjoyed recognizing many of the people, vehicles and horses passing by. Asked what was the most enjoyable period of her life, and she said, "I have often thought over everything within my memory, and I believe the years with Isaac and the six children with me there in that "play-house,"—the sod house one by the side of the road, was the most enjoyable

of all." Then she added, "Nobody was rich, and everybody seemed to want to do something for some one else." In 1912 Nancy herself passed on. She had been spending the winter with a daughter in the same town, feeling most too frail to be alone thru the winter season at her near ninety years. And to keep up the fashion of something unusual crossing her pathway, on March 17th, day of her death, a great snow fell blocking traffic and public roads for nearly a week. Great snow banks here and there that would have made her think of her white sod house by the side of the road if there had been doors and windows in them. She was buried by the side of her Isaac in the pioneer cemetery across the road from that farmstead of cherished memories. And so ended the life of Nancy Ashpaugh Basye, who in 1840 was chosen by a famous American General and President of the United States, to be his partner in leading the grand march for the grand ball at Terre Haute, Indiana, for Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too. A pioneer girl in the frontier lines, who kept up her pleasing personality and good appearance to the end. The farthest drive to visit children was to Clay Center,—where Alice Basye Moses had moved permanently—and 1880 finds Isaac and Nancy Basye making the trip in a nice buggy with one horse. And the pictures were taken while there. The names and marriages of the six children are given under head of Isaac Basye, supra. The family liked this picture regarding it as natural at the time. I knew Mrs. Basye better than I did her husband because I saw her oftener after she came to town. And I had the fashion of visiting the widow class, shut-ins, sick and sorrowing people. They did me as much good as I did them. Always interested in personal experiences of people, public matters, historical events, I said things that made them think of things that I enjoyed and made notes of. Mrs. Basye's eventful life appealed to me. I think Hettie Linthicum Kemp told the 1840 story of 300 girls to show an incident of an eventful time, and a nice thing for girls to have an interest in their country. I thought Hettie resembled her Aunt Nancy as well as her mother. It was only modesty itself, a trait of her character, that caused Mrs. Basye to say, "I wouldn't want you to think I'm bragging. All the girls wanted to honor General Harrison." I assured her I didn't, and that in 1860 the campaign for Lincoln and Kansas must have copied the 1840 one, which claimed to be the first of any such campaigns in the nation, and that my mother was in the 1860 one in her county. The eventful years in the states of Mrs. Basye's period have filled books, magazinees, school histories, as libraries show. The development of a mighty people and of the nation, these states meeting the issues of the times, should encourage folks. Mrs. Basye's opinion that Youth ever did its part, just wanting the chance, their enthusiasm keeping things going, causing the parents to rejoice and to be more active without a doubt. She seemed inclined to regard "blunders" made in honest efforts by those honestly disagreeing acted as a "stirring spoon" to arouse the elements and head off ruin. She could make good apple butter and realize stirring was important.

Lillian Forrest.

PS—The Basye farm is in Buffalo township Section #27, SW corner. Across the road is the coal mine eighty. The coal story is in other Jewell county collections. The history of Tecumseh losing the battle of Prophet's Town has conflicting accounts, some saying he was not in it, and others that he was. But he seems to have been involved in it, refusing to confer with Harrison on several occasions, and Harrison subsequently winning the battle caused the opinion of

Tecumseh's defeat whether he was there personally or not.—Mrs. Basye regarded it as defeat of Tecumseh at Prophet's Town.—LF."

[Note. The above article is accompanied by the photographs of Isaac and Nancy Ashpaugh Basye].

Jewell County Republican, January 15, 1897, said:

"Mr. Basye passed to his rest last Friday evening near 8:30 and was buried on Sabbath. Rev. Geo. P. Peterson preached from Job, 'If a man die shall he live again?' The day was beautiful tho' cool, and a large concourse of neighbors and acquaintances from far and near assembled to pay their tribute of respect to the deceased. A kind father, and affectionate husband and an excellent neighbor has thus been taken away. He was always full of hope and good cheer—indeed was never known to look on the dark side always saw the silver lining in the cloud. To the writer he frequently spoke of his firm trust in the blood of Christ as having washed his sins away. He believed in justification by faith and that salvation is wholly of grace through faith, 'not of works lest any man should boast.' So the summons found him prepared—ready to enter in and sit down at the marriage supper of the Lamb.

Why do we mourn departed friends

Or shake at death's alarm?

'Tis but the voice which Jesus sends

To call them to his arms."

F. 10. REBECCA BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Mar. 17, 1828. d. ————. m. Levi Patterson.

Their children: G.32, G.33.

Rebecca Basye married Levi Patterson. They lived and died in Washington County, Iowa. She is named in her father's will, and is referred to in her father's letter dated January 30, 1854. See under E.2. They had two children.

F. 11. LUCY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye E.2)

b. Mar. 14, 1826. d. ————. m. 1. John B. Whitman. 2. William McPierson. Mar. 29, 1850.

b. about 1823.

Their children: G.34, G.35.

Lucy Basye, after the death of her first husband, John B. Whitman, married William McPierson. She is named in her father's will. She had one child by her first husband. She had two children by her second husband, Ilmiria and Suretta. One daughter married Patterson. Lucy and her husband lived at Free Water, Oregon, where she died of cancer. "Marriage Records, Vol. A," page 67, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Sigourney, Iowa, show that William Pierson and Ann Basey were married March 29, 1850. He was 36 years old and she was 33 years old.

F. 12. SARAH PHOEBE BASYE (Daughter of William Basye E.3)

b. Oct. 13, 1801. d. ————. m. Dr. John M. Talbot, Oct. 28, 1819.

b. ————. d. ————.

Their children: G.36.

Sarah Phoebe Basye was born at Louisville, Kentucky. She is named in the suit brought by Elizamond Basye (E.9) against John G. Schwing, et al. See

under E.9. Her name is also found as Sarah Payne Basye. "Marriage License Book 1," at page 110, in the office of Marriage License Clerk, at Louisville, Kentucky, shows "Sarah Basye & Dr. John M. Talbot, d. Phebe Patton," who gave consent. License was issued October 28, 1819 and returned October 28, 1819. Ceremony was performed by Daniel C. Banks, D.D. The record of this marriage is also found in the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. She is referred to in the letter of Isaac Basye, E.2. *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 42 (1944), page 230, says: "Phoebe McCausland had one daughter by her first husband (Wm. Basye), viz.: Sarah Payne Basye, who was born in 1802⁶ and who married in 1819 Dr. John Moil Talbot, and had by him a daughter, Cordelia Lafayette Talbot. *Kentucky Marriages 1797-1831*, page 179 states: "Dr. John M. Talbot and Miss Mary Basey were married at Louisville in November 1819." Sarah Phoebe Basye was married at Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. She was the third wife of John M. Talbot.

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XIII, No. 1, March, 1924, at page 10, shows that Dr. John M. Talbott and Sarah Basye, daughter of Phebe Patten, were married October 28, 1819, in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, Vol. II, page 109, says: "John Moile Talbot married, first, Nancy Polk Steele, and had Darwin, who married his cousin, Cordelia Talbot, daughter of Benjamin Talbot. John M. Talbot's second wife was Miss Innis, and his third wife was Sarah Payne Basye, daughter of William Basye, and granddaughter of William Basye, of Virginia. By her he had five children who lived to be grown. *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 36, page 179, says: "Dr. John M. Talbot, to Miss Sarah Basey. Married at Louisville in November,⁷ 1819." (Refers to Kentucky Reporter 11/10).

F. 13. FANNIE (or FRANCES) BASYE (Daughter of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. Nov. 20, 1795. d. May 7, 1884. m. 1. Jonas Quick, 1810.
 b. ————. d. about 1812.
 m. 2. Larkin Womack.
 b. Oct. 5, 1785. d. ————.

Their children: G.37, G.38, G.39, G.40, G.41, G.42, G.43, G.44, G.45, G.46, G.47.

Fannie Basye was born near St. Louis, Missouri. Her first husband lived at or near St. Louis, Missouri. After his death she married Larkin Womack. They lived first in Missouri, afterwards in 1875, at Bethany, Louisiana, then in Texas. She raised a large family. She died at Augusta, Texas. She is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against Edward Basye (F.19) and others, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5. And see the Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit recorded in "Book Q3," at pages 246-248, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum, and for deed recorded in "Book K5," at pages 127-129. She is mentioned in the letters from James J. Basye F.22. In "Book E," at page 307, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, appears a deed dated and acknowledged October 27, 1815, recorded November 29, 1815, from Larkin Womack and Frances (also written elsewhere in the deed Fannie) Womack (late Frances Quick (F.13) to James Fugate, assigning all her dower interest in the estate of Jones Quick, deceased, she being the widow of James Quick, and having made choice of the field and dwelling house of Jones Quick, deceased. After her

⁶Should be 1801.

⁷Should be October.

second marriage Frances Womack moved away and lost contact with her father's family for many years. But there was never any estrangement.

The compiler has the originals of the following letters from Fannie Basye Womack. They are all written by some persons for her, but the letter dated Aug. 31, 1852, bears her genuine signature.

The first following letter, though written in Harrison county, Texas, was mailed May 22, at Greenwood, Louisiana, perhaps one of the nearest post offices.

"Harrison County, Texas, 13th May, 1845.

"John C. Basye, [F.20]

Dear Brother,—I received your letter of the 5th Jan. 1845, which gave me great pleasure to hear from you and the rest of my relations. I have had a Mr. Ogle with me that lives near Aunt Margaret Carter, and said that she had bought suit on Uncle Timothy Balew's land, and as a matter of course I shall contend for my part of it.

And if you can sell all my interest in Grandmother's and Uncle Timothy Balew's land, I want you to do so, and if you can you are authorized from this my letter to make any conveyances which I do fully empower you to do. And if any deed or other papers are necessary to complete a title I will sign it any time that you send it to me. It is such a distance that I do not feel like taking at this time.

I want you to attend to the affairs of the estate of my daughter Lyda L. Gordon [G.37]. And if you think it necessary to employ counsel [you may employ] whoever you may choose. Mr. Gay told my husband he would attend to it by his having the refusal of her land at \$10.00 per acre. If you can engage the services of an attorney upon these terms, do so,—[one] who will examine into the estate and carry it to the full extent of the law, upon such terms as above stated and upon no other, for I will not be accountable for any fee or other expenses attending her estate. But it must come out of her effects. Her Administrator has embezzled or otherwise kept back some of her effects, [of] which there is no accounting in the Clerk's office. I want whoever may attend to the affair to examine into that matter as well as all others relative to the winding up of her estate. If you can sell the interest I have in the lands I have stated at a better price for produce, such as flour and pork, do so and send it to me by Mr. Ogle inasmuch as he expects to move to this county next fall. Tender my kindest respects to my father. I would be truly glad to see him once more in this life, to be with him while he is going down the declivity of old age. And if [he] does feel able next fall to come by water, which would be an easy travel, and spend a mild winter with us, which would improve his health. And accept for your self the same [invitation]. Francis Womack."

"N.B. Write to me as soon as you receive this and inform me of all my business. F.W."

[Memoranda by compiler.—

(1) Frances Womack was made a party to the partition suits relating to the land in Missouri, left by her grandmother, Frances, who married, first, Bennett Ballew, then married, second, ————— Piggott, and married, third, James Collard. See under *E.5.* for these partition proceedings. Whether Frances Womack ever received her share of this estate the compiler does not know.

(2) Timothy Ballew was the brother of Agnes Ballew, the first wife of John Walter Basye (*E.5*), and was the son of Frances and Bennett Ballew, and so was the uncle of Frances Womack. The land was an old claim in Monroe county, Illinois. A letter now in the compiler's possession, dated April 25, 1885, written by L. Harrison, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office at Wash-

ington, says: "It appears by the records and files of this office that claim No. 505, report No. 4 of the Board of Commissioners for the Kaskaskia district, printed in American State Papers, D. Green's edition, Vol. 2, p. 189, was located by survey in Tp. 1, S., R. 10, W., of the 3rd Principal Meridian, Illinois, and the survey numbered 555. It also appears that said claim was, in accordance with said survey patented on the 20th of March, 1817, to the confirmees, Francis Bellew and son, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants. Neither this patent nor the papers in the case show the Christian name of the son of said Bellew."

From other sources it appears that the name of this son was Timothy Ballew as stated in the foregoing letter. He died intestate and without having made a deed conveying his interest in the land. Hence his heirs inherited his share. Whether Frances Womack ever received her share from Timothy Ballew's estate, the compiler does not know. She had some one looking after it for her.

(3) Frances Basye (F.13) first married Jonas Quick, and by him had a daughter, Lydia L. Quick (G.37) who married Stephen Gordon. He died in 1836. Jonas Quick died in 1810, while Lydia was yet a minor. John W. Basye (E.5), her grandfather, took her to raise, and he was duly appointed her guardian by the Court at St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1818 brought suit to recover her share of the estate of her father, Jonas Quick, and to have the dower interest therein set apart to the widow, the mother of said Lydia, that is, Frances, who had in the meantime married Larkin Womack. Both Frances Womack and Lydia Quick Gordon received their full shares from this estate. The compiler has the original receipt signed by Larkin Womack for his wife, Frances Womack, given to John W. Basye, guardian, showing full payment for all her share in this estate. The compiler also has the original receipt, dated Aug. 11, 1836, from Lydia Gordon to John W. Basye, her guardian, for all her share in this estate. He has also the original receipts for making the coffin and furnishing the shroud for Stephen Gordon in September, 1836; and the original receipt for costs paid in the partition proceedings, paid in 1826.]

"Panola County, Texs, Aug. 31, 1852.

"Mr. John C. Basye, [F.20]

Dear Brother,—I received your letter some time since and was glad to hear from you. This leaves us all well.

As nearly as I can recollect, in the year 1804, the then existing authority over the territory of what is now known as the State of Missouri, made a grant of land to our mother. I do not recollect the amount of land. You will find it on record in the city of St. Louis. It is more than probable that it was recorded in 1805. And I believe the land was surveyed by Capt. Macey. To the best of my belief and knowledge the land at the ferry at St. Louis came by our grandfather Ballew.⁸ Mr. Pickett married grandmother at that place. And if the Picketts have any heirship in it at all, it is from the fact that the old man Pickett married our grandmother Ballew.

I hereby give you full power and authority to draw the balance of the money for which my land was sold by the Commissioners,⁹ and apply the money for the purpose of employing lawyers to recover the property above alluded to, and 'let not your left hand know what your right doeth.' Never employ any lawyer with a promise of any other fee than a portion of the property.

I have thought that William [F.24] and Lisbon [F.23] Basye should never have the property, but my age and a family of small children thrown on me by the death of my daughter, forbid my doing anything. And I shall consider

⁸See under E.5 for the ferry mentioned.

⁹See under E.5 for the partition suits.

you very simple to lose it. The case is so simple. As to Newton [F.18] or John [F.20] I do not know that either of them would ever leave their business to come after what might be coming to them. Tell brother [Joe F.14] that when he turned back¹⁰ he was in eight days ride of me, and if he had come he would never have gone to Bowling Green.

Frances Womack."

"We the undersigned certify that the above is what Mrs. Frances Womack says relative to matters therein contained.

Chas. D. Moore
Martha Moore."

"Bethany, La., Mar. 8th, 1875.

"Mr. I. Walter Basye, [G.104]

My dear Nephew,—

I received your kind letter about a week since, and procrastinated writing for the purpose of collecting facts and figures as correctly as possible. I will first make a statement concerning land matters. There was left for me from estate of brother Edmond [F.19] say, \$150.00, which was placed out at interest for me. [For] the said amount I gave Mr. Kennedy Chambers Power of Attorney to collect and send me. I got a letter from him stating that the money had been let for the year and I would get it this last fall, but am not as yet in receipt of it,— not even any correspondence from Chambers. [I] would like for you to find out about the matter and if necessary will revoke his power of attorney and send you one.

As regards the Quiver land, all the other heirs have sold their interest, and John Basye, [F.20] your uncle, can tell you as much or more about it than I can. As I would like to have the proceeds of sale of it, you will please ascertain all about it and let me know, and I will authorize you to act for me. If you can make anything out of the Virginia claim I will give you one half of my portion you collect.

Inform yourself concerning all my interest so far away from me (as I am now eighty years old and cannot attend to any of my business) and do the best you can for me.

I have been the mother of thirteen children, and now have four sons and two daughters living, all widows and widowers, and they all have children; sixty odd grandchildren, and thirty odd great grand children.

I am living in Texas on the line of Louisiana. I understood from a Mr. Addcock that the telegraph operator (Basye) was the son of Isaac Basye, our uncle. I have nothing else worth your attention unless it is to say we have very hard times down here. A bare living is a fortune. Heavy snow yesterday, melted off and fine weather today.

Hoping God may bless you and yours in all your undertakings, I am as ever, Your aunt,
Frances Womack."

"Bethany, La., April the 28th, 1875.

"To. I. Walter Basye, [G.104]

Dear Nephew,—For fear you might have some hard thoughts concerning me and might think I had not the proper confidence in you, I thought it nothing but justice to you and myself to explain things as they are. And first of all, my giving Mr. K. Chambers power of attorney to act for me. From your silence and not only you but the rest of my relations in Missouri, I was led to believe they had ceased to remember me and that I was entirely forgotten, as I had not

¹⁰That is, from his trip to Jasper County, Missouri. See under F. 14.

heard from any of them since my brother Lisbon died until your letter of Feb. the 17th came to hand, and Mr. Chambers being here and going direct to Missouri, I thought he would be the most competent to transact, search and ferret out what little I had coming to me, as my own relations had ceased to think about me. As for yourself, I did not know there was such a person on earth, as I knew but little of your father. If you had written to me before I had given Mr. Chambers power to act, I do not doubt but I should have entrusted the whole business to you. But Mr. Chambers has spent some money and gone to a vast amount of trouble in my behalf, and I hope any assistance you can render him you will do so for my sake, as I am getting old and do not know how long I will be here, and would like to enjoy a little of what is coming to me. Mr. Chambers has had the power to transact my business for more than two years, and I think you will find him an honorable, upright man.

My son John [G.38] received a letter from [you ?] a week or two ago. All that are with me are well. And as for myself I am getting quite feeble, though able to walk yet two and three miles a day. Give my love to sister Lucy's [F.17] family and to all inquiring friends. Have you heard anything of brother Newton [F.18] since your letter of Feb. the 17th? You said then he had got back from Kansas. If so, please mention in your next letter. As I have nothing to tell that would interest you, I will close by remaining
Your Aunt F. Womack."

F. 14. JOSEPH JACKSON BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5).

b. Sept. 24, 1799. d. Jan. 5, 1877. m. Ann Watson, November 18, 1819.

b. Dec. 28, 1799. d. Sept. 17, 1873.

Their children: G.48, G.49, G.50, G.51, G.52, G.53, G.54, G.55, G.56, G.57, G.58, G.59, G.60.

Joseph Jackson Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri. There being no Protestant minister permitted on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river when he was born, he was baptized by a priest of the Cistercian Order of Trappists whose monastery was then on the Illinois side of the river. The priest signed his name thus: "Tenesrtud, H.P.T." (i.e. *Head Prior of the Trappists*). The god father was Andrew Veal. This Trappist priory was afterwards moved to Kentucky, when there were but three Trappist monasteries in the United States. He became a Methodist minister. Also, he was a practising physician. He moved to Louisiana, Missouri, with his father, in 1818, though he had previously visited there. Afterwards he moved to Bowling Green, Missouri. An old account book¹¹ kept by a merchant at Louisiana, Missouri, shows "Rev. Basye" bought goods there January 1, 1820, and that he was a minister. Another old account¹¹ book shows he was in Bowling Green in 1851-1852. The *History of Pike County, Missouri*, on page 470, says: "The first Methodist sermon was preached in Pike County by Rev. J. J. Basye in the year 1817, at or near the city of Louisiana." The *Hannibal Evening Courier-Post*, Hannibal, Missouri, in its issue of June 30, 1938, says: "The first Methodist sermon in Pike County, Missouri, was preached by Rev. J. J. Basye at Louisiana." A *History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. I, page 517, in speaking about the names of the early settlers of Pike County, Missouri, appearing on some old store books says: "There appears also the name of Rev. Joseph Jackson Basye, son of John W. Basye, of whom it is stated that he was the first Methodist to preach in the county. He was an eccentric man and minister of the type of Peter Cartwright, with whom he often held meetings

¹¹The compiler has these old account books.

in Illinois. He married Ann Watson, daughter of David Watson." His wife, Ann Watson, was born in South Carolina. They were married in Pike County, Missouri, by Rev. Alexander MacAlister, a deacon of the Methodist Church.

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. IX, page 191, says: "Pike County [Missouri] Marriage Record, 1818-1837. The following list gives the names of the groom and bride, with the dates of marriage, and the official who performed the ceremony." "Joseph Basye - Ann Watson, Nov. 18, 1819, Alex. McAlister." And on page 199, states that "Joseph J. Basye, M.E.," that is, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the marriage ceremony of Elihu Watson and Elizabeth Watson, Nov. 27, 1832, in Pike County, Missouri. He moved to Wisconsin where he owned several farms and was interested in mining and where he practiced medicine. *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, says:

I. N. Basye (G.58), a retired business man, now living in the village of Arthur, Grant county, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 8, 1832, son of Dr. J. J. and Annie (Watson) Basye. Dr. Basye was born in St. Louis County, Mo., Sept. 24, 1799, and his wife in South Carolina, Dec. 28, of the same year; they were married in Missouri.

Dr. Basye started life as a merchant in a modest way. He practiced medicine for over fifty years, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Church for more than sixty years. In 1836 he came to Grant County, Wis., and purchased 200 acres of land in the town of Clifton, which is now known as the 'Wells Farm.' There he opened a general store, and while he improved his farm he also dealt in goods which he shipped from St. Louis and hauled over country from Galena, Ill. Mr. Basye had men employed in prospecting for Galena ore during the remainder of his life, in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, but was unsuccessful in locating any lodes. In 1840 he sold his farm to Francis Merritt, and located in Platteville, where he opened a general store with his son-in-law, J. F. Kirkpatrick. They continued same a few years, when he sold out to his son-in-law, and confined himself to his medical practice, which had become extended, and occupied his whole time. The Doctor was tendered many political positions of honor and trust, all of which he declined, contending that business and politics would not assimilate. In his later years he was an inmate of the home of his daughter, in the town of Lima. Mrs. Basye, who had shared with him all his early hardships, died in Platteville, in October, 1873, and he followed her to the unknown land Jan. 8, 1877.¹² She was a Christian woman and reared her family in the church to which her life had been devoted. Twelve children were born to them:

"(1) Eliza J.¹³ (G.48), born in Illinois in December, 1820, married J. F. Kirkpatrick, who was a merchant in Platteville for some years, and then in Cassville. While living in Cassville his wife died, leaving two children, Julia (H.70) and Benjamin¹⁴. Julia grew to noble young womanhood, and died, greatly regretted by a host of friends. Benjamin¹⁴ died when a child. (2) N. M. (G.60) a farmer, born July 24, 1822, married and settled in Grant county. In 1871 he moved to North Dakota, where he purchased lands, and died, in 1889, leaving a son and a daughter in that State. (3) J. W. (G.49) born in Illinois in October, 1823, died when a young man. He was an earnest Christian, and very prominent as an Odd Fellow, and was the first noble

¹²Should be January 6.

¹³Should be Louisa Jane.

¹⁴Should be Mary Jane H.71.

grand of Platteville Lodge, I. O. O. F. (4) Francis A. (G.55), born June 9, 1925, was the wife of William Clifton, of Grant county, a farmer and popular citizen and official. They lived in Lima for some years, and then moved to the village of Arthur, where he died in 1885. Mrs. Clifton died in January,¹⁵ 1900, in Lancaster, and is remembered as a woman of unusual ability and strength of character. Four children are left of this union—Rev. Theodore (H.75), of Chicago; Rev. J. J. (H.78) in the ministry at Omaha; I. N. (H.77), living in Platteville, a retired farmer and veteran pensioner; and Carrie (H.80), Mrs. Arnett, of Fairfield, Iowa. (5) S. T. (G.59) born Oct. 24, 1826, began life as a farmer in Grant county, and afterward was a merchant in the village of Arthur. He owned two or three farms in the county, and has been a prominent man in public affairs and church work, occupying various offices of trust in his town. He is now living retired with his daughter, at Grinnell, Iowa. Two daughters were born to him—Mrs. Anson Brown (H.90), of Grinnell, Iowa; and Mrs. Frank Cushman (H.91), of Evansville, Wis. (6) J. J. (G.50) born in August, 1828, was educated in the old academy at Platteville, and studied medicine with his father. In 1850 he moved to California, where he was engaged in gold mining for six years. Coming back to Grant county, he there married Miss Hannah E. Williams in 1857, and they settled on a farm in the town of Lima, where they remained until 1863, after which he was a merchant and postmaster in the village of Arthur for about a year. In the fall of 1864 he died very suddenly of dysentery, leaving a wife and two daughters—Annie (H.72), wife of Mr. Jewet, cashier in a bank at Fergus Falls, Minn.; and Bessie (H.73), who is the wife of a Congregational minister in Massachusetts, and with whom Mrs. Basye lives. (7) Eleanor S. (G.51), born in Illinois April 28, 1830, died in 1846, in the bloom of her early womanhood, greatly beloved. (8) I. N. (G.58), is the eighth in the family. (9) Mary M. (G.53) and (10) Martha L. (G.54), twins, were born in May, 1835. Mary was the wife of John Hamilton, a merchant, who lived in Platteville, where she died in 1864. Martha died in 1843. (11) Maria J. (G.56), born in 1837, died when six years old. (12) Sarah C. G.57, born in June, 1839, died in 1843, the three last named dying of small pox.¹⁶

[Note. For remainder of this article see under G.58].

His old family Bible was in the possession of his grandson, Rev. James Theodore Clifton (H.75) in 1912. He twice visited his son, Nathaniel Montgomery Basye at Yankton, South Dakota. One time was in 1874. He lived the greater part of his life at Platteville, Wisconsin, where he and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1869. He died at Washburn, Wisconsin. His wife died at Platteville, Wisconsin. In 1851 he went on a trip from Wisconsin to Bowling Green, Missouri, and then on to Carthage with his brother Lisbon Basye (F.23) and others in 1852. See the letters of Seth Basye relating to this trip, (F.21). James J. Basye (F.22) in a letter¹⁷ dated February 25, 1851, written from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to his brother, William M. Basye (F.24), said: "Joseph [Basye] (F.14) has become an eminent physician and has accumulated considerable property. He has had bad luck with his children—six have died in five years and one gone to California, so it leaves him with five in this county."

¹⁵Should be February.

¹⁶This list omits Seth Basye (G.52).

¹⁷The compiler has the original letter.

"In the office of the Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, the following deeds are found relating to Joseph Jackson Basye: In "Deed Book C," pages 215-216, is deed dated November 12, 1841. It is a deed from Samuel Mitchell, John H. Roundtree, Joseph, J. Basye, Nahum Avery and others, as trustees of the Methodist Church in Platteville, Wisconsin, to John H. Roundtree, \$1600, Lots 1 and 2, Block 25. In "Vol. F," page 110, is a deed dated February 19, 1846, from Joseph Basye and Anna, his wife, to William Clifton (G.55) \$160.00, S½ of SW¼, 35-5-1. In "Vol. F," pages 352-353, is a deed dated July 27, 1846, from Joseph Basye and Anna, his wife, to Lorenzo Bevans, \$2200.00. An Outlot to Town of Platteville and other land. In "Vol. F," pages 182-183, is a deed from William Blundell and wife, to Joseph J. Basye, dated September 26, 1845, \$200.00, 65 acres. In "Vol. U," page 268, is a deed not dated, but acknowledged September 30, 1853, from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to Samuel T. Basye (G.59) Lots 1 and 2, Block 47, in town of Platteville, \$60.00. In "Vol. U," page 269, is a deed dated 10/22/1853, from Seth Basye (F.21) and Margaret, his wife (she signs by mark) to Joseph J. Basye, \$200.00—80 acres. In "Vol. W," page 75, is a deed dated 5/19/1854, from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to William Evans, \$700, 80 acres. In "Vol. Y," page 136, is a deed dated 4/2/1855, from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to George S. Hammond, \$600.00. In "Vol. A.2," page 511, is a deed dated 10/9/1854, from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to Thomas S. Kirkpatrick, \$360.00, 80 acres. Witnessed by Ike M. Basye (G.58). In "Vol. B.2," page 452, is a deed from Joseph Basye and wife, Anna, to Abraham Sparks, dated 6/7/1856, \$700.00, 120 acres. In "Vol. E.2," page 463, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye (also Basey) to Christopher Wehr, dated 9/19/1857, \$550.00, 37 acres. Signature is Basye, body of deed is Basey. In "Vol. E.2," page 466, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye and Anna *Baisey*, his wife, to William Clifton (G.55), dated 9/15/1857, \$2000.00, 142 acres. Signature is *Basye*. In "Vol. H.2," page 326, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to Samuel T. Basye (G.59), dated 7/28/1857, \$2000.00, 160 acres. In "Vol. V.2," page 68, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to Nathaniel M. Basye (G.60) dated 1850. Acknowledged 9/30/1853, \$600, 160 acres. In "Vol. W.2," page 603, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye and Anna, his wife, to President & Trustees of the Village of Platteville, dated 7/7/1863. Small tract of land. In "Vol. 48," page 116, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye, Sr., and Anna, his wife, to Joseph J. Basye, Jr., (G.50), dated 7/28/1857, \$1000.00, 80 acres. Record Book 1, in Register of Deed's office, Grant County, Wisconsin, containing lists of lands entered, shows that Joseph J. Basye entered the NE¼ and the W½ of SE¼, of Sec. 34, T.5, R. 1, 240 acres, June 28, 1836, and patent issued July 8, 1839.

In the office of the County Clerk of Grant County, Wisconsin, proceedings of the County Board are shown as follows: In "Vol. 1," page 26, October 8, 1839, Joseph J. Basye was appointed one of the school inspectors in Blue River township. In "Vol. 1," pages 66-67, the County Board on April 8, 1840, named one of the voting precincts to be at the dwelling house of J. J. Basye. In "Vol. 1," page 122, on April 8, 1841, the County Board appointed the house formerly occupied by J. J. Basye as a precinct voting place. In "Vol. 1," not paged, Joseph J. Basye was appointed one of the judges of election to be held at the house of Frederick Hollman in Platteville in 1845.

Joseph J. Basye and wife (with others) made a deed to John H. Gay, recorded in "Book Y," at pages 528-529, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. See also under F.13 for reference to Gay.

History of Grant County, Wisconsin, at page 689, tells about the smallpox epidemic in Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1843, and says: "The early physicians, it may be observed, were Drs. Bevans, Russell, and Basye, of the regular school, and J. C. Campbell, who killed or cured with lobelia and steam." And at page 691 says; referring to the symptoms of the disease: "Dexter Castle insisted that it was the unmistakable confluent smallpox; Dr. Basye, that it was varioloid, Dr. Clark, that it was a new type of eruption, while Drs. Bevans and Campbell remained undecided in the premises." And at page 954 he is described as a pioneer physician and minister. See under G.55. His granddaughter, Helen Virginia Basye Huse (H.86), in a letter dated April 14, 1942, says of him: "I remember my grandfather well and adored him. He was a grand man. On cold winter mornings he always stopped and sat a few minutes in my mother's kitchen before starting on his rounds. He always wore a big pepper-and-salt shawl around his shoulders over his top coat. And my mother always kept a hot soapstone in the oven for his feet in the sleigh. On these mornings, with the thermometer from 26 to 30 degrees below zero, he would drive from 10 to 20 miles to bring a new life into the world. I often think of that day and how very much it really meant — in the face of these pampered city Doctors with their heated automobiles. I am told that he was one of the first Doctors to operate in the State of Wisconsin."

Helen Virginia Basye Huse (H.86) in her letter dated July 28, 1942, to the compiler, says: "My brother George Truman [Basye] (H.85) was born with crippled feet. The chords on the inside of the instep were too short and drew the toes back toward the heel. He could never have walked if my grandfather Basye had not operated on those feet when George was four months old [March, 1865]. There were no hospitals nor nurses, so my mother held the infant on her lap during the ordeal. Dr. Basye cut the chords and put the feet in braces which George wore several years. He could walk, but all his life there was a halt in his step. . . . That operation was considered a miracle for those early days and was widely discussed. It was the first operation of importance in the village of Platteville, and the third operation in the State of Wisconsin."

Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye was a typical country doctor and enjoyed a large practice. He had a horse and buggy which he used in going to see his patients. While he was on a vacation in Missouri in 1851-1852, he bought a horse named "Black Hawk," which he took with him to Wisconsin when he returned home in the fall of 1852. He became very much attached to this horse which he mentions in his letter.¹⁶ And see the letter of Isaac Newton Basye under (G.58) January 8, 1853, to his Uncle William M. Basye (F.24) concerning this horse.

See the letter of Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, under F.14, dated April 17, 1853, where he sold "Black Hawk." One tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Anna Basye, born in South Carolina, Dec. 28, 1799, died Sept. 17, 1873. Dr. J. J. Basye, born Sept. 24, 1799, died Jan. 5, 1877."

He is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against Edward Basye F.19 and others, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 and see Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit, recorded in "Book Q 3," at pages 246-248, Recorder's Office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. Joseph J. Basye and wife made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in "Book J" at pages 306-307, Recorder's Office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. Joseph Basye is mentioned several times in the letters from Seth Basye. See under F.21. And is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basye, G.58. And from Frances Womack, F.13, and from James J. Basye, F.22. See the letter to him from his son, Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

¹⁶The compiler has these letters.

The compiler has the originals of the following letters written by Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye to other members of the family at Bowling Green, Missouri. Their contents are considered to be of sufficient interest and importance to justify their publication here. These letters reveal much of the personal characteristics of Dr. Basye that cannot be found elsewhere. He took a wide interest in affairs generally. His mind was directive. Petty details did not interest him. He was not limited by a one-track mind. He always kept reserves to fall back on when needed. He was gifted with a sense of humor. He was at peace with his fellow men, and was esteemed highly by them. He twitted his brother Lisbon Basye (F.23) with not being married. The practice of medicine in the early days in Wisconsin did not require all the time of any Doctor, so he was compelled to do other things at the same time to earn a living.

“Head of Platt [Grant County, Wisconsin]
May 23rd, 1940.

“Dear Father,—[E.5]

I continue my correspondence from a conviction of duty. I have nothing new of importance. We are all well, for which we feel very thankful indeed. We are strangers to disease in this clime. My constitution has greatly improved since I left Illinois; and my wife has better health than she has enjoyed for many years. My family is growing up fast, and still increasing. Nathaniel [G.60] and John [G.49] are men in size, and both exemplary in youthful piety. I have heretofore stated that we had a great change in religious society. The morals of this part of the country are as good as any I ever was in. And I have a good school in operation at my own place, and a camp ground¹⁷ in fifty yards of my house.

Seth [F.21] and family are well. He tends my farm this year and has a fine prospect of a good crop. He would enjoy himself but for his Campbelliteism. James [F.22] is mining by the month for good wages. He is moral and serious.

We had a warm winter and an early spring and have a fine prospect of good crops. All kinds of produce are plenty and low, Corn, 50; wheat, 87; oats, 31; potatoes, 25, old crop. But money is scarce and many complain of hard times. We do not feel alarmed however. Our mineral privileges give us an advantage over all other new countries. Lead and mineral is low, and many “dandies” are digging,—I for one, till I have blistered my hands. We often hear of mother’s [E.5] afflictions. I hope she will be patient and resigned, for afflictions are designed to humble us.

Anna [F.14] feels grieved that none of her friends ever write a word; and when the boys do write they use the word “all” till the blade is worn out. We excuse you, but John [F.20] might write a whole rainy day, or some clear day for all the work he does. Give him and Peninah [F.20] our love and all inquirers after us. As to the state of my mind with regard to this country, it is a fine country for the poor and offers every inducement to the industrious farmer. And [I] only regret the absence of long cherished friends. And I think it most likely those of us here will likely remain. I commend you all to God and the word of his grace. Yours,
J. J. Basye.”

“Platteville [Wisconsin] Jan. 27th, ’53.

“My dear Brothers Wm. and Lismond,—[F.24 and F.23]

I should have answered Wm.’s letter which I received on New Year’s day, but most all the women in my old range of practice commenced making Christmas and New Year’s gifts to the husbands—little unmentionables done up in fine rags—

¹⁷That is camp meeting ground.

that I have had but little time for writing,¹⁸ and worse than all I have but little to say. I came home a little crossgrained¹⁹ and aint right straight yet. Still I am improving and hope soon to be better.

I will give you a good reason why we did not call at Uncle Isaac's [E.2] viz.²⁰ when I left Jasper [County, Missouri] I fully intended to come by Bowling Green, consequently came by Boonville [Missouri] and then to Columbia [Missouri], and it was at this place we determined to go straight home. To go from Shelbyville [Missouri], the next point from Columbia to Sigourney [Iowa] where Uncle lives would be to go 80 miles out of our direct route home. If we had set out from Jasper [County, Missouri] to Wisconsin direct, and crossed the Missouri River at Glasco [Missouri], we should have gone directly by the old man's corner field [i.e., Isaac's farm] and paid them a visit, and would have saved more than one hundred miles. I will write him soon and ascertain if he can give any information on the Louisville [Kentucky] claim, and if Frank [F.2] ever got home.

So far as I am concerned in the matter [i.e., of the Louisville claim] I will acquiesce in any course you may think best, and so will brother Seth [F.21]. I have had a conversation with him since I came home. But I have but little confidence in this cold track and far off speculations, since I "rode the elephant"²¹ over those flint hills in Missouri.

So far as feathers²² are concerned, let them sweat [i.e., let the matter pass] unless you can get them in some trades of yours. If so, crack down on a hundred pounds at least, be it so. They asked me forty in Galena [Illinois], and they are worth 45 in this place,—at least our merchants ask it for them.

But be you assured I am more than ever determined to come down and finish my visit. And I want you to have all kinds of good things laid up next summer. I did thing of sending you a draft in this [letter] but Uncle Sam is crowding me up for a security debt. And my taxes are only Fifty dollars this year; last year, \$67. If I can find some live Yankee I will try hard to sell out in the spring, for we are all too lazy to farm.

You can give our compliments around to the friends just as it comes handy to you, for we aint worth troubling our friends with. Today and the 17th of December are the only two cold days we have had this winter. It has been fine and warm the last three weeks,—snow all gone and the roads getting quite dusty. How glad I would be to see you all around a big basket of apples some of these long evenings and rub off the blues.

It seems that James Tombs' [G.64] wife is not a hopeless case, and I hope to hear of her still better success.

Have a full grown well trained mule for me to run around with. I am getting up one of the prettiest one-horse wagons you ever saw to bring along with me.

I have filled my sheet not very profitably, but it is the best I can do.

J. J. Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] April 17, '53.

"Well brother Lisbon [F.23] and all it may concern,—Be it known to you all that I received your letter on the 8th instant, and the only reason I have for not answering it immediately as you requested was not such as you gave for not writing; for it is always a pleasure for me to talk with my friends on paper, as the Indian said when he signed the treaty. Nor was it because I had nothing to

¹⁸Doctors and friends were expected to carry letters and packages and deliver messages for patients and neighbors. The postal service was not then perfect.

¹⁹Referring to his return from a mining investigation in Jasper County, Missouri, with Lisbon Basye, F.23 and others, in 1851-1852. See under F.23 and F.21.

²⁰At Sigourney, Iowa.

²¹Endured the hardships.

²²For feather beds and pillows.

say. Nor was it because I was flat broke. Nor was it because I had some security debts to pay, for I have paid them all. Nor was it because I was out of humor. Nor was it because I had the blues. Well, what was it do you suppose? Well now I will tell you and save you any doubts about the matter. It was simply because I hated to tell the truth, and I assure you it goes hard to do it at the present. But here goes. It was this, and it makes me feel chilly to mention it. My poor wife had the old square toed ague the day before I received your letter, and it shook her every other day as hard as ever Towser shook a possum, for eight days. But as it is broke I will write you a short letter. And in the first place we [are] all beginning to look and feel like ourselves. Mary [G.53], Nathaniel [G.60], Adolphus [H.96], and little Eddy [H.98] are feeling very well. As to mother, she is weak, but I look for her to be stout soon. It was a little of old Jasper poison that had got in her pocket or stockings, and I hope it will be the last of it.

Brother Seth [F.21] and family are well, and still live on my farm. I was sorry not to hear anything definite from brother James [F.22]. I hope he is yet in Missouri, for we hear of hard times in California, and but few are going from here this year. Our country is rapidly improving, not only by way of immigration but in pushing forward all our projected rail roads. And mineral is still up to \$35 per thousand; cattle and horses very high. Our state has never seemed more prosperous than at the present. As to Gilham, he has moved to Neosho and is laying bricks; [and] from what Louisa writes they are very much dissatisfied. As to the mining operations, they have improved very much since we left. Mr. Mundan and Frazier, both respectable miners from this place—and you perhaps recollect them—they were stopping with James Glenn—they say Page, Harker and Richards have a show as large again as the old one up in the prairie and have raised some \$500 Dollars worth of mineral, and they all seem to be encouraged. But Oh, that ague, those big flints and ten thousand horse flies—if they weren't there, I would be.

I am a poor letter writer, and you can't expect much from me. Mrs. Louther is dead, and old Bobby is married again.

April 22nd.—I stopped here to go to see the sick. [I have] some leisure to day and [will] bring this to a close. I sold Black Hawk yesterday for \$100 in gold. I wish you would send me a dozen such horses for the price I bought him. He has gone to California where they calculate to get \$300 for him.

If you want to know anything more, you will have to send me word what it is. Meanwhile give our respects to brother John [F.20] and family; to sister Tombs [F.17] and all the friends,—so far as it doesn't disagree with your good health. I hope we shall get down this fall and have a spree. Yours in haste,

J. J. Basye."

Platteville [Wisconsin], Oct. 27th, [1853]

"My dear Brothers and Friends,—[F.23 and F.24]

As I owe you all a longer apology than I am capable of giving you this evening, for I am very tired and out of humor, but I will give you a short history of my disappointment in visiting you this fall. In the first place I was attacked with chills in the latter part of August, but soon broke them up. But owing to fatigue and the hot, dry weather I had a turn of bilious fever in the fore part of September, from which I recovered in about eight days. But alas, about the 20th I was taken with erysipelas in the throat which laid me up another week. And I rode out in a rain storm, took cold, and it walked up in my face, lips, eyes and nose. I was confined for near two weeks the last time, with my nose as red and swollen as large as a pickled beet. And taking me all in all I was a pretty looking bird.

I finally resolved on starting this week and getting down near the same time we did two years ago. But when it came to the pinch, my better half, after getting all the finery she wanted for two years, backed square out and said she would not be visiting around the world in the winter season. So you see the gray mare is still the best horse. And we adjourn over until next summer. Now I have fulfilled my promise to the letter, I never gave it up fairly until this night, and I feel so mortified that I shan't get over it before Christmas.

I enclose you Twenty dollars which you will please appropriate first to paying Mr. Pettibone six dollars and interest; the balance to anything due you on account of borrowed money and settling matters with Mr. Roades. And be so good as to forward my note from Mr. Pettibone, or destroy it and send me a memorandum of all matters so that I may feel satisfied that business matters are settled to your satisfaction. For if I had dreamed of this disappointment I would have sent you money long since. And I hope you will pardon all my past shortcomings.

Now so far as health and prosperity are concerned, we may be very thankful. I feel first rate since my last recovery, and Mary [G.53] and mother have grown so much they have to alter all their clothes. Mother weighs 11 pounds more than she has for 20 years. Nathaniel [G.60] is as fat as a bear, and all have grown fine but little Edwin [H.98]. Brother Seth [F.21] and family are all well. Isaac [G.58] is gone to one of my large farms, but he took his fiddle along and I can't say how he will prosper away from his mother. I received a letter from brother James [F.22]. They all got through safe and sound, and profess to be well satisfied.

As to this thing called compliments, I don't wish to trouble you with such light reading, but mother wishes to send hers wholesale and retail, beginning or ending with Daniel and Mima, just as it comes handiest. It is true that I sometimes feel like naming friends, but there are so many that when you are done with brother D. Tombs [F.17] and brother D. Watson and some more of first cousins, you will be tired. I do wish brother Lisbon [F.23] were here to spend the winter with us. He would feel finer than he did in old Jasper [County, Missouri]. We have put up for the winter 2 bushels of walnuts, 1 bushel of hazelnuts, 2 barrels of apples, 7 gallons of plum preserves, 15 gallons of grapes, 2 gallons of raspberries, 150 lbs. of best pure honey comb, and lots of other Yankee notions. I have a fine cutter, a first rate pony and 3 pairs of sleigh bells all ready to rig up when the snow comes. But we have the driest, warmest weather I ever saw in this country,—dust 3 inches deep in the roads—but the finest crops we ever had. Plenty of good potatoes at 20 cts. Good night. J. J. Basye."

On the last page of the foregoing letter is the following letter to John Basye.

"Oct. 28, 1853

"Well, Brother John [F.20] and Family:

I fill up this page to keep you from pouting or thinking hard [of me]. I have treated you all alike, for I could not reconcile myself to believe I could not get down this fall until the present time. And my letter to William [F.24] and Lisbon [F.23] will be a satisfactory explanation to you as well as to them. I direct to them because of business matters at the present, but will try and attend to you promptly in the future in anything you may wish me to [do]. And I hope this may find you and all your little charge in a prosperous condition and in good health.

As to the draft at St. Louis, I received one yesterday through the politeness of J. H. Rountree, a merchant of this town, having requested him to look after the matter.²³

²³Share in estate of John Walter Basye E.5.

As to my future intentions, I am inclined to go North if I sell in the spring, which I think I shall. I have been offered for my farms \$4500, but I am confident of \$6000 in the coming season. 35 miles north of this in Richland county where the rail road from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien runs there are some fine entries to be made yet. Seth [F.21] and Sandlin and all the tribe are cracking down over there making claims. And if you could join in the spring it would be a good job, if you wish to live in this climate. Yours, J. J. Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] Dec. 30th, '56.

"Brother Lisbon and Friends,—[F.23]

I write you a short epistle to let you know that leap year closes tomorrow night ten minutes after 12 o'clock, and that winter set in here on the second day of December, and it ain't broke up yet. We have had four snow storms and 2 good rains, but no very cold weather,—snow from one to 7 feet deep. There is such a hard crust from the rains there is no chance of traveling anywhere but on public roads, [and but] half of them are opened. Taxes are being [collected] and men compelled to work them every day²⁴ Produce is very high, pork from \$4 to \$5, wheat 60¢, oats 40¢, wood from \$4 to \$10 per cord. Many good farmers are compelled to burn their fences, but this will make them wise in time to come. Please give us the state of the weather for December at least. Oh, how I wish you were all with us on New Years day. We expect to have a merry time of it. All the Basye tribe in 50 miles is looked for on that day. Brother Seth [F.21] and family are all well. Their second daughter [G. ?] is married. She did well. I had an interesting letter from Elvira [F.22] on yesterday. They were all well and doing better than usual. She [said] Janey [G.96] is quite a young woman and is going to school in Downieville [California]. They talk some of leaving California and coming back to Kansas next year, and she will do all in her power to have him come.

We old folks enjoy uncommon good health this winter. 'Corporosity' still grows, which makes me clumsy. My wife is much improved.

I am bound to go and see Kansas in the spring. Jackson [G.50] has come home from California, and he and Isaac [G.58] wish to settle there for life. And Mr. Hamilton, Mary's husband [G.53] had rather go there than to settle in Wisconsin this winter. [It] makes us all feel a little Southish. Nathaniel [G.60] will remain where he is till he sees how the elephant [rides]. Please hand the contents of this letter among the friends we have for I am too lazy to write to them all. I hope you will give us historical letters right off from brother John [F.20], sister Tombs [F.17], E. Watson, and all the cousins up to the thirty-third generation. If I could think of anything that would interest a bachelor [i.e., Lisbon Basye] I would write it out at full length. [You] must keep in good spirits, for old Jimmy Ten Cents [referring to President-elect James Buchanan, who was unmarried] is president of the U.S.A., and the papers say he is likely to gain the heart and hand of the widow Polk. So you see the world aint come to an end yet. . . . Mary writes she is as happy as a queen. . . . Yours with esteem, J. J. Basye."

"Platteville [Wisconsin], Dec. 20th, '53.

"Brothers Lisbon and Wm., [F.23 and F.24]

I should have answered your letter long since, but I had just written a long letter to brother John [F.20] in which I put our compliments, and when I write to one, it is for the benefit of all. But since that time I have received a long and interesting one from Elvira Basye [F.22] in California in which she shows her true Spartan courage. She says they landed there safe, and says she looks back on

²⁴This letter is torn here.

the scene as a mere pleasure trip, but is far from being satisfied, and as soon as they made their pile they are coming back to Wisconsin. She says that on the day she wrote her letter she made \$11 and 60 cts. At this rate it wont take them long.

We are all in good health and spirits. Nathaniel [G.60] has gone to farming in good earnest. Isaac [G.58] is going at it in the spring. For the winter, he is teaching school. Brother Seth's [F.21] family are well.

I received two letters from old Jasper [County, Missouri] this week. They are doing a fine business at old Center Creek. A Company has gone there from Galena [Illinois] and built a furnace on Center Creek two miles below the diggings and are paying \$22 cash for all the mineral on the ground, and the mines are said to be far better than when we left them. Some miners have [gone] from this place and are pleased with the prospects. And if things look still better next fall I will ride over and see them next fall.

We have the mildest winter thus far that I ever saw in Wisconsin—no snow as yet to cover the ground. Indeed many of our farmers were plowing their stubble ground up to last Saturday, and boats were running up to Dubuque [Iowa].

From what I have learned of Daniel's case, I am satisfied he injured his joints and bones by the imprudent use of turpentine. You will see by reference to the Dispensatory it will destroy bones entirely by too long an application of that article. And the only antidote or remedy would be found in [the] prescription: to 6 oz. sulphuric ether, add 1 oz. of laudanum, 2 do. good alcohol, and 1 oz. best oil of lavender. If this does not relieve him in a few days, his is a hard and hopeless case. I have cured a girl 10 years old since my return home that had not walked or even stood alone for 12 months,—and that in 40 days. Give the old sinner my compliments and tell him to lay up treasure in heaven.

We are very lonely this winter. Mary [G.53] and mother are sitting knitting, and there has been silence in our circle as long as we read of in heaven. But we are fixing for a happy Christmas. We are getting up a supper for the widows in our Corporation on the 24th inst., and they only number 28. We have to roast 2 turkeys and bake 6 fowls to give them all a cut. I wish I had brother Lismond [F.23] here to carve for them. I think it would make him sweet.

Please give our respects to brother Tombs [F.17] family in particular. I would like to have a detailed account of all his symptoms. There is a screw loose somewhere in his case that has not been discovered. His habits in life have been too good for him to wear out so young.

Just ask brother John [F.20] if he has got the blues, for I have been looking for a letter from him for some time.

A Happy Christmas to you all. J. J. Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] June 25th, '57.

"My dear Brother Lisbon,—[F.23]

I received yours on yesterday and feel very grateful for the general information it contained. I wish I had the happy art of saying so much in so short a space. We have late news from California. James [F.22] and wife are both in poor health and desire to return to this country, and say they will next season. If you wish to write them, direct to Forest City, California. This leaves us all in fine health without an exception. And I had a letter from Mary [G.53] today from Troy, Ills. She is well and still insists on it she has the best man in the State. I don't pull down [i.e., weigh] as much as you, but I have grown six lbs. since Christmas, and if I was as lazy a bachelor as you are I would soon catch up with you.

If brother John [F.20] wishes to come to this country, I will sell him 200 acres of land for one thousand dollars in one mile of brother Seth's [F.21] in Richland county. But to tell the truth, I feel rather Southish²⁵ at the present and I would prefer going to northwest Missouri if there is any Congress land left. We have a strong desire to make you a visit this fall. Isaac [G.58] will go South sure. He will follow [mechanical] typing and drawing, which art he has to perfection with a full set of apparatus.

Best wheat is \$1.15 in Galena market. So you can judge what you could do in that matter. 25 miles out it is \$1; corn, 75c; oats, 75; bacon, 15c; potatoes, \$1.25 and scarce; flour, \$7 to \$7.50; hay, \$30 to \$40, and very scarce. We have very warm weather, gentle showers, and as fine a prospect of crops as I ever saw, especially of wheat, oats, potatoes and grass.

I hope in your bachelordom you will [be] so good as to give our respects to all the friends and accept a large share for yourselves. Our son Jackson [G.50] was married on last Thursday,²⁶ and declines returning to California. Yours with esteem, J. J. Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] Dec. 16th, '57.

"My dear Brothers and friends—[F.23 and F.24]

As time nor distance ever changes my mind towards friends and relatives, I write you this short epistle to stir up your minds to remember us away up in this northern region by writing us one of your long historical letters about all of our friends in the south. For we would consider it a good New Years gift to get one like the last from our bachelor brother [F.23]. And I can't see why a man that can write so good a letter has no sympathy for the fair sex. But in this matter I suppose you have gone beyond your day of grace. Please let us know all about brother John [F.20] and E. Watson's folks. I would write to John if I knew where he was. In his last he said he had sold out and was going to Texas.

We old folks are well and commenced to keep house last Monday all alone just as we did 36 years ago,²⁷ but not under as favorable circumstances for if I ever have another boy to saw my wood I shall have to borrow one. Nathaniel [G.60], Samuel [G.59], Jackson [G.50] and Isaac [G.58] are all settled on lands I have owned for 20 years. If you ever write to them, direct to Washburn. Grant county, Wis. Isaac N. [G.58] had made up his mind to spend the winter in your parts, but a feminine snair was so well set he was caught and he bowed his head to hoops. We also had made up our minds to visit you all this winter. My wife had her capes done up and the day set, but the crisis in money matters frightened us and we will follow the example of the boys, and are taking our honey moons on wild honey, maple sugar, sausages and preserved peaches. As to the times, it beggars all description so far as money is concerned. But there is plenty of that but fools and speculators hold on to it. As to prices, we have none except pork. It brings \$5, and wheat \$1.50. But our crops are fine and no one will suffer. Mineral wont buy groceries. Land is held high, but no buyers. As to our winter, it must have gone south. I see an account of the river being blocked at St. Louis. All our rivers are open for navigation yet. Our meadows and pastures are as green as [in] September and have been for two weeks, and mud to kill. I never saw the roads in so bad a condition since I was in Wisconsin. Brother Seth [F.21] has a great notion of selling and going to Kansas. I had a letter

²⁵Inclined to go south.

²⁶Error. Should be two weeks before, instead of one week. See the marriage license under G.50.

²⁷They were married 38 years before, but did not go to housekeeping until two years later.

from California in which Elvira [F.22] says they are doing well and have made up their minds to buy a ranch and settle down for life. All right, I suppose. Now if I knew of anything that would interest any of you I would write it cheerfully, but you know that we are dependant on you for all news. I have no objection to this country on account of cold, but still I feel very southish at times.

If brother John [F.20] has not left I wish him [to] write me soon.

Be so kind as to remember us to all our friends, and brother and sister Tombs [F.17] in particular. And reserve a full share to yourselves. Yours with esteem. J. J. and Anna Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] May 20th, '60.

"Dear Brother and friends,—[F.23]

Yours of the 13th was received on yesterday, for which we feel thankful. I wrote you in April but I presume you did not get it. We old folks are well and so are all our children. It has been very sickly for three months past but is healthy at this time. I am glad to hear sister's [F.17] health is better but sorry to hear brother Tombs [F.17] is still poorly. There is to me a great mystery in his case and always will be.

I am sorry to hear of your drought, and sorry to say it seems to [be] general in the United States. Here it is dryer than I ever saw it in any country. But our country is cool and our soil stands a drought better than any land I ever saw. Still grass is suffering, and unless it rains soon corn will suffer. A great deal is up, but some are just planting. But it looks like it would rain before night.

I have a letter from brother James [F.22]. They were to start for Pike's Peak the 4th of July, but wound up by saying they had given it up. All well. And that one more of the girls was going to marry.

Brother Seth [F.21] was over last week. All well. But we talk of going to Kansas this fall.

This is all the news I can give you from here. I forgot to say I have been lucky in mining this spring for the first time in Wisconsin. I have a lead (we call them leads here) from which we have raised thirty thousand, and it is getting better. Mineral is worth \$31 per thousand.

I stopped here to see a patient. And it is now thundering and raining and we hope for a good shower. I am not in trim to write a good letter. I have been absent from home 10 days and have to leave at five in the morning for ten days more. I expect to be at Burlington [Iowa] the first of June on business. Whenever you want a good letter write one your self, for I always pay my debts. And when I write to you I write to all our friends, knowing that an old bachelor can take time to see them and give them our compliments. You are right when you say bachelors' attraction to the fair sex are like clouds without rain. But as to the fair sex their attractions are like when it is cloudy all over and pouring down. I hope you will get one of these metamorphic showers ere long. It is now raining. Give our love especially to brother William's [F.24] brother John's [F.20] and brother Tombs' [F.17] families in particular. Tell aunt Mima that there aint any asthma nor rheumatism in heaven. It is probable I may be at your place this summer.

I hate to send any blank paper, but I don't know what to say next. I will if I can sell any of my lands help brother Seth [F.21] and John [F.20] to settle in Kansas if they will go. I hope you have had a good rain by this [time]. Old

maids and old bachelors are always out of heart. It rains here faster than I can write. Yours affectionately, J. J. Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] July 26th, '60.

"Well brother Lisbon,—[F.23]

I answered your letter of May last, but perhaps it dried up on the route as did the hay around Burlington [Iowa]. I was desirous of coming to your place and [to] Quincy²⁸ [Illinois], but my business detained [me] too long in Iowa. We are all well and full of all earthly prospects. It is generally healthy, and such a prospect of good crops I have never seen in any country. I think Wisconsin could feed any five western states. But we hear of drouth south and east, and poor crops in Europe. Farmers here feel like the lords of creation.

No late news from California. Brother Seth [F.21] and wife were on a visit here last week. All well. My mining operations are still good, but the damps trouble us this warm weather. The mineral is 42 feet from the level ground. We have raised some forty thousand. Hope we shall do well when the weather gets cool. Wisconsin is cold in the winter, but take it on the whole it is as good as any state in the Union for farming.

I weighed 190 this spring. I may catch up with you if I should live to be 80. This letter will be dry to you compared to what we expect in return from you. I only write to break silence again. How do you do? Have you any prospects with the fair sex? How is brother William's [F.24] [family]? How are brother Tombs' [F.17] and brother John's [F.20] folks? What is John doing? Has aunt Mima any turkeys this summer? How many peaches will you have? And what chance is there of swindling you out of 6 weeks board this fall? I want John to look around and see if he could get me 200 bushels of grapes,—at what price per bushel, if I come down.

It is so difficult to write to a bachelor. I don't think it possible to interest a mind so absorbed and steeped in single blessedness. As to old maids, the history of cats will make up all their sympathy. I guess you had best buy a wax doll and banjo to while away the lonely hours. I do hate to send any blank paper, and I would have said more to our friends in general, but when we write to you we write to all. If you will be kind enough to take our respects to all our friends—don't send them, [for] traveling around is a great blessing to bachelors. They may find the philosopher's stone in some of their rambles.

More lead is being made this season than usual.

It is raining all day here.

Yours truly, J. J. Basye."

"Wingsville, Grant County, [Wisconsin]
July 7th, '61.

[This letter was written to John Basye, F.20, though it lacks the usual address]

"You will see by this I have changed my residence. I did not get your letter till the 5th inst. We are all well. And I will reply to your inquiries faithfully. So far as country is concerned I have a preference for the south. The reasons are well known to you. But since this rascally war has commenced I feel perfectly satisfied we are in the best place in the United States. Secessionists are as scarce as dimes are with you. If one shows his head here, he is shown a rope in double quick time. As to money here it is not so scarce. But it is in the hands of rascally speculators that are grinding the farmer and laborer

²⁸Where Isaac Newton Basye lived, F.18.

every day. We have a great surplus of corn, wheat and oats, and a fine prospect for good crops of all kinds this season. Corn sells for cash 16 cents; oats, 10 cts.; potatoes, 6 cts.; wheat averages 45 cts.

As to what you and the boys could do to make a living here, I would as soon risk Wisconsin as any country for laboring men. As to mining, I am at it every day and have been the last year. That is the reason I am at Wingville at present. My prospects ain't as good as they were last year, but I am in good spirits. If you were here through harvest, which will commence in two weeks, every rascal of you could get a dollar a day and board for six weeks. After that wages will be lower, but the pay sure. All the difficulty I see is a house to shelter in. Hundreds are coming here from Mississippi and some from Texas. But if you come I think you could get a house by renting a farm. And you would find men of all nations here for the Union.

As Julia [H.70] wishes to write some, I will close by sending my love and respects to you and all our friends. Yours resp'y. J.

As Julia wrote on another sheet I can add a few lines more. Brother Seth and family [F.21] are all well, but he is in low circumstances owing to over trading, but he will bob up again.

I had intended to visit southern Iowa²⁹ this fall, but if this war keeps up, I shall remain where I am and mine on. Mineral is low, but it is cash.

I have said all I can about the prospects of this country. We hope for better times, but they may get far worse. But we can't suffer in this productive country. You must use your own judgment. For I feel at a loss to advise anyone. But I would not live in a slave state at this time no way you could fix it. J. J. Basye."

He is mentioned in a letter from David Watson Basye (G.78).

Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye served for a short time at St. Louis, Missouri, in the War of 1812. The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C., shows that his application, dated July 8, 1875, was filed for a pension, which was rejected because, after so much time had elapsed, the military records as evidence could not be produced in support of the claim.

F. 15. —————Basye (Son of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. and d. Jan. 29, 1801.

Born at St. Louis, Missouri.

F. 16. JOHN BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. Mar. 7, 1802. d. May 19, 1807.

John Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri.

F. 17. LOUISIANA BASYE (Daughter of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. Dec. 20, 1804. d. June 2, 1863. m. David L. Tombs.

b. Aug. 17, 1800. d. 1862.

Their children: G.61, G.62, G.63, G.64, G.65, G.66, G.67, G.68.

Louisiana Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri. She was named Louisiana for the Louisiana Territory, having been born on the first anniversary after the formal transfer of the territory to the United States at New Orleans in 1803, and in the same year as the formal transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States at St. Louis in 1804. The city of Louisiana, Missouri, was named for her. She was living at Louisiana in 1818. She was familiarly called "Lucy."

The University of Missouri Studies: Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names, Vol. IX, No. 1, January 1, 1934, at page 81 (see also page 100)

²⁹Where Isaac Basye (E.2) lived.

says: "Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo. The oldest town in the County, in Buffalo T., on the Mississippi R. . . . laid out in 1818 Named for Louisiana Basye, afterward Mrs. David L. Tombs, born in St. Louis in 1804, when Louisiana Territory became a possession of the United States. She was the daughter of John Walter Basye [E.5], originally from Kentucky, who left St. Louis in 1818 and moved to Pike Co. . . ." *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XI, page 342, states: "Louisiana [Missouri], founded in 1818 by Samuel K. Caldwell, and named for Louisiana Basye, afterward Mrs. David L. Tombs. Plat filed December 10, 1819."

The last above item is also found in a book entitled *How Missouri Counties, Towns and Streams Were Named*, page 342, reprinted from *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XI, No. 3, page 342.

A History of Northwest Missouri, Vol. I, page 92, after telling of the trip up the Missouri river by Isaac Basye (E.2) as pilot three years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and telling of the trip up the Mississippi river by his brother, John Walter Basye (E.5), says: "According to I. W. Basye [G.104] the pilot's brother, John W. Basye [E.5] went up the Mississippi River in 1790³⁰ and was often at Louisiana, Missouri. He moved to Pike County, Missouri, from Louisiana³¹ in 1818, bringing his family, among whom was a daughter, born in 1804, named Louisiana Basye [F.17]. He lived on the spot now occupied by the Carnegie Library.³² John Basye [F.20] often told of the naming of the town for his rollicking, pretty sister Louisiana, though the usually accepted story of the town's naming is that the name was derived from the journal and ledger kept by a Pike County storekeeper,³³ one of the earliest merchants of the county, from 1818 to 1826. His father came to Bowling Green in 1820 and his aunt, Louisiana Basye, was the first woman to marry in Bowling Green." The "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," March 17, 1912, page 8, also published that item contributed by Walter Williams.

A History of Northeast Missouri, Vol. I, at page 511, in telling about the white persons in St. Louis, Missouri, at the time of the transfer of the Louisiana territory, and referring to a list of those persons not French, says: "The name of John Walter Basye is in the list. That year a daughter was born to his wife and she was named Louisiana. When he moved to Pike county in 1818, John E. Allen, his friend's son, accompanied him. Many others were attracted by the opportunities in Pike county. The records of St. Louis show several of his clearing out sales of land, preparing to take his permanent abode elsewhere. He entered the southwest quarter, section 13, township 54, range 2, near Louisiana, and at the same time the land where Bowling Green now stands. Louisiana, plat filed December 10, 1819, but was laid out in the spring of 1818. At the suggestion of John E. Allen, his friend's son, the town was named Louisiana, for the rollicking girl born at the time of the transfer of flags at St. Louis. The old family Bible bears out the date, and the facts given by John C. Basye, then seven years old, Joseph J. Basye, twenty years old, and Ann Watson, a daughter of David Watson, all of whom were present. The statement sometimes made that the town was named for Lucinda Walker is not correct. She had married John Venable nearly a year before and had moved away. Besides the names are not alike." And at page 516, in giving the names of some persons appearing on some old store books in Pike County, Missouri, it says. "The name of Willis Mitchell appears as a patron. He performed the first marriage ceremony at Bowling Green, marrying the girl from whom the town of Louisiana was named, Louisiana Basye, to David L. Tombs."

³⁰Should be 1791.

³¹Should be St. Louis, Mo.

³²i.e. in Louisiana, Mo.

³³Uriah J. Devore.

The Hannibal Evening Courier-Post, Hannibal, Missouri, in its issue of June 30, 1938, says: "Louisiana [Pike County, Missouri], the county's largest city, was laid out in 1818 and the plat filed December 10, 1819. This also was filed by John W. Basye,³⁴ who 27 years previously had stopped at Louisiana for a short time on a trip up the river returning to St. Louis to reside until 1818. Then he moved to Pike County with John E. Allen, a friend. The name, Louisiana, was after a baby daughter born about the same time." *Inventory of the County Archives of Missouri*, No. 82, Pike County, page 3, shows: "The town of Louisiana, Pike County, was named in honor of his [John Walter Basye's] daughter, Louisiana Basye."

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 4, 1947, in telling of the founding and naming of the city of Louisiana, Missouri, says the town was laid out, in 1818, by two speculators, Joel Shaw and Samuel Caldwell, and that they named their project Louisiana after the biggest real estate deal in history. The article then continues: "Another legend relates that the town was named after Louisiana Basye, daughter of one of the first settlers, who was born the year the country became American property."

Her marriage to David L. Tombs was the first to occur at what is now Bowling Green, Missouri.

The Bowling Green [Missouri] Times, July 2, 1931, says in speaking of Bowling Green, Missouri: "The first marriage was David L. Tombs and Louisiana Basye; Willis Mitchell, Esq., officiated." Lisbon Basye (F.23) was administrator of the estate of David L. Tombs, her husband, having been appointed June 25, 1862, by the Probate court of Pike County, Missouri. The notice of his appointment was published in the *Louisiana Journal*, August 21, 1862. She is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against Edward³⁵ Basye (F.19) and others, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under (E.5). And see the Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit, recorded in "Book Q3," at pages 246-248, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under (E.5) for memorandum. Louisiana Tombs and husband (with others) made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in "Book J," at pages 218-219, Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under (E.5) for memorandum. Louisiana Tombs and husband (with others) made a deed to John H. Gay, recorded in "Book Y," at pages 41-42, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See Memorandum under (E.5). She and her husband are mentioned in the letters from Seth Basye (F.21). And see the letters of Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14). She is mentioned in the letters of Frances Womack (F.13) and in the letters from James J. Basye (F.22).

F.18. ISAAC NEWTON BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. Feb. 24, 1807. d. Oct. 8, 1895. m. Elizabeth _____.

Their children: G.69, G.70.

Isaac Newton Basye was born in St. Louis, Missouri. He stated he was born February 22, 1807, but the family Bible says February 24, 1807. He was a Methodist. He was in Capt. Little's Company of Illinois Volunteers, Black Hawk Indian War, serving from April 19, 1832 to May 27, 1832. He was a pensioner from July 27, 1892 to October 8, 1895, date of his death. From his letters now in the compiler's possession, it appears that in 1840 he lived at Wilcoxville, Schuyler county, Illinois; in 1842, at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois; in 1843, at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois; and from 1846 to 1892 at Quincy,

³⁴Error.

³⁵Error. Should be Edmond Basye.

Illinois; then he moved to Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1895. He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave. *Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War 1831-32, and in the Mexican War 1846-8*, on page 86, shows that Newton Basy was enrolled at Alton, Illinois, and was a private in Capt. Josiah Little's Company of the 1st Regiment of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers of Illinois Militia in the Black Hawk War. He was mustered out May 27, 1832, by Brig. Gen. Samuel Whitesides, at the mouth of Fox River in Illinois. Isaac N. Basye and wife made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in "Book J," at pages 215-216, in the Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under (E.5) for memorandum. Isaac N. Basye (with others) made a deed to John H. Gay recorded in "Book Y," at pages 528-529, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under (E.5) for memorandum. He is mentioned in the letters of Frances Nomack (F.13), and from James J. Basye (F.22).

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C., shows that Isaac N. Basye (also spelled Bassye) served twice in the Black Hawk war, first, from June 14, 1831, to July 2, 1831; and second, from April 19, 1832, to May 27, 1832. He enlisted first as a private in the Company commanded by Capt. Thomas Carlin, 2nd Regiment of Illinois Infantry commanded by Col. Jacob Fry, at Carrolton, Green County, Illinois, in 1831. Next he enlisted April 19, 1832, at Alton, Illinois, in Capt. Little's Company. Capt. Josiah Little says in his letter, which is on file, :—"You was in my Company in the regiment mounted volunteers commanded by Colonel John Thomas." On November 11, 1850, Isaac N. Basye first made application for bounty land, and on July 23, 1855, he made application for additional land. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C. shows that Newton Basy was a private in Captain Little's Co., 1st Regiment, Whiteside's Brigade, Illinois Mounted Militia, in the Black Hawk War. He enrolled April 19, 1832, at Milton, Madison County, Illinois. The National Archives, Washington, D. C., original papers, show that Isaac Newton Basye served in the Black Hawk Indian War in 1832, and received a pension. He made application for a survivor's pension August 20, 1892, from Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri. He was enrolled at Milton, Madison County, Illinois, April 19, 1832, in the Company Commanded by Capt. Josiah Little of the 2nd Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. Jacob Fry, and served in the Black Hawk War. He was discharged at Alton, Illinois, May 27, 1832. Is now 85 years old. Born February 22, 1807. Has lived in Illinois and Missouri. Was an inmate of County Farm, formerly was a farmer. Signs his name Isaac N. Basye. And on August 12, 1893, as requested, he signs application using his full name Isaac Newton Basye. On June 8, 1893, he corrects the government records which spell his name Bayse. He says it should be spelled Basye, as he writes it. On February 16, 1893, in affidavit says he has had the two land warrants, one for 40 acres and one for 120 acres. He formerly lived in Quincy, Illinois. In a letter in the files of the National Archives he says he was born at St. Louis, February 22,³⁶ 1807, has brown hair, blue eyes, and when he enlisted he was a farmer, height 5 ft. 10 inches. Pension granted for July 27, 1892. Record states October 8, 1895, as date of his death at Troy, Missouri. He is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against Edward Basye (F.19) and others, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under (E.5). And see the Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit, recorded in "Book Q3," at pages 246-248. Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under (E.5) for memorandum.

³⁶The family Bible says February 24, 1807.

The following are some of the letters written by Isaac Newton Basye:

"Carrollton, Ill., January 23, 1843.

"Dear Father, [E.5]

I once more sit to write you a few lines to let you know that we are all well at this time, and hoping that these few lines will find you well, and all the rest of our friends. We have not had a letter from Joseph [F.14] since last August was two years ago, and if you have any [news] to write I would be glad to hear from you all. I told you in my last letter that I would visit Bowling Green with my family, but the times were so hard that I could not raise money enough to cross the Illinois river, and had to give over my trip. But I should like to have John's [F.20] little mare down here in the spring, and if I can find time and money enough I will be there between this and the first of March. I should like it if it was convenient for you to come down and spend the summer with us, and if not, I want you to come down in the fall in cider making time. I shall put up several barrels this fall. And if you can, come in September or October. If you can't come before, try and come then.

The winter has been very hard here. Times are very hard. Pork is selling at the packing establishments at from 1 to 1¾ cts, beef at one dollar per hundred, wheat from 25 to 37½ cts. per bushel, corn 10 cts. There have been great crops this year throughout the state. As long as Lisbon [F.23] is single he could come down in the spring and see us poor suckers. And if any of you should chance to come by land, enquire for Carrollton and then for the Macoupin bridge and then for my house. I wish you would answer this letter as soon as you can. It has been some time since we heard from you. Tell how David [F.17] is. Direct your letters to Carrollton, Greene county. I remain yours with respect. I. N. Basye."³⁷

"Quincy, Sunday, June 7, 1846.

"Mr. Lisbon Basye [F.23]. Dear Brother, By the politeness of Mr. Munn I received your letter of the 3rd inst. and was glad to hear of your good health and fine prospects, but was a little disappointed to hear that you yet remained single. We had the measles in the family for some time, but have all got well. We should have been at the mines [in Wisconsin] before now if the children had kept well. But the measles kept us from going early. I can't tell when we will go at this time. My brother in law, William Metts, came from Joseph [F.14] about 3 weeks ago. He stated they were well. You stated you had written 2 letters to me. Probably you have. There have been a great many failures in the mails last winter If you think it advisable to sell the property, I am willing as soon as you write me whether there is any certain form [of deed] in the law of that state.

Quincy is the handsomest town in the two states, with a population of about seven thousand souls, and about 45 stores, 5 taverns, 9 churches, 7 flouring mills, 4 saw mills, 1 bucket factory, 2 steam distilleries, and 2 foundries. The Quincy House is the largest house in the town. It was built by Mr. John Tilson. It furnishes rooms for 5 stores, post office, land office, fire insurance, Illinois Land Company, and tavern. It cost Mr. Tilson one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

If any of you should come up you will find us on front street opposite the ferry landing at the new foundry. Good bye.

I will send you a paper, and you may send me one of yours. I. N. Basye."

"Quincy, Novr. 6, 1852.

"Mr. John C. Basye, [F.20] Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 19th which I received on Tuesday, you have had an answer to all letters promptly. The

³⁷The compiler has the original letter.

land claim Number 505 lies 12 miles below Illinois Town at the bluff at the old Block House. The land was sold by Piggott and Piggott. The individual that bought of Piggott—— his part of the land was levied on by the sheriff for debt, but the Court decreed that Piggott's deed was defective, and therefore the land fell back to its original owner. The man in consequence of the title left the land, but who claims it I know not. The part that Mr. Carr bought of Aunt Piggott—— she could only sell her undivided interest. Had you given me all the particulars in Fanny's [F.13] letter I could have examined an old French book here as to whether the ferry³⁸ was a grant or a purchase. I once knew that father [E.5] owned the ferry, but how he came in possession I never learned. I shall get returns from my attorney in St. Louis in a few days, and if I get news I will come and see you. I. N. Basye."⁴⁰

"Quincy, June 8, 1857.

"William M. Basye, Esq. [F.24]³⁹ Dear Brother,—I got home on Saturday, but could not see Mr. Kendall until this morning. He says there is a demand for mules at this time. He has sold all that were left with him, and can sell more if you will bring them. He thinks 3 year old mules will sell for about \$100, and in proportion he would [like] to buy some good 2-year old himself. You will have to sell on time till after harvest, but he can manage that. You can bring them as soon as you please. He will charge you \$5 a span for selling and he can pasture at \$1.75 per month. You had better come by Hannibal. I would bring 12 or 14 and see if you can do well. You can bring more any time. When I got to St. Louis the man I wanted to see had gone, so my course was in a different direction is the reason I did not come by. We are all well. If you come, you will find us on the southwest corner of 3rd and Broadway. Give our respects to all. I. N. Basye."⁴⁰

"Quincy, June 26, 1857.

Mr. Lisbon Basye, [F.23] Dear Brother,—You will please to inform me if you can where brother John [F.20] is or what he intends to do. He left here for Palmyra [Missouri] and was to have written soon, but we have never heard from him. He left here with a strange man, and I feel uneasy about him. Please to write soon. We are all well, and hope you all enjoy the same blessing.

Respectfully yours, I. N. Basye."⁴⁰

"Quincy, June 9, 1861.

"Lisbon Basye, [F.23] : Dear Brother,—Your Union letter was received, and I was glad to hear of your attempt at Union sentiments. And the next letter you write I shall expect to hear that you have gone into the Union with some gal and form a Home Guard and be the captain yourself and your wife to be Commissary. Go in for the Union with some gal and you are all right. Her dress will be stripes and the little boys will be the stars.

Times are hard here at this time. Money is scarce owing to the fitting out of so many men for the war. There are here at this time about 1200 soldiers, and more to come. Illinois will [furnish] about 60,000 men. They have already commenced fighting at Alexandria in Virginia, and when peace will be restored the Lord only knows. The southern troops are deserting in every place I can hear of. And there are now 460 Negroes at General Butler's camp, and coming by the dozen and can't be driven away. General Butler has given their masters the privilege of taking away their slaves. Some have come but they refuse to go back. Times are in a bad condition along the Potomac river. Yesterday evening there

³⁸See under E.5 for reference to the ferry operated by John Walter Basye across the Mississippi river.

³⁹William M. Basye and his brother Lisbon F.23 were stockraisers. See under F.23 and F.24.

⁴⁰The compiler has the original letter.

was a small skirmish in which two prize boats were taken, six killed and thirty taken prisoners of the rebel forces. I expect in the morning to hear more news as soon as the wires are in motion. We generally get three dispatches a day. Last night's dispatch says that an attack was sure to be made by Gen'l McClellan at Georgetown. If you wish to hear daily from all parts of the union about the war, the Chicago Tribune is printed every evening at 4 o'clock and is in Quincy at 9 the next morning, and [I] could send them to Louisiana [Missouri] the same day. They will cost you 5 cents for the paper. If you all would join, it would be light. Send me a one dollar bill, and then if you wish to continue you can do so. All the wires connect there from all parts of the world. Write soon. We are all well.

I. N. Basye.⁴¹

F. 19. EDMOND B. BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. May 2, 1809. d. Sept.—, 1867. m. ———.

Edmond B. Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri. Came to Louisiana in 1818 and later to Bowling Green, Missouri, with his father, John Walter Basye. He taught the first school at Bowling Green, 1826-1827. He was a fine penman. He left Bowling Green in June, 1830, for Boone County, Missouri. *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. I, at page 522, says: "Edmond Basye taught the first school on a rocky, now abandoned, point one hundred yards north of Champ Clark's house," in Bowling Green, Missouri. *The Hannibal Evening Courier-Post*, Hannibal, Missouri, in its issue of June 30, 1938, says: "The first school at Bowling Green, Missouri was taught by Edward Bayse and was located about 100 yards north of where the Champ Clark home now stands." *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 26, 1925, says: "The name of Basye recurs frequently in the early records of the County [i.e. Pike County, Missouri]. One of the first settlers was John W. Basye who came to the county in 1820,⁴² and the first school was taught by Edmond Basye. This was in 1825."⁴³ *The Bowling Green [Missouri] Times*, July 2, 1931, says in speaking of Bowling Green, Missouri: "The first school was taught by Edward⁴⁴ B. Basye in 1826 or 1827." He went to Illinois, then to St. Louis, to Arkansas, to New Orleans, to Caddo, Mississippi, Colorado, Washington, Montana, and then to Leesburg, Idaho, where he died.

He married a widow with two children in Idaho. He had no children of his own. James J. Basye (F.22) in his letter⁴⁵ dated January 2, 1868, to his brother, William Basye (F.24), said: "Now with regard to Edmond (F.19), he is dead. He died in September last. He had his feet cut off—they had mortified—and he died from the effects. He was buried at Leesburg, Idaho. He had lived many years in Oregon and was wealthy, but at his death was poor. He leaves a wife and three stepchildren." Edward (should be Edmond) Basye is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against *Edward* Basye and others, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5. The old Family Bible and all other records show his name was Edmond and not Edward. See the Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit, recorded in "Book Q3," at pages 246-248, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum, and for deed recorded in "K5," at pages 127-129. And see the letters of Frances Womack, F.13. He is mentioned in the letters from James J. Basye and the fact of his death there given. See under F.22. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D.C., shows that Edmond Basye was a private in Capt. Moore's Co., Buckmaster's Odd Bat-

⁴¹The compiler has the original letter.

⁴²Should be 1818.

⁴³Should be 1826.

⁴⁴Should be Edmond.

⁴⁵The compiler has the original letter.

talion, Illinois Mounted Volunteers, in the Sac and Fox War. He enrolled June 2, 1831, and was mustered out July 2, 1831.

F. 20. JOHN CRANE BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5).

b. Aug. 23, 1811. d. Nov. 17, 1893. m. Peninah Ann Watson, Dec. 1, 1831.

b. Feb. 26, 1811. d. Nov. 16, 1893.

Their children: G.71, G.72, G.73, G.74, G.75, G.76, G.77, G.78, G.79, G.80, G.81.

John Crane Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri. He came with his father, John Walter Basye, to Louisiana, Missouri, in March, 1818, and to Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1820, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married Peninah Ann Watson, December 1, 1831, of South Carolina. She was born February 26, 1811, at York, South Carolina. The *History of Pike County, Missouri*, on page 440, says that Mrs. Peninah Watson Basye, wife of John Crane Basye, was born in York district, South Carolina, February 26, 1811, and with her mother's family she started to Missouri in the fall of 1830, and reached Missouri in March, 1831. She married John C. Basye Dec. 1, 1831. She has been a member of the Methodist Church since before her marriage. "Although she is now more than 72 years of age," her hair "is as black as a raven's wing." And on page 471, it is said that Rev. Anthony W. Cassad in 1821 "organized a [Methodist] Society in Bowling Green, consisting of John C. Basye, Ann Basye [F.14], Lucy Basye [F.17], Susan Montgomery [E.8], and Mary Ann Carr."⁴⁶ And on page 473, it is said: "The church in Bowling Green was organized by Dr. N. Shumate in the summer of 1863, the members being C. P. Cole, Elizabeth Cole, Margaret Cole, John C. Basye, Peninah Basye, James F. Mull, and Mary L. Mull [G.74]. It will be seen that John C. Basye was one of the members of the first Methodist organization in 1821; he is therefore a sort of Noah, he having lived before and after the flood. He is the connecting link between the two dispensations of Methodism, and is, so far as memory goes, a walking encyclopedia of Methodist history." And on page 208, it is said: "On the evening of the 25th of January, 1846, at the courthouse, there was held a meeting for the organization of a Sabbath-school. Rev. William Watson delivered an appropriate address, after which the organization was affected. Dr. B. T. Coalter, Smith S. Allen, William Watts and John C. Basye were elected superintendents, and William M. Coffee was chosen secretary. " And on pages 753-754: "While Mr. Patton lays claim to the honor of having taught the first school within the limits of the county, in 1812, and that, too, in a place of no less renown than Buffalo Fort, all concede that the second school was taught by Rev. John Matthews. I. N. Bryson was his pupil in 1818. A year or two later, however, J. C. Basye enjoyed the instructions of this eminent divine and rigid pedagogue. This latter pupil still lives to tell of this primitive school and its old-time teacher. The house was about twenty by thirty feet, and was built of hewed logs. It was covered with clapboards held in their places by weight poles. The walls of the house were chinked and daubed with mud. It was heated with an old tin-plate stove, which stood on a floor of puncheons. The seats were hewed logs with wooden legs. The writing desks consisted of large linn logs split, hewn level, and pinned to the wall on one side, and supported by long wooden pegs on the other. For windows one log was taken out almost its entire length on each side of the house. Instead of glass, foolscap paper was oiled and inserted ingeniously all along. The door was about six feet wide, made of clapboards fastened to cross

⁴⁶Sister of Sarah J. Basye (F.24).

pieces with wooden pins. This building once stood near the present site of the old cemetery at Louisiana. Reading, writing, and spelling were the principal branches in the curriculum of this 'people's college.' Noah Webster's spelling book then, as many years afterwards, was the standard in orthography. This book, too, pioneered the way for our large unabridged quarto dictionary of today. Pike's arithmetic was the authority in mathematics." *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. IX, page 198, says: "Pike County [Missouri] Marriage Record, 1818-1837. The following list gives the names of the groom and bride, with the date of marriage, and the official who performed the ceremony. John C. Basye—Penina Watson, Dec. 1, 1831, James W. Campbell."

John Basye (F.20) is mentioned in *A History of Northwest Missouri*, Vol. I, page 92, as the brother of Louisiana Basye (F.17). Both John C. Basye and his wife Peninah died at the home of their daughter, Laura Alice Smith (G.81), Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They are buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. His family Bible and his father's family Bible both show date of his birth August 23, 1811, but the tombstone over their graves says November 23, 1811. The former date is correct, as it is verified by him in the following biographical sketch:—"A short biographical sketch in John Crane Basye's own handwriting is as follows:—"Bowling Green, Missouri, Nov. 29, 1890. John Crane Basye, son of John Walter and Agnes Basye, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, August the 23, 1811. Came with his father's family to Pike County in March, 1818. Located near Louisiana, Mo., and came to where Bowling Green is now located in 1820, then a wilderness. Joined the Methodist Episcopal Church August the 8th, 1831. Married Peninah Ann Watson December 1, 1831. To them were born 11 children, seven sons and four daughters. The seven sons and two daughters preceded them to the Better Land. He filled the office of Class Leader, Steward, Trustee, and served the church in some one or more of the different offices for about fifty years. He was one of a family of 12 children." John Crane Basye and his wife Peninah celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. He is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against Edward Basye (F.19) and others at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5. And see the Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit recorded in "Book Q3," at pages 246-248, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. John C. Basye and wife (with others) made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in "Book J," at pages 218-219, Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. John C. Basye and wife (with others) made a deed to John H. Gay, recorded in "Book Y," at pages 41-42, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. In the Methodist Church at Bowling Green, Missouri, there is a memorial window of colored glass that was furnished by John C. Basye and his wife, Peninah A. Basye. The name "Basye" is on the window. John Basye is mentioned several times in the letters from Seth Basye. See under F.21. See the letter to him from Isaac Newton Basye (F.18). And he is mentioned in the letters of Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14. And is mentioned in the letters of Frances Womack, F.18, and in the letter from his son Samuel L. Basye, G.76, and in the letters from James J. Basye F.22. See the letter to him from Susan Eleanor Basye (G.58).

The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, November 16, 1893, said:

"There was a pathetic death this morning and a scene of rare occurrence witnessed. Mrs. Peninah Basye died at 9 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George P. Smith, at No. 189 C Avenue. Deceased and her husband, John C. Basye, whose home is in Bowling Green, Mo., came to Cedar Rapids

⁴⁷The compiler has the original.

on September 23 last to visit their daughter. Two weeks ago Mrs. Basye was taken ill with a nervous trouble that prostrated her and caused her death today. On Monday of this week her venerable husband, who is 82 years old, was seized with uraemia, a malady that will prove fatal, the attending physician stating that he cannot possibly survive more than a day or two. Mrs. Basye passed peacefully away this morning. Her companion through life for sixty-two long years laid by her side unconscious that his beloved wife had passed away. When the undertaker arrived to perform his offices the old gentleman was aroused from his condition of semi-coma. He was told that his wife was dead and that she was being taken away. In a tone of voice touched with a profound pathos and resignation he calmly replied, "I will soon join her," and then again fell into a quiet slumber. It will not be many hours before the now separated in the flesh will be reunited in the spirit. Mrs. Peninah Basye was born September 23, 1810,⁴⁸ in York county, South Carolina, and when twenty years of age removed to Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo. In 1831 she was united in marriage to John C. Basye. There are two surviving children out of a family of eleven, Mrs. James F. Mull, of Bowling Green, and Mrs. Geo. P. Smith, of Cedar Rapids. Deceased had been a member of the Methodist church for 62 years and followed the precepts of her religion. When the Methodist church separated over the slavery question he voted for and sustained the northern Methodist and was loyal to the north. The remains of Mrs. Basye will be shipped to Bowling Green for interment, but are being held here in anticipation of the early death of her husband life companion. Mrs. Basye's maiden name was Watson."

The Bowling Green (Missouri) Times, November 23, 1893, after quoting the above item, said:

"As stated above "Uncle John" Basye did not survive his devoted wife but a few hours. Had they lived until December 1st, 1893, they would have been married 62 years. If we mistake not, Mr. Basye was born in this county,⁴⁹ on August 23, 1801.⁵⁰ He could come as near giving the early history of Bowling Green as any man in the county. He lived here when the town consisted of but two or three houses. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Basye arrived here Saturday and were taken to the residence of Mrs. Mary Mull, where they were kept until Sunday at 2 P.M., when the bodies were carried to the M. E. Church, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Presson. A large crowd gathered to pay respects to this aged couple."

The Pike County (Missouri) Times, November 24, 1893, said:

"Sunday last, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Methodist church occurred the funeral ceremonies of John C. Basye and wife, two of the oldest citizens of Bowling Green. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. A. Presson, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity with friends and neighbors of the aged couple. A long procession followed the hearses to the city cemetery, where brief services were conducted by Rev. P. L. Turner. The aged couple had died at the home of their daughter, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and their bodies were very properly returned here for interment. To Miss Laura Basye, niece of the deceased, we are indebted for the following sketch: At the home of Mrs. Geo. P. Smith of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 16, 1893, Mrs. Peninah A. Basye bid her

⁴⁸Should be February 26, 1811.

⁴⁹Born in St. Louis County, Missouri.

⁵⁰Should be 1811.

friends and husband goodbye and departed this life at the age of 82 years, 8 months and 20 days. She was born in York County, S. C., Feb. 26, 1811, and came to Pike Co., Mo., with her mother at the age of 20 years. She united with the M. E. Church when only eleven years old and lived a consistent member until called to "come up higher." Just 15 hours later and on the morning of November 17th, 1893, at 1 o'clock her companion through life, John Crane Basye, followed her to the Glory World there to meet the loved ones gone before them. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 23rd, 1811, consequently was 82 years, 2 months, and 24 days old at the time of his decease. He was the son of John W. and Agnes B. Basye. In March 1818 he came to Pike county, Mo., with his father who located near Louisiana, and afterwards in 1820 they came with the rest of the family to Bowling Green, and in 1829 his father built the home now known as the "Basye Homestead." August 8, 1831, he connected himself with the M. E. church and filled the offices of class leader, steward, trustee, in fact served the church in some one or more of the different offices for more than fifty years. On Dec. 1st, 1831, he was married to Miss Peninah A. Watson, somewhere near Louisiana, Mo., Rev. James W. Campbell, deceased, officiating. This happy couple came immediately to Bowling Green to the home of the groom's father where they remained for awhile. Of this marriage there were eleven children born, seven boys and four girls:—William, Walter, Samuel, Mary, Newton, Abner, Lucy, David, Lizzie, Joseph and Alice. They have all crossed the river before their parents except Mrs. James F. Mull of this city and Mrs. Geo. P. Smith of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, whom they had gone to visit not quite two months before their deaths. John C. Basye was one of twelve brothers and sisters, the late William M. Basye being a half-brother. Of these twelve only one remains. Uncle John and Aunt Peninah as they were familiarly known spent all but a few years of their lives in Pike county and in and near Bowling Green. For nearly 62 years they had shared each others joys and sorrows. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided." They had often expressed a desire that they would not be separated long, and God in his goodness and mercy granted their wish. Thus near the close of the week and near the close of the year we have the close of two lives, and at the close of a beautiful Sabbath day they were laid in one grave in the city cemetery."

F. 21. SETH BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5)

b. Jan. 12, 1814. d. Dec. 23, 1891. m. Margaret Sandlin Jay, Aug. 21, 1834.

b. about 1822. d. Apr. 30, 1902.

Their children: G.82, G.83, G.84, G.85, G.86, G.87, G.88, G.89, G.90, G.91, G.92, G.93, G.94, G.95.

Seth Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri. He moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1834, where he married, then in 1837 to Lancaster, Wisconsin, then to Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1854. Here he lived until his death in 1891. He was a farmer. He was a devout member of the Christian Church. He married Margaret Sandlin Jay, a widow, the daughter of Randolph and Sarah Sandlin, of Richland Center, Wisconsin. She was first married to ———— Jay. She died April 30, 1902. He received a pension because of the death of his son, John Basye (G.83) a union soldier in the Civil War. Seth Basye and his wife Margaret celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. "Deed Book U," page 269, in Register of Deeds office, Grant County, Wisconsin, shows deed from Seth Basye and Margaret, his

wife, (she signs by mark) to Joseph J. Basye (F.14). \$200.00. 80 acres. Seth Basye and wife (with others) made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in "Book J," at pages 216-217, Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. Seth Basye and wife made a deed to Simpson Oldham, recorded in "Book Y," at pages 414-415, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum.

In Vol. 2, page 110, in the office of the County Clerk of Grant County, Wisconsin, Seth Basye was declared elected Supervisor of Roads of District No. 11, at the meeting of the Board held September 23, 1847. He is named in the partition suit brought by Daniel L. Quick against Edward Basye (F.19) and others, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5. And see the Sheriff's deed reciting this partition suit, recorded in "Book Q3," at pages 246-248, Recorder's office, St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum, and for deed recorded in "Book K5," at pages 127-129. The "*Republican and Observer*," a newspaper published at Richland Center, Wisconsin, December 31, 1891, said: "Seth Basye, an old resident of this city, died on the 23rd inst. after a long illness. He was born January 12, 1814, in St. Louis, and at an early age moved to Dubuque, Iowa. August 21st, 1834, he was married to Miss Margaret Jay and they made their home in Dubuque until 1837 when they settled near Lancaster, Grant county, where they lived until 1854, when they removed to Richland county. He was the father of twelve children, seven girls and five boys, eight of whom with their mother are still living to mourn their loss. He also had fifty grandchildren and nine great grandchildren. With his wife he consecrated himself to the Christian church and for 37 years had been an official member thereof. No man bore a better record than he as a christian. It can be truly said he died as he lived—a christian." Bowling Green (Mo.) Times, January —, 1892, said: "Seth Basye brother of the late Wm. M. Basye (F.24) and John C. Basye (F.20) of this city, died in Richland Center, Wis., Dec. 23d, 1891, at the age of 78 years. He literally sang his way through life, and for thirty-seven years was an active official of the Christian church and led a most exemplary life. He leaves a wife to whom he had been married fifty-eight years, eight children, fifty grand-children, and nine great-grand-children." He is mentioned in the letters written by Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14. And is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basye G.58; and from John Walter Basye, G.49, and from Samuel T. Basye, G.59; and from James J. Basye F.22.

The compiler has the originals of the following letters written by Seth Basye to other members of the family at Bowling Green, Missouri. Their contents are considered of sufficient interest and importance to justify their publication here. These letters reveal much that cannot be found elsewhere. They show some personal characteristics of the writer of them, viz., that he was deeply religious, reflecting the early happy home life he had under his father's roof; that his own family life in Wisconsin was a happy one; that he kept informed of the welfare of his brothers and sisters; that he was liberal in his views and was well disposed towards all men; that he was a close observer; that he worked hard; that he was a farmer; that he was conversant with the economic conditions surrounding him, more particularly the market conditions and the development of transportation; that he was interested in the admission of Wisconsin to statehood; that he thought clearly; that he read much and acquired an unusual vocabulary for that day; that he liked to correspond with the other members of the family, and to get letters from them; that he had an inclination to compose his thoughts in poetic form; that he was a good citizen. He twitted his brother Lisbon [F.23] with not being married, and with making an unprofitable mining exploration trip across the State of Missouri to Jasper County in 1852.

"Plattville, Grant County, Wisconsin Ter., November 10, 1842.

Dear Father,—[E.5] Through a well directed providence I am again permitted to write to you to let you know that we are all well at present and hoping these few lines may find you enjoying the blessing. Brother Joseph [F.14] and family are well. Nathaniel M. Basye [G.60] was married Oct. the 16 to Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. We are all living at Platteville, and expected you up this fall. But it seems we are disappointed.

When I was down to see you Mr. Pettibone gave me a note on Larkin Luck and some other accounts, which I could not collect. And I want you to see him for me and tell him I can't do any thing with them, for Luck is dead and Mayfield is gone to Texas. So I want to know whether I must send them [back] by letter or not. Nothing more at present. I remain your affectionate son, Seth Basye.

"Grant Co., Wis. Ter., Sept. 26, 1847.

Mr. Lisbon Basye, [F.23] Dear Brother,—Through the providence of God we are permitted to embrace this opportunity of writing to you to inform you of our health. At present we are all well. But death has visited our family on the 16th day of September and called away our little babe (Sarah Elizabeth) [G.87] to the mansions of bliss where its soul is at rest. The disease was beyond the knowledge of the doctor. It died in a cramp. Its age 19 months. Brother James [F.22] was down at the time, and his own child was sick, but the rest were well. I have not heard from them since. Brother Joseph [F.14] and family are all well, and all the old friends in general. . . . Hogs are fat. . . . pork will be cheaper. Good fall wheat is worth 50 cts. a bushel. Some potato crops are taking the rot, but plenty left to sell at 20 cts. a bushel. All other produce, plenty. I have looked in vain for an answer to my letter to brother John [F.20]. I suppose he is tired of writing to Joseph [F.14] and James [F.22] so much that thinks he will let us all sweat awhile. . . . I would come down this fall, but it is too late. Write to me as soon as you get this letter. Yours, Seth Basye.

"Big Platt, Grant Co., Wis. Ter., Dec. 7, 1847.

Lisbon Basye, [F.23] Dear Brother,—Again, after a long jaunt of 15 miles to Lancaster and back, I sit myself down to answer a letter I received from you dated October 10th, which I received today. We are all well and have enjoyed good health for years and hope these few lines may find you in good health and peace. I have not seen James [F.22] since I wrote to you, but heard from him. They are all well. And Joseph [F.14] and family are well. And Samuel Basye [G.59] is married to Mary Hull. We have just had an election for delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the State of Wisconsin, which will sit in two weeks. You stated in your letter that you had very warm and dry weather. We have very cold and dry weather, and for ten days back, snow to help it. And if it doesn't snow a little deeper soon it will freeze the fall wheat out by the root. Fall wheat is dull sale at 50 cts. per bushel, corn, 25; oats, 20; potatoes, 25; pork dull at 3 cts.,—some sold at \$2.50 [per hundred]; good beef in towns at 3 cts. by the small piece. . . . I would be glad to see you all, but am too poor to come down unless we could sell out the old claim which you say is a dull chance. We think you might come up in the spring and bring your wife. Give our best respects to all the friends and Daniel and Mima.⁵¹ Seth Basye.

⁵¹Free colored folks living at home of John Walter Basye—See under E.5.

At the end of the foregoing letter he has added in his own handwriting the following verses which he composed :

"On the Death of Sarah Elizabeth Basye. By Her Father, Seth Basye."

"The Lord hath called on us today
For that which he hath given.
He took the little babe away
To dwell with him in heaven.
That little babe we once did love
To dandle on the knee,
She now has gone to Christ above
And in his presence be,
There filled with peace and happiness
And crowned with endless day,
With Christ the Lord our righteousness
Who called her soul away.
Sleep on, thou little babe, in peace,—
Although we weep for you,—
Until our life on earth shall cease.
We then shall come to you.
Although we're parted here below
And you are gone on high,
Our hearts with joy will overflow
To meet you in the sky.

Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wis., March 20th, 1852.

Mr. Lisbon Basye [F.23] Dear Brother,—Through the providence of God I again take my pen in hand to write to you to let you know that we are all well at present, and hoping these few lines may find you all well. I received a letter from you to James [F.22] on the 12th inst. in which you gave us much pleasure to hear from you and all the friends. James [F.22] left for California on the 10th of February and I have not heard from him since. He thought he would stop at Uncle Isaac Basye [E.2] awhile and go by there to the Bluffs, or perhaps he will go to the Missouri mines [in Jasper County]. In fact I can't tell where. It doesn't make much odds. I hope he will have good luck in all his speculations. You don't want him to go to Purgatory [i.e., difficulty] on earth. He has been there for some time, if I mistake not, and now trying to get out. But like the rest of them took the wrong [course]. Had he stayed here and kept his diggings and used economy he might have done well. I bought one half of them for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and sold one fourth for the same before I worked a day. And the other fourth I worked 20 days and sold out mineral and all for one hundred and sixty-five dollars. So I made \$165 in 20 days. I would not have sold for that had I not got in Purgatory myself with my partners. They were disagreeable ones. So I got right out of it and am free again. But I would have made more if I had stuck them out. They have made the money out of them already. Had James kept them all as he had them he might as well have had \$800 or \$1000 as what he got (\$250).

I intend to prospect as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The last three days is as cold as any day in January. The ground is frozen as hard as ever. The fall wheat in places is frozen out, and a fair prospect for the rest to freeze. I read your letter to some men going to California. They say it is

too good news to be true. I never let on. It might all be true, for I found hunks of mineral where the hogs rooted it up as big as my fist in one mile from the point. Leads that will turn out 4 to 5 thousand per day are good, but everyone hasn't got them here nor there. There are some here that will yield 10 thousand per day, and new ones struck every week that promise fair. There is a general turnout to mining this season. Farming has become of no value. Oats can be bought at 10 to 15 cts. per bushel, and corn, 25, the best of fall wheat flour at 4 dollars a hundred, and spring wheat at 3 dollars a hundred, and it must be good at that. I don't wish to be understood to say it is so all over the State, but it is here. One can live as cheap here as any place in the world. But I can't help thinking about Purgatory as a place of torment. Well if a trip to Jasper [County, Missouri], and Joseph [F.14] and his quinine is good for it, I hope you will get out before long, and if you succeed then eat pills and blackberries. But a trip to Wisconsin will cure you without the quinine and pills. As for the blackberries, they are good for pies. Now go to Jasper first and try your luck and let me know how you come out. I would write to you about our railroads, but its no use until you get back from Jasper, and write to me.

Now brother Lisbon write to me
As I have written to you.
And use your pen and ink both free
And give us something new.
You say you wrote to James just three,
Not one he wrote to you.
But it shall not be so with me ;
I'll try to write you two.
Now write to me and let me know
About your troubles there.
And if to Jasper you did go
And from your chills are clear.
Our best respects we send to you
And John [F.20] and his Peninah
And brother Will [F.24] and family, too,
And also Dan and Mima.
We send our love to David Tombs [F.17]
And sister Lucy [F.17], too,
And hope with all her thread and looms
In garments dress anew.

P.S. I received a letter from Nathaniel Basye [G.60] but do not know where to write until I hear from him again.

Seth and Margaret Basye.

Grant County, Wisconsin, August 20, 1852.

Mr. Lisbon Basye [F.23] Dear Brother,—We embrace the present opportunity to write to you and to let you know that we are all well at present, and hoping these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing.

We received your letter dated the June the 27th which gave us much pleasure to hear from you, and that your health was on the increase.

You seem to account your trip to Jasper [County, Missouri] as being beneficial to it, which I doubt not. But your re-embarcation i.e. return at the time you did was lucky [compared] to that of your adventurer[s] who remained there until their condition is somewhat grievous. They are not only

sick of the country but are sick in body and mind and are in a jejune situation, and that too where we can't help them as we would love to do. We can only pray for them, that God will of his beneficence take them in hand as he did the children of Israel in the land of Egypt and restore them back again to their own land where they may regain their health again. With regard to our own country, we are greatly favored to what some are. We have had but little sickness this season. A few cases of cholera on the river at Dubuque [Iowa] and Potosi [Wisconsin], but nowhere else. In fact our state is as healthy as I ever saw it. And as for crops, they are good. The winter wheat on the loamy soil did freeze out, but clayish soil yielded abundantly. It can be bought at 60 to 75 cents per bushel, and spring wheat at 45; oats plenty at 15 cts; corn bids fair to be good, and will be sold as low as 20 cts. at gathering time; potatoes bid fair; pork will bring 5 cts. this fall. Mineral is at a good price. Any man [who] would not be satisfied with the present time ought not to have anything. If you want to see a country worth anything, come up here. Don't think because Joseph [F.14] and James [F.22] left that it [is] not so good. They are not the first that did that. But we find them coming back like the prodigal son confessing their faults. Nathaniel's [G.60] wife's brother Thomas Kirkpatrick got back a few days ago, praising God for his deliverance, and promising never to sin so again. But he is not all. My sheet [i.e., letter] would fail to narrate all that have got back. Brother John [F.20] wrote to me last spring and said he would write again as soon as he could hear from you when you were in Jasper County [Missouri]. So I have been waiting to hear from him. Tell him I won't write till he says so or gets ready, then let him name it and I will be on hand. Send all your letters to "New California" [i.e., Mineral Point, Grant county, Wisconsin, a mining center] post office. Write soon and let us know how you all get along. If any of you want to get out of Purgatory [i.e., difficulty] just whistle for help and you can have it. We would be glad to have you come and see us. It won't cost half as much as your trip to Jasper, and I know you would be ten times as well satisfied. Tell John [F.20] his letter came a little too late for me to get him any potatoes. I planted none myself because they always rotted. But those who planted this year have great prospects, and if they do not rot I can get him some for another year. But the price, I can't tell. They can sell young potatoes at 75 cts. perhaps. I can get them in the fall cheaper, owing to how they do. But I must close. Give our endearments to all our friends. So nothing more, but remain your affectionate brother and sister.

Seth and Margaret Basye

"Grant Co., Wisconsin, Oct. 27, 1852.

Mr. Lisbon Basye, [F.23] Dear Brother,—We again through the providence of God are permitted to write to you and to let you know how we are. We have had reversionary [i.e., restored] health for the past year, for which we feel grateful to our kind Benefactor for the favors bestowed upon us. We esteem it one of the greatest earthly blessings, far superior to wealth. Brother Joseph [F.14] has arrived [i.e., from his trip to Jasper county, Missouri] and all his affinity [i.e., family and relatives] in a bad state of health. First one and then another shake with the ague, but hopes are entertained they will get rid of it by spring. Their return is quite consolatory to them. They wish they had prepared [for] the trip more fully, and not sipped so deep of the inebriation cup of delusion. Poor Lem Gilham is left in old Jasper [County, Missouri] to work his way out. Sick and faint at heart, with all his family

and nothing to console him but the resonance of a broken heart, but hoping to commence his re-embarkation [i.e., return] in the spring. And if he succeeds in getting back I think they will raise a cenotaph for old Missouri [that] will be intrinsic as well as extrinsic. But enough of this. We received your letter of Oct. 7 on the 16th, and were glad to hear from you and all the friends, but are sorry to know of William and Sarah bereft.⁵² But we have not to mourn for him as one having no hope. But let us strive to enter in at the straight gate, for straight is the gate and narrow the way that leadeth us to life and that finality. Let us contend earnestly for the faith that was delivered to the saints. Let us be diligent in making our calling and election sure, adding to our faith all the christian virtues that it may be well with us when we come to die. But now I must change my theme in order to correspond with yours, as religion seems to have lost its power or seat in the heart. It may find a place in the head, which is all right if it only would get into the heart. You head [i.e., begin] your letter with 'dear brother and sister,' [it] is true, which is all right, but [you] forget the endearments we are under to God for his promises. Don't look crosswise at it and say it is all in my eye. The Apostle Paul said we should say: if the Lord will we will do this or that, so in all we do we should give him the praise. Your Aunt Ann Basye [F.14] is here. She sends her best love and respects to you and the friends.

Frances Ann Clifton [G.55] also sends her compliments to all, and Aunt Mima in particular. She says she would be so glad to see her. The Doctor [F.14] said he shook all his teeth loose with the ague yesterday. He was in a great deal of misery, without joking. Little Adolphus [H.96] looks bad. Nathaniel [G.60] thinks he will hardly winter [i.e., get through the winter]. I think the rest will get along. Margaret [F.21] thinks you might come up this fall. She says if you will come up she will try and get a girl for you. Now is your time. Procrastination is the thief of time. Come right off. We will be glad to see you or any of the friends. Give our love to all. Write often. A dime⁵³ [i.e., for postage] is nothing. Tell all to write and don't be afraid. I know I am not a linguist, but still I want to learn. Give me all the aid you can now. Don't forget to write soon. Tell Lucy [F.17] and David [F.17] to give us a sheet [i.e., a page of a letter] or two. John [F.20] said he would as soon as he heard from Joseph [F.14]. Tell him he is here and intends to stay here, so he may crack down. William [F.24] might get a sheet [of paper] somewhere and send it up. I intend to write whenever we get a letter, the Lord willing. Yours with due respects, Seth Basye.

"Grant Co, Wis., June 1, 1853.

Mr. Lisbon Basye, [F.23] Dear Brother,—Through the beneficent hand of God we are permitted still to peregrinate in this land of toil and disappointment, but in our peregrinations we have great reason to bless the name of the Lord for his providence and grace which has been so richly manifested to warn us that we are in the enjoyment of good health and have [been] for such a long time. There are none of the affinity [i.e., family or relatives] which do not enjoy the same favors. I did expect to have heard from you long ago, but am disappointed, and shan't wait any longer. You can write when you please. We would be glad to hear from you all. Times with us is good. Mineral is 36 dollars a thousand. Crops look well and all things seem to be about right. Camp meeting commences tomorrow with a general turnout of its friends, but Uncle Seth aint agoing; but, the Lord willing, he will go to church on

⁵²On the death of William Montgomery Basye G.106.

⁵³That was the postage required then to send a letter from Missouri to Wisconsin, as the letters in the compiler's possession show.

Lord's day, that is, to meet the disciples of Christ.⁵⁴ I take no pleasure in complicated dogmas of Methodism. I would rather spend my time in the service of the Lord. Many are the evils in christendom and few seem to follow the word of the Lord. June the 3rd. This is the second day of camp meeting, or should have been, but the earth has been thoroughly drenched with rain, and good prospects for a continuation. Few if any have gone [to camp meeting] yet. We were all employed yesterday in building fence that was blown down. I am digging [i.e. mining] that is, when it aint raining or too wet. A very little mineral pays good wages. Our State is in a prosperous way. Mineral being so high, and so many railroads on the way, one on the north (or will be when finished) about 20 miles off; one on the east 20 miles off; two on the south 25 and 36 miles off. All will be completed within 2 years. Wages on the road is \$1.25 cts. per day. Stock of all kinds is varying. A good horse will bring from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars; cows from 25 to 35; a good yoke of oxen, 80; a good sow and pigs, 12. I offered 8 dollars for two suckling calves and can't get them at that. I have a notion to move north near the north railroad and Wisconsin river. The land is uncut [i.e., not cut over], or the most part of it, and very rich, and good timber. I can have the advantage of the river and railroad both, and fish and game of all kinds. Tell brother John [F.20], as he talks about coming up here, I would be glad if he would come up this fall and go with me. He can do well. He can get the choice of land yet, but not for long, no sooner than it is decided where the road will run. All the land near it will be taken. This road is started and completed half way from Milwaukee and is to strike the Mississippi river near the mouth of the Wisconsin river. Tell him to write to me on the subject. I don't care if some of the rest would come along with him. I want you to write to me whenever you please, and not before, as I don't wish to impose on you. Tell Mima and Daniel we send our best respects to them in particular as they are the only ones who send theirs. All the friends would send their love to you if they were here to do it. So nothing [more] at present, but we remain your brother and sister until death. Seth and Margaret Basye.

They are mentioned in a letter from David Watson Basye (G.78).

"Grant Co., Wis., Sept. 3, 1854.

Mr. Lisbon Basye, [F.23] Dear Brother,—As all true theists do, we praise and adore the name of the Most High for all his kindness towards us in preserving our lives to the present moment, notwithstanding the imperfection of our nature. He has treated us as impeccable and not as we deserve. The language of the prophet is manifested towards us (for as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth us, for he remembereth our frame and knoweth we are dust). The commiseration of our heavenly father is not to be forgotten by those who trust in his word. We received your letter of Aug. the 12 and were glad to hear from you all and that God's mercy was upon you all in blessing you with health and all the comforts of life, notwithstanding you write tenebrous [i.e., gloomy] prospects for bread stuff and to fatten your huge cribs [which] have fallen short there to what they have been. Still we have plenty of all kinds and to spare. I have been trying to sell some wheat, but find dull sale; 65 cts. per bushel is the highest price I can get in. Good corn is worth 25; oats, 20; new potatoes, 30. This is the price when we can find a buyer. Since your letter gave so poor account, I will hold up awhile. I can spare 400 bushels of oats and 300 of wheat. I did not put in more corn than

⁵⁴That is the Campbellite or Christian Church.

I want, nor potatoes. We are enjoying a good dry spell as good as we would want. We have had as much rain as we needed. My wheat got hurt in the milk by a few days [of] hot weather. We have the warmest summer I ever saw, but rain with it until a few days back. Stock of all kinds look well. Range is good; wild hay plenty; mast [is] good; hogs fat and getting fatter. Pork would not [have] been even 3 cts. if your southern folks could get along. But they mean to hold on until they know what it will bring. I feel for you all when I think of your parched upland, for it [is] poor enough at best. If you had the cooling spring to assist that we have to spare, it would do you good. But still we cannot live always. Our country has been visited by the cholera, and in some places severe. The flux is bad in some neighborhoods. But out of them all the Lord has delivered us. None of the friends has been sick this season. I don't think I could live in that waterless country for all the country is worth. If we don't have everything that life could want, it is because we don't try. Even Methodism itself has only to germinate and vegetate until it becomes fructified. There have been two camp meetings in a few miles of me, and will be another in a few days. If you were here to hear them you would be pleased. They seem to enjoy themselves in screaming and yelling like screech owls. I can't give up to so much obstreperousness but choose to be taught the Bible. Its holy precepts contain more sense on one page of the Bible than I could get in a year of camp meeting. But I will say no more about them. I would like to know if you are a misogynist or not. You do no better than live like [one].⁵⁵ If you are cramped, come up and [I will] help you get plenty of land. [There is land to] spare, and you should in [deciding com]ply with the word of the Lord. [multi]ply and replenish the earth. I [would] like to know how you can [teach?] your children in the.mansion of the Lord. I [leave] those hard questions to cheer [you when you are] writing to me soon. You [can keep] the matters before you.as it's one of importance.having to wait for the mail till this morning. We had a good rain last night, which makes all things look well. The flux continues to rage in the neighborhood, but no evil has befallen us. Write to us often. Give our respects to all the friends and tell them to write soon. So nothing more, but remain your brother in hope of the future. Seth and Margaret Basye.

It was the custom in the early days of the new settlements in Wisconsin and other parts of this section of the country for the young folks to have social gatherings not only at the country school house but as well at the homes in the rural districts. On such occasions spelling bees were frequently on the entertainment program. On one occasion when the entertainment was held at Seth Basye's home, an episode occurred which provoked laughter. When Seth Basye learned of it, being blessed with a sense of humor and by nature inclined to versify his thoughts, he composed the following lines, the original of which the compiler has in his possession.

"Cold and freezing was the weather
 When poor William thus did say:
 'Tell me, girls, would you not rather
 Go to school upon the sleigh?'
 Thus to gain the ladies' graces,
 Asked his father for his mule,
 Saying that "I'm going to Basyes
 For to have a spelling school.'

⁵⁵This paragraph of the letter is torn and a part of it missing.

His father answered : 'If you'll promise
To take good care of the mule.'
And he sent his little Thomas
Along with Samuel to school.
But says William to his brother
'I will take the girls to school
For I know that they would rather
I would come by with the mule.'

So went William in good earnest
To procure for them a sleigh
With a quilt, the whip and harness
For to bring them on their way.
But when William he had driven
With the girls all safe at school,
Overlooked the promise given
For to take care of the mule.

And for fear he'd break his promise
And would give the mule no hay,
His father said to his son Thomas :
'If he don't, steal him away.'
So when Williams was awinning
The affection of the school,
Tom and Sam they both went grinning
For to hook away the mule.

So they stripped him of his gearing,
Laying them upon the sleigh ;
And they soon were out of hearing
What poor William had to say.
So when William was done spelling
With the girls he took to school,
Then his heart was grieved and swelling
For to think they'd hook the mule.

So then William, although honest,
Had to take the good old way—(foot)
Leaving quilt and all the harness
Lying snugly on the sleigh.
'Come then, girls, let us endeavor
For to make our way from school ;
And I think that I will never
Fool you with the blamed old mule.'

Now a question is on motion
By the owner of the mule :
Is it not a foolish notion
For to have a spelling school ?
Now I'll answer if they promise
To behave themselves at school
And won't do like Sam and Thomas—
Hook away poor William's mule."

Parents, provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged.—Paul.

F. 22. JAMES JORDAN BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5).

b. Mar. 24, 1816. d. Nov. 25, 1870. m. Elvira Baker, Dec. 18, 1842.

b. Jan. 10, 1821. d. Jan. 21, 1895.

Their children: G.96, G.97, G.98, G.99, G.100, G.101.

James Jordan Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri. He was of a roving disposition. He came with his father to what is now Louisiana, Missouri, in 1818, thence to Bowling Green, in 1820. He had black hair. He was a prolific letter writer. The compiler has a number of his very old letters. He went to Wisconsin where he engaged in farming. Later he operated lead mines there. He became a prospector for minerals and was successful. He married Elvira Baker, December 18, 1842, in Platteville, Wisconsin. She was born at Vincennes, Indiana. Their children were all girls. He was constable in Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin, in 1851. In April, 1852, he owned a lead mine at Joplin, Missouri, and during that year he was prospecting in other places in southwest Missouri. See the letters of Seth Basye about the trip to Missouri and California F.21. Also the letters of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14. He is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basye G.58 and John Walter Basye G.49.

In 1853, he went to the Northwest following the Oregon trail. In July, 1853, he was at Ft. Laramie, Wyoming. He lived at Palmyra, Lyons County, Nevada, for a time. In 1860 he was mining in Sierra County, California. In 1867-1869 he was mining around Helena, Montana, although his home was then at Austin, Nevada. He was prospecting also in Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and British Columbia. In a letter⁵⁶ he says he had recovered \$60000.00 from his mine. In another letter⁵⁶ he says he had made \$80000.00. He gives the date of his birth in his letter of August 3, 1860.

He died at Vanderbilt, Nevada, November 25, 1870.

The Grant County [Wisconsin] Witness, said: "DIED." "At Vanderbilt, Nevada, on 26th⁵⁷ of November, 1870, of pleura pneumonia, James J. Basye, aged 55 years. Deceased was a brother of Dr. J. J. Basye; of this place, and had been on the Pacific coast since 1854. He was an energetic and industrious man, and had accumulated a large property. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his departure." And a San Francisco, California, paper in telling about the death of Mrs. Elvira Basye said: "BASYE.—Mrs. Elvira Basye died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Fisk, in this city, January 21, 1895, aged 74 years and 11 days. Mrs. Basye was of Huguenot extraction, and was born in Vincennes, Indiana, when the great West was then almost entirely unexplored. Her home was later in Wisconsin, where the family to which she belonged are well and widely known in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Basye early became a Christian, and during her whole life wore 'the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God is of a great price.' She had remarkable force of character, which was associated with a sunny disposition, child-like faith and earnest piety. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Dayton, Nevada, under the ministry of Rev. A. N. Fisher, D.D. now editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate."

Her great granddaughter, Nellie Chase, in her letter of February 2, 1895,⁵⁸ said she "was taken away from us very suddenly the 21st of Jan. Up to the time of her death she had been well and went about the same as usual. A week ago Sunday, the day before her death she attended church, and the day of her death she cooked the dinner and in the evening she read her Bible until bed time. Mrs. Fisk, her daughter, had only just retired when she heard Grandma Basye call, and

⁵⁶The compiler has these original letters.

⁵⁷Error. Should be 25th. See the letters of his wife, Elvira Basye, F.22.

⁵⁸The compiler has the original letter.

after that Grandma did not last more than ten minutes. Her death was very peaceful and I think she was prepared to go."

James J. Basye and wife (with others) made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in Book J, at pages 216-217, Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum. James Basye is mentioned several times in the letters from Seth Basye. See under F.21. He is also mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye F.14.

James Jordan Basye was a real pioneer. He was an out-of-doors man. He was of a roving and a happy and hopeful disposition. He was always searching out new places, and always moving westward. He never forgot his boyhood home. He was deeply religious. He had a faith in his God. Nothing daunted him. He feared nothing. He fought Indians and wild beasts and poverty and sickness. In the midst of his greatest tribulations he could see the rainbow ahead. The future always looked brighter than the past. He profited from his experiences. He was a hard worker. He was first of all a mining prospector, and next a farmer. He was keenly observant of all his surroundings, as his letters clearly indicate. He was a family man, and loved his wife, his children, and his home. They gave him strength to endure the greatest hardships for them, and he always came back to them from his explorations. He loved his fellow men. He was true to them. He was unselfish. All of his six children were girls. One of his greatest regrets was that he had no son to carry on the family name. He was a prolific letter writer, and kept in touch with his father's family. The compiler has the originals of the following letters (and other letters not here included) from James J. Basye and his wife Elvira Basye. The information in them cannot be obtained elsewhere, and they are deemed of sufficient biographical and historical interest to justify their publication here.

The following letter was written by James J. Basye to his father, John Walter Basye [E.5].

"Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin Territory,
Dec. 22, 1842.

Dear Parent: [E.5] Accept my best respects. Through a well directed train of providence we both enjoy good health, and hope this letter may find you in the enjoyment of the same inestimable blessing and all others necessary to constitute your happiness both in this present evil world and a crown of never fading glory in a future state. Father, it is with a degree of pleasure that I have the pleasure of informing you that I have taken a companion to share with me the pleasures and disappointments of this inconstant world. We were married Sunday morning at sunrise, the 18th of Dec., 1842. I always looked forward to that day and expected it would be one of mirth and pleasure. But I don't know that I have ever spent a day more solemn. I felt that I was sealing my future happiness or misery, but I am happy in the belief that it is for happiness. We had a fine sermon preached on Saturday evening, and also on Sunday. Her name was Elvira Baker, formerly from Illinois. Permit me to say [that] a more agreeable lady has never been introduced into the family. I hope you will not accuse me of using flattery. She has been unfortunate with regard to her parents—they have both consigned their bodies to the grave and their souls have gone to the world of spirits. We are living at the present with Seth [F.21], and expect to live there until we get prepared to keep house. I have been unsuccessful in mining and am not able to prepare for keeping house at the present, and am under the necessity of asking you to assist me. I have been informed that you intended to send me a horse. If you will send him up next spring I would be glad, as I wish to farm it next season.

I have been informed that mother left me a bed and some other articles of house furniture which I would be glad if you would send them up the first opportunity. I wish you to answer this letter as soon as [you] receive it, and I will make arrangements with some of the warehouses at Galena [Illinois] to receive them. We will come down on a visit next spring if we can. I wish you to assist me at this time if it is possible, for I don't expect ever to need assistance worse. Joseph's [F.14] and Seth's [F.21] families are all well. Times in this country are very dull. I would be pleased to have you come and spend next summer with us. Give my respects to all inquiring friends. Write soon. Direct yours to Platteville. Yours with due respect, Jas. J. Basye."

In the same letter Elvira Basye wrote the following letter: Dear Father, for by that name I have the privilege granted to me in the holy bonds of wedlock with your son with whom I have thought proper to share the pleasures and ills of this inconstant world. Father, although you are a stranger to me and in a distant land, yet I indulge the hope of seeing you in this world, and if I am disappointed of that privilege I hope to meet you where parting will be no more. So I shall indulge the hope of happiness in better acquaintance, and shall expect to see you next spring. I shall expect you to write to us, Yours truly, Elvira Basye.

"Platteville, Grant County, Wis. Ter., Nov. 10, 1842.

Dear Father,—Through a well directed train of Providence I have again returned home and in good health. We had a long and very unpleasant trip indeed. We were 225 miles North of Platteville. We visited Fort Winnebago on Fox river. It is a beautiful place. We also visited the Menomonees. Traveled 75 miles through their land. We found them kind and benevolent, but in a state of starvation. I was made to feel for them. One evening while visiting the wigwam of this people, some of them were actually perishing for want of the necessaries of life. We also visited the Chippewas. They are a thievish and treacherous race. They not only stole our provisions, but several articles of clothing which left some of the company almost in the state they were ushered into being. We built a boat and brought a raft of lumber down with us. We had some thought of engaging in the business of lumbering, but found that it would not do under the pressure of hard times. We had a very sore trip coming down the Wisconsin river. We came down 310 miles. We were 63 days, and had the misfortune of getting one of our men drowned. He was poorly prepared to change worlds. Brother Lisbon informed us that you had a horse apiece for Seth [F.21] and me. If you have and can send them to us we could never get them at a time when we needed them worse. I am living with Seth this winter, but will go to keeping house in the spring, and I shall be very hard run to get a start in the world. And I have been informed that mother left some articles of house furniture. If so, I would be glad to have sent up the first opportunity. I think of farming next spring, and shall stand much in need of assistance. Yours with due respect, James J. Basye.

"Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin Territory,
June 23rd, 1839.

Lisbon Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—I received yours in due time for which accept my sincere thanks. My health is good at present, and hope you are in the same state of health. Times are tolerably good here at this time. All kinds of provisions are high. Money scarce. I have just now returned from the Wisconsin [river]. I have been mining there for three months. I made no discovery that was valuable. During my stay there I traveled north

of the Wisconsin river. I had heard so much said about that part being such a great farming country. Curiosity led me there to see the garden spot of the far north. But I was much disappointed. I found some good situations, but they were like pretty girls in this part—scarce. I also found some parts so hilly that the wolves had to brace themselves against a tree or stone to howl. I think it is a good mining country. I sank several shafts, but was compelled to quit on account of the Indians. I am at present mining at Platteville and intend to dig two months more, and then I shall commence building a shop and finish my house in Platteville I intend to settle in this place. Owing to my misfortune in mining last winter I am not able to buy land, and thought it advisable to start a blacksmith shop,—a profitable business here. And I must ask a favor from father, that is, a set of smith tools—anvil, bellows and vise will do, as I can make the rest. If he can do this for me it will be a great favor in my situation, and I will send the money down as soon as I can. Joseph [F.14] and family are well. Seth [F.21] and family are well. Ann [F.14] and Margaret [F.21] both have heirs, but what they call them I cannot tell, for I see them but seldom.

As it respects religion, it is in a corrupt state. They have quarreled so much lately that a great many have fallen back to the world. All churches have carried on so bad that they have become disgusted at themselves. And to give it the finishing stroke a horse racer and gambler turned out to preaching here for devilment. He has preached several times and has become converted under his own preaching and is establishing a church. He calls himself a free thinker. He is about to gain ground. My best respects to father and mother [E.5]. I am sorry to say to you that I cannot come down to see you this summer. My business calls me home this summer and it is not probable that I shall see you soon. And if we are not spared to meet together here on earth I hope we shall meet in heaven. William, [F.24] I should like to receive a letter from you once in a while. Give my respects to David and Lucy [F.17] and all the inquiring friends. Write soon. Yours in the bonds of love. Remember me in your supplications. James J. Basye.

“Platteville, [Wisconsin Territory] Sept. 10th, 1839.

Mr. L. Basye: [F.23] Dear Sir,—I received yours of the 22nd in due time, for which accept my thanks. I am much concerned about the health of father and mother [E.5] and William [F.24]. But I hope they all will live to meet again. I would come down if I could, but I can't. In June I started a shop in Sinape[?] a village on the Mississippi river. But soon the fever had a short but severe spell. The village is very sickly and almost deserted. I sold out there and came back to Platteville and mining. My prospects are fair. Joseph [F.14] and Seth's [F.21] families are all well. Frances [G.55] is married to Wm. Clifton, a worthy man. Times are hard. Money scarce. Crops good. Religion has taken a start at a meeting lately—30 prospects, 25 joined. Give my respects to all inquiring friends. Write oftener. I should like to receive one a month from some of the family. As respects my situation, I am not in debt much. I am in better circumstances than most men in this country. My health is good. Write as soon as you receive this by all means and let me know how they all are. Yesterday I had an encounter with a bear. It attacked me and another young man in three hundred yards of our house. All the weapon I had was a pocket dirk. The other had a stick. We fought it till the dogs came to our relief from the house. I am not badly hurt. But the man with me was seriously injured. I have no

more to write at present, but remain your affectionate brother until death. Jas. J. Basye.

“Diamond Grove, Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory,
July 8, 1841.

Dear Father,—[E.5] Accept my best love and wishes for your happiness. It is with due respect that I write this letter and assure that I sincerely mingle the sorrows of my heart with you for the loss of my mother and your affectionate companion. Although the Lord has seen proper in his divine justice to call her to rest, she has not left you as those that have no hope. But I rejoice to know that you have a hope, and I do thank God that I was blessed with pious parents, for through the instructions I received from them in my juvenile days I have a hope. And in my silent meditations on this hope and on Death and Judgment, I am constrained to shed tears of regret for not being the disciple of the Lord in early life. Although I live in a land of vice and immorality, the love of God is shed abroad in many souls of late. I am now engaged in teaching a Sabbath school, and a fair prospect of much good being done. We have a regular preaching every Sabbath, also three prayer meeting every week. We are blessed above most neighborhoods in [this] new country. I am bound to this country by the strongest ties. It is a good farming and mining [country], and what is still better, a healthy and wholesome climate. And I think you would like it very well if you will visit it. I do most respectfully invite you to visit me this summer and spend some time with us if you can leave home. I will make you as happy as I can in a new place. I am living with a family by the name of Moore, a kind and good people. I expect to live with them until I change my situation in life which will be sometime this next fall. I am still mining and doing tolerably well. I expect to follow the business until I make enough to buy a home. I purpose settling in this country. I wish you to write me a letter as soon as you get this and let me know how the people are doing. I would come down and see you all this summer if I had my business so arranged that I could. I still remain yours with due respect, James Jordan Basye.

On the same sheet of paper and as a part of the last above letter James J. Basye writes a separate letter to his brother Lisbon Basye [F.23] and his brother John Basye [F.20] and his brother William Basye [F.24]. The letter to William and Sarah Basye [F.24] is as follows:

Dear William and Sarah:⁵⁹ Accept of my best wishes for your prosperity in time and in vast eternity. I wish you both much joy and happiness and a pleasant journey through this world and a happy admittance into heaven where pleasures will never end. Write to me and tell me whether you see any more pleasure since you have hitched traces to trot in double harness or not. Yours in the bonds of friendship. Direct you letters as usual to Diamond Grove. James Jordan Basye.

Lindon, Iowa Co., W. T., May 23, 1846.

Lisbon and William M. Basye: [F.23 and F.24.] Dear Brothers:—After our best respects, we enjoy tolerable health, and our heart's desire and prayer is to God that this letter may find you all enjoying the blessing of perfect health, both spiritual and temporal, living as those that fear not death. Your letter came safe to hand in due time and for which accept my thanks. I was informed in it that Newton [F.18] had drawn fifty dollars from E. & D. Draper on my account. I also received twenty-five dollars worth of bacon

⁵⁹William and Sarah were married earlier in the year.

.....I thought of coming down this last spring, but my business was such that I could not leave. My office takes one third of my time, and I am keeping a public house [i.e., a hotel or inn], so it was out of my power to come. But I should like to see some of you up [here]. You stated something concerning my interest in land. You can have it by sending me fifty pounds of feathers. My interest in the house and lot you can have for what you think it is worth. I will leave that to yourselves to say. I will take it in bacon, tobacco, feathers or in a good horse.....If you wish to buy my interest in any debt or property you can do so by sending me the pay in any good stock or produce. My reason for wishing to sell my entire interest and getting it into good stock is that I am arranging my business to leave this County. I expect to be a candidate for the Sheriff's office the next fall election. And if I am beaten I think of going to Oregon in the spring. And that is my reason for wishing to know how my business stands there. Now if you wish to buy anything I have there, take it at what you think it is worth. I saw Seth [F.21] a few days ago. They are all well. And also Joseph's [F.14] are all well except Eleanor [G.51]. She is very low with consumption and not expected to live. We have two daughters. The oldest we call Martha Jane [G.96], the other Elizabeth Ann [G.97]. Both are well and growing fine,—fit subjects for Oregon.....Write soon. Yours with respect, James J. Basye.

Lindon, Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, July 25, 1846.

Mr. Lisbon & William M. Basye; [F.23 and F.24] Dear Sirs,—I received your letter of July the 29th in due time, for which accept my thanks. We enjoy tolerable health. I have been absent from home some time on business, and being much exposed in consequence of which my health is not as good as usual. My wife and little girls are in fine health and as fat and saucy as pet pigs. My oldest girl goes to school part of the time this summer. You write that the old land claim was confirmed. With regard to selling it I have nothing to say, as I have sold my interest in it to John Wesley, Henry Rabblin and James Sproal. They can do as they see proper about it. But they will do as Joseph [F.14] and Seth [F.21] do. As regards the order I sent you by W. Crow, I am ready to sign a deed for the land whenever presented. And I wish you to take my interest in the house and lot at its value and send me the pay in feathers or tobacco or anything of that kind of produce. Ship it in my name to the care of George W. Campbell, Galena, Illinois. And I also wish you to send me the best news paper you have printed in your town for the term of two years. Joseph [F.14] has sold out at Platteville and thinks of coming to this County and go to selling goods again. Eleanor [G.51] Basye is dead. She died the 12th of July. Well if you have a good apple crop I shall expect you to send me several barrels. Yours with due respect, James J. Basye."

"Wingville, Grant County, State of Wisconsin,
February 15th, 1849.

Mr. Lisbon Basye; [F.23] Dear Brother,—After my best respects, we enjoy good health and our hearts desire is that this letter will find you all well. We have had a very cold winter. The snow averages from 3 to 5 feet now. The passage across some of the large prairies is very difficult and some are impassible. Quite a number of men have frozen to death this winter. I took the old Wingville stand in Grant County on the military road leading to the Lake

(?⁶⁰) from Prairie du Chien last October. Have done well. Have a good share of travel and all the boarders I want. I think of going to California next spring, but I can't get my business arranged. But think of coming down late next fall and winter with my friends on my way to California if reports continue favorable about the gold mine. I still continue to dig all the spare time. I have neglected to have that deed acknowledged and think I will until you come after it, for I think a single man like yourself might visit us once in ten years. But sir the deed is yours. I have not got a letter from you this last 8 months. I have not seen Seth [F.21] for some time, but believe they are all well. Joseph's [F.14] family is afflicted much of late years. His wife, I understand, yesterday, is lying at the point of death. Jackson [G.50], his son, has been unwell all winter. I wish you to let me know if you know where Edmond [F.19] is and what he is doing. Also Newton [F.18] and Womack [F.13]. Write all about the folks. Write soon. Direct your letters to Center-ville, Iowa County, Wisconsin. Yours with due respect, James J. Basye.

"Potosi, Grant County, State of Wisconsin, Feb. 25, 1850.

Dear Brothers and sisters,—[F.20, F.23, and F.24] Our village has been very healthy. I have been engaged in the mining business this winter. I have been at considerable expense trying to prove some water diggings at Potosi. As yet my fate is undecided. I expect to mine the next summer at this place. There is quite an excitement here about California. A great number [are] going from here this spring. We have three girls

Yours with due respect, Jas. J. Basye and Elvira Basye.

"Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin, February 25, 1851.

Mr. William M. Basye: [F.24] Dear Brother,—After our best respects, we are all well and our heart's desire is that this letter will find you all well. Your letter of February 8th came safe to hand and in due time, for which accept my thanks. Times in this country are very dull owing to the California excitement. There will be but little done here in the way of improvement the coming season. My brother-in-law who started last spring to California found that it would be impossible for them to get their teams through on the California route so they turned their course for Oregon. Got to Oregon City. There he died on the 10th of November, 1850. He left on my hands a wife and five children, three of whom are helpless. He and I had been partners for a number of years and we had got broken down in the world; and we thought best for one of us to go to California. So he started. And his death will necessarily detain me for the present. I have the office of Constable in Mineral Point, and do about all the riding for our present Sheriff. I am doing a tolerably [good] business but a family of nine⁶¹ children and grownup persons needs a large income. I have this day sold the only horse I had for 18 dollars. Some four weeks ago he fell and so injured himself that he will never do to ride. I am much in need at the present. How to get another horse rather puzzles me. As it respects my coming down this spring, it will be out of my power to do so, as I could not leave my office so long, and it is actually necessary that I improve each day as it comes until I get out of this state I am in at present. I should like to go to that new discovery of mineral in Jasper County, Missouri, if I could spare the time, but

⁶⁰The letter is torn here.

⁶¹That is his own and his brother-in-law's family.

at present I don't see my way clear to do so I should like very much to have one of you visit me this spring. I know Lisbon can if he will, as he never has been in this country. It would be something new and interesting to him to see the various operations of the mines. Joseph's family [F.14] are all well as far as I know. Jackson Basye [G.50] went to California last spring. Seth [F.21] and family also are well. They live in Grant County, some 25 miles distant from me I wish you to give my respects to Tombs [F.17] and tell them I should like to hear from them by way of a letter if they have not forgotten how to write I wish you to state, if you know, where Edmond [F.19] is and where I should address a letter to him. Also, where Womacks are and where I should address a letter to them. I wish you to give me a general history of all the relations, their residence and what they are doing. I should like to know what has become of uncle Isaac Basye [E.2] and his family. If it be my fate to stay in Wisconsin it will be for the present until I make some disposition of Mr. Scott's family. I think of putting his oldest son in the profession of law I have four of the finest girls in Wisconsin. The names of them are: Martha Jane [G.96], Elizabeth Ann [G.97], Mary Ellen [G.98], Margaret Louisa [G.101]. My constitution is not what it is was ten years ago, Mineral Point is a beautiful town of some four thousand inhabitants; 5 churches, of which the Romans are the strongest and supports some 8 schools. If you were here to see the display of talent at the bar of our Circuit Court you would be astonished. I believe there is more talent in our Courts and churches than in any part of the known world. Joseph [F.14] has become an eminent physician and has accumulated considerable property. He has had bad luck with his children,—six have died in five years and one gone to California. So it leaves him five in this county. Seth has seven children,—four boys and three girls. I am in a fair way to make money if I shall stay here. I must bring this letter to a close. Write soon. Yours with due respect.

James J. Basye.

"My wife sends her best respects to you all."

After the trip made by James J. Basye and family from Wisconsin to Jasper County, Missouri, in 1851, where he met Lisbon Basye (F.23), Joseph J. Basye (F.14) and others (see the account under F.23 and F.14), James J. Basye started August 3, 1852, on his return trip to Wisconsin. He went northeastward to Columbia, Missouri, and there decided to go west to California. He turned westward to Independence, Missouri, and from there journeyed to the west coast.

The next following three letters were the last letters written by James J. Basye and his wife, Elvira Basye, while they were in Missouri, so far as the compiler is informed.

"Christ's Prairie, 15 miles East of Greenfield, [Missouri]
Aug. 22, 1852.

William Basye and Brothers: [F.24] My dear Brothers one and all: I feel it to be my duty to say in as brief a manner as possible, we are in as distressed a situation as people can be in a Christian country. It is now 46 days since we were taken so sick that we lost all hope of traveling so as to get back of our number, 13.⁶² We have averaged seven on the sick list every day and no hopes of its getting better or getting to your place before cool weather, if ever. Since our arrival here 17 days since, my self and wife have had

⁶²There were 13 persons in the company.

the ague, but are better. Nathaniel [G.60], Isaac [G.58] and Mary [G.53] are dangerously ill and have been for the past 10 days. We gave up Isaac [G.58] 4 days past, but I think he is better. Today Mary [G.53], I fear, wont recover. Nathaniel [G.60] may get up. But I hope one day, and despair the next, and can't make any calculations for you or for myself. But I am resigned, and shall be, for we have suffered so much that life has no charms left. But we are not alone. Hundreds have suffered here both of the newcomers and natives. This country is 4 times as sickly as old Pike. I hope some of you will inform Bro. Watson of our situation, for I can't write to him under such trying circumstances. I am not able to write or compose anything worthy of your or their attention. We will write you again as soon as we have any providential changes. Whether we shall have enough left to go by land after reaching Boonville remains yet to be told. We shall be so poor and distressed we can't take any pleasure in writing our friends. If we are permitted to return, I still wish you to be hopeful for our future luck, and give yourselves no trouble on our account. We wish to be remembered to D, Tombs [F.17] and family. Fruit is getting ripe and is plenty here. I have no future prospects nor propositions to make. To me the future is dark and uncertain, and you must all excuse me for being so short. If Isaac [G.58] lives he will write you all a long letter. Yours till death,

J. J. Basye.

"Columbia, Boone County, [Missouri], Sept. 8th, 1852.

Lisbon Basye: [F.23] My much beloved brothers and friends,—I had no expectation of writing you again until this day. At this point 'Kirk' [G.48] and Nathaniel [G.60] were to take the Northern route, and we intended [to] come by [your place], sell our teams and go by water home. But Providence seems to have decreed otherwise, which you will see by the following history of our sufferings, and I assure you it is at a great sacrifice of my own feelings to do so. I wrote you in our deep affliction from Christ's Prairie, but it may not have reached you, so I will give you our history entire which I hope you will show to all our friends, to brother D. Tombs [F.17] and brother D. Watson. I would write them if I had bodily strength to sit and write, but I have not and they must excuse me. Aug. 3rd, left Center Creek, most of us in a poor state of health. Went 2 miles east of Carthage, paid for corn, bacon and groceries \$6.07; 4th, went to the Seminary, paid for flour and meal \$2.45; 5th, stayed at the Seminary, paid for corn and butter \$1.35; 6th, went to Greenfield, 18 miles, paid for horseshoeing and [?] \$1.50; went 7 miles in the evening to Suns Creek; 8th, stayed in camp resting the sick till noon; 8th, went 7 miles to Christ's Prairie; 9th, laid in camp, Isaac [G.58] sick; 10th, still in camp, Isaac [G.58] and Mother [F.14] very ill, rented a house; 11th, much the same, Mary [G.53] taken very sick at night; 12th and 13th, no better; from this to the 26th our sufferings baffle all description, Isaac [G.58], Mary [G.53] and Nathaniel [G.60] were as bad as they could be to live, but up to the 30th they begged to be put in the wagons and be hauled along. My whole expense there was \$29.15; 30th, went to Orleans, expenses this day \$4.40, camped at a Free (?), no water, called the place Hell's Point; 31st, passed two large prairies, camped at Quincy, paid for corn \$1.20, went half a mile for water, climbed down a ladder 18 feet; Sept. 1st, came to Pomme de Terre 12 miles, rained hard, good water; 2nd, came to Warsaw at 12 o'clock, paid \$3.17, came on 6 miles; 3rd, travelled 24 miles and camped on Haw Creek, Morgan County, paid for grain 45 cts.; 4th, travelled 20 miles, camped on Richland Creek, had good water, myself and

Nathaniel [G.60] had the ague bad and have it yet so we can't walk alone without staggering, had to lay by on the 5th; 6th, travelled 20 miles, camped on [?], paid for grain 65 cts, Mary [G.53] and 'Dolphus [H.96] worse, had to stop before night; 7th, crossed the River at Rocheport, had the ague at the River, fever till 2 at night; 8th, travelled 9 miles and had to stop and rest the sick for they could go no farther, we are in the same pasture we camped in as we went out, we hope to be able to leave soon. Now we are the dirtiest pale faced set of beings that have travelled this road lately, out of money, out of clothes, out of credit and can't get in debt, and none of us but myself are willing to be seen by our friends much less to trouble them in our afflicted state. So good bye one and all till we see a better day. Yours forever,
Ferriage at Rocheport, \$3.35. J. J. Basye.

"Independence, Mo., Jackson County, Aug. 3, 1853.

"Lisbon Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—I embrace the present opportunity to address you with a few lines to let you know that we are all well except Mary Ellen [G.98]. She has been quite sick for several days. I hope when you receive this letter you may all enjoy good health. We got to this place the last day of May. Mr. Basye sold the two ponies for one hundred dollars. They went to California. We are bound for there next spring. Mr. Basye has sold the old wagon and bought a new one,—got sixty dollars for the old one, and paid seventy-five for the new one. Mr. Basye is farming; has twenty-five acres of beautiful corn. It was up ready for the plough when he bought it. Paid thirty-five dollars for it. He has laid it by and gone to teaming and doing well at that. This is a beautiful country to live in. If a man had a few hundred dollars he could soon make a fortune. I think that you had better come and see it. I know you would be well pleased with it. I would like to know what has become of our friends that we left in Jasper. We haven't heard from any of you since we left. I feel very anxious to hear from you, although I would much rather see you. We are very lonesome here, although we [have] good neighbors. The loss of our friends makes us sad. We received a letter from my sister today from Wisconsin. All was well. Seth's [F.21] family are well. My sister that lived here is married. She was married last fall. She lives sixty miles from me. We would like to have you come and go with us to California; and if not, come and visit us this fall. We live two miles from Independence on Mr. Mann's farm, and he wants to sell and go to California. Give my respects to William [F.24] and wife, and aunt Mima. Tell William [F.24] and Sarah they might visit us this fall. You will please excuse my poor spelling and writing. Mr. Basye would write, but he hasn't [written] at the present. He joins me in love to you all. If you please, write to me as soon as this comes to hand. I think Mr. Basye will write soon. Give my love to all the friends. I remain your affectionate sister, Elvira Basye."
"I will write to you soon. J. J. Basye."

In the fall of 1853 James J. Basye and family reached their destination, California, as planned. With them went Joseph Jackson Basye [G.81], who was familiarly called "Jack," and who wrote the following letter to Lisbon Basye [F.23]:

"Minnesota, [California], Jan. 7th, 1854.

Mr. Basye, Dear Sir:—Aunt [Elvira, F.22] being particularly engaged at present, wishes me to answer your letter that they received some weeks ago. It gave great satisfaction, and should have been answered long since, but

owing to good excuses too numerous to mention we have deferred it until the present. And now we have nothing to write of interest. We are all well, and the children grow like stuffed turkeys. This comprises the whole budget of family news, with the exception perhaps of one more being added to the catalogue a few months ago. It is a fine robust, blue eyed girl, as usual, and a perfect infant phenomenon. It can already crow and laugh with the zest of a yearling. But I expect this precocity is attributable to the climate and not to the inheritable wit of the parents. All children born in California are of the small weed tribe and are not forced through the perplexing scenes of childhood, but spring at once into man and womanhood. While I write, Martha Jane [G.96] at the same table is playing with the young idea, and it is shooting in all shapes over foolscap paper, from crowsfeet down to pot hooks. She persists that in a few weeks she will be competent to write to all her friends. And if she perseveres with the same earnestness that she exhibits this evening, her prophecy will be realized. Lizzie [G.97] and Nella [G.98] are looking on with eyes distended in wonder at people being able to talk on paper. Aunt sits in the chimney corner nursing the infant root digger, who, fearing that we will forget that it is cutting a figure in this world, gives occasionally a few modest squalls by way of a reminder. Uncle is at a Sons of Temperance meeting. He has the honor of presiding over that body, and is doing all he can to stop the spreading of intemperance. He has just returned from a trip to the Valley over snow three feet deep. We are at present environed with snow, and it is so cold that it is impossible to do anything in a mining way. There are a few remnants of the past storm in the south in the shape of fleecy clouds that we hope will bring us rain and of course warmer weather. Our camp is strictly dry diggings and the only possibility for working is in the rainy season. This we expect soon as the snowing season has passed. Christmas holidays have passed pleasantly with us, a usual amount of yellowlegged chickens have been dissected, and a universal happy New Year wished. And we commence a new year with renewed energy to do something for ourselves and country. We have but little time for the "blues" and despondent thoughts. Our life is so stirring that we have not the time to spend in vain regrets and unstoical repinings. We are now working for an object, and that object is to go home in the spring across the plains with a small pile. This is all we think and act on at present. So when you learn how selfish we are, you will not be astonished at not hearing more general news. We live so far up in the mountains that all internal news becomes stale before it reaches us. The Atlantic mail has just come in but no news from home for us. If you write up that region you will accommodate us if you will stir them up to a sense of their duty. If anything from an unknown nephew will interest you, you may know that fortune is making a football of me for her own amusement and has been for the last five years. I have never been able to follow my own inclinations, and whether I ever will be able or not, the future will disclose. We are very much grieved at the death of old Daniel. I expect your loss is irreparable. You must give our love to old Mima, and tell her we would like to see her very much. Give our compliments to all the relatives and acquaintances. You must be sure to answer immediately. Yours respectfully,
To L. Basye.

Jack J. Basye for Elvira Basye.

(On the last page of the foregoing letter is the following letter).

"Jan. 7, 1854.

To L. and Wm. Basye [F.24 and F.23] Dear Brothers:—On my return from the Lodge I find this letter lying on the table, and take the liberty of add-

ing a few words. We are now shut up in one of the big snow storms of the mountains. I had a span of fine mules caught in the storm worth five hundred dollars. I in company with A. McMillen succeeded in getting them and four others to the valley over the mountains through snow four feet deep. Bets 5 to 1 that we would [not] make the riffle, but we did it and both got home this evening 'right side up with care.' I never tried to do but two things in my life but what I succeeded,—first, to make a boy; second, to make a fortune. I am buying mules to cross the plains next spring, and intend to cross if I can sell. I cannot advise any man to bring his family to California; but for old bachelors and young men, come and try your fortunes. The mines of California will be good for five years at least. If I take my family home I shall return to California again.

Give my respects to all. I will write soon to you. Tell brother John [F.20] to write to us, also D. Tombs [F.17]. Yours with due respect,
James J. Basye.

Minnesota, Sierra Co. [California], May 26th, 1854.

Lisbon Basye: [F.23] My dear Brother,—As I am not very busily engaged this evening I thought to drop you a few lines to find out if you are still numbered among the living, and to let you know that we are all 'as in my last letter' still sojourning in this vale of tears. By the way your kind and very welcome letter of March 26th came duly to hand and, Brother Lisbon, I am sure if you only knew how glad we all were you would not let a mail pass without writing us one or more long letters. I would have answered your kind letter long ere this, but I have hardly had the spare time. For one must keep a moving here or do without that which we came here to get. And besides I have had strong hopes that Mr. Basye would, as you expressed in your letter, be able to sit still long enough to write you. He has been writing to Jackson [G.50] lately and I know by the effort it cost him to sit still to write I might as well commence. I promise you at least one long letter for every one that you are kind enough to write us. I have nothing strange or of great import to write you. We are all very well. Got to this country very well, much better than we expected, and doing very well in the way of making money, and would like this country very well only that we have no society here, there being but very few families. And such a thing as a school is unknown in these parts.

Mr. Basye is engaged in mining and doing very well. He has just furnished our new house and we begin to feel like we were at home with our pigs, chickens, &c., running around. We have two small shoats that we can get \$200 for any minute. But to change the subject. Jackson Basye [G.50] is in the town of Sonora, as I believe also are some of the other boys. At last advices he was in very good health but did not state what he was doing. I think it very probable he will come to this place if for no more than a visit. If everything turns out as they now bid fair to do you may count on myself and the children coming back sometime this winter. Possibly Mr. Basye will come with us, but he is well satisfied here and talks of a big fortune before he leaves. I can make more money here in one month than I could in one year in Missouri. I was very sorry to hear of Daniel being sick. I hope that he has fully recovered before this. You must give our love to him and Mima. Tell them we often think of them and would like to see them as well as all the rest. And to one and all give our love. Tell them all to write to us. We will do the same to them. And in conclusion let me ask you to write im-

mediately and often. We will do the same. Your sister, E. Basye.”
“P.S. Direct your letters to Downieville, Sierra County, California. Please excuse all mistakes. It is very late and I am very tired.

E. B.

(Note.—The above letter was written by some one for Elvira Basye, but the signature is in her own handwriting, as is the last part of the postscript.)

Minnesota, Sierra County, California, Sept. 1, 1854.

Mr. L. Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—After our best respects we are all well. Your kind letter of July was received and read with pleasure in due time, for which favor accept our thanks. I can sympathize with Daniel in his affliction, for I have felt the heavy hand of affliction in the death of one of the loveliest little girls that ever lived. The Great God works in his own mysterious way his ends to accomplish. As far as my information goes I will give you a general history of California. First I will give you my travels in the mountains of northern California. I went [on] the Middle Yuba river up to the Sierra Nevada then crossed over and came back to the head of the North Yuba. And down that river I find the country to be a barren waste, except the gold which is deposited in large quantities. But it is not every one that digs that makes a pile. The animals that inhabit this part are the grizzly bear which frequently weighs eight hundred pounds; the California lion is not so large as the grizzly but rather a hard customer to combat with; the deer and antelope, civet wild cat; the rabbit is very large, frequently weighs ten pounds; squirrels are plenty but small. There is a beautiful little animal called the prairie dog. They live in towns, and frequently snakes and owls live with them in the same hole. If you shoot one you have to be quick or they will take him in. The few berries that grow are very large and of a good flavor. They are the serviceberry, raspberry, blueberry, cedarberry [?]; a few plums but very small; and some filberts, by some called hazelnuts, but they resemble the filberts of Brazil. The feathered tribe are few: the hawk and buzzard; the sage hen and grouse both are large and very good to eat; the partridges are plenty but small. The growth of timber is pine, cedar, fir trees, water and live oak both of which are very scrubby and good for nothing except wood, and the yew tree which we read of in the Bible. At this day it is considered dangerous for small companies to travel over the northern mountains on account of the Indians, also the lion and grizzly bear which roam over the mountains. Their sole purpose is the extermination of the whole white race. Although Francis Swanwick and myself explored the mountains alone. The valleys of California are very fertile. But the old farmers of the western states, as far as I am acquainted with, all wish themselves at home. They don't say much for the valleys. My opinion is that it is not a very good farming country,—not as good as the States. And those that are well situated better stay at home and let well enough alone. I think of returning to Wisconsin as soon as I can sell out and arrange my business to leave. I have some hopes of getting ready next spring to come home. This is a hard old country and the prospects for the better are very dull. I give you the prices current: horses, large, from 2 to 3 hundred dollars; small, from 1 to 2 hundred dollars. Oxen per yoke, 2 to 3 hundred dollars; milk cows, 100 to 125 dollars each; sows, 100 to 125 dollars each; pigs, 10 to 15 dollars each; gold dust, \$17.25 an ounce; wages for mechanics, 8 dollars per day; miners wages, 5 dollars per day. All kinds of provisions as well as vegetables are sold by the pound. Bacon, 28 cts; pork, 30; fresh pork, 50; fresh beef, 30; butter, 55; lard, 40; molasses, 2 dollars a gallon; vinegar, 50 cts. a quart; milk, 37 cts

a quart; apples, 33; peaches, 45; rice, 18; coffee, 35; sugar, 25; tea, \$1.00 a pound, cheap as in the States; pickles, 2 dollars a gallon; potatoes, 10; sweet potatoes, 25; cabbage, 15; beets, 14; turnips, 12. All kinds of dry goods, as cheap as in the States. Mackerel, 50; codfish, 35; chickens, 5 dollars each; eggs, 30 cts. each; night lodging, 100 dollars; meals (victuals): breakfast and supper, \$2.50; board by the week, 12 dollars. Martha bought a setting [hen] the other day, paid 5 dollars for it and thought it cheap. Washing, per dozen, 5 dollars; soap, 50 cts. a pound; womens wages, 150 dollars per month, to cook and do house work. I have got all my means invested in diggings valued at 2 thousand dollars; town property, 1 thousand dollars; hogs, 4 hundred; chickens, 2 hundred dollars, and I owe nothing in California. I make this statement to show you what I have done since I came here. I have been here just one year. When I landed I had 3 hundred dollars, now worth near 4 thousand. But remember that it is not all who do that well. My wife wishes to be remembered to all of you, and will answer your letter before long. She expects to be confined soon. Give her respects to William [F.24] and wife. Tell William I should like to get a letter from him. Give my respects to David Tombs [F.17] and wife and children. Tell them I would take it as a favor to get a letter from them. Also, John [F.20] and family to write to us. Tell them all I have a smart wife and three of the smartest, prettiest little girls that ever bore the name. And if all things work together right I will bring them next season and let you see them. We are living on the Middle Yuba in the northern part of California. Write soon and tell us all about matters and things. Jack J. Basye [G.50] is with us. He is teaching my girls. They learn fast. They send their best respects to all the little ones. Give my respects to Daniel, if alive, and to Gemima. You must not draw the inference from this letter that I regret coming here. I do not. I am here and would not be anywhere else if I could at the present. But would say to my friends I could not advise them to come. If you come, go it blind as I did. My wife sends Ann Elvira [G.105], William's [F.24] daughter and her name sake, a gold dollar to be remembered by. Yours with due respect, James J. Basye.

Alleghany Town, California, Oct. 13, 1856.

Mr. L. Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—After our best respects, we are all well. I have no apology to offer except neglect and press of business. I have driven a 5-mule team every day since last March, except two days. I am engaged in the business of getting tunnel timber. I have a contract for six hundred cords this summer. I have three teams of my own running. I get \$15 a cord. I have a contract for next summer for one thousand cords at 15 thousand dollars, [out of which] I expect to save enough to take the world a little easier than I have usually done. I am satisfied with California and expect to stay here. We all enjoy good health, and find as many friends here as we ever found in a country [town]. I own an interest in a tunnel. I can't give up mining. I also own a tavern stand in Alleghany town, a flourishing village in the mountains. I am trying to get all my effects into money or stock by next fall, [then] go on a ranch in Lower California and try raising stock. It is now the best business in California. We have four of the handsomest girls you ever saw. Martha Jane [G.96], the oldest, is the Belle of the town. Perhaps you may think it is strange that I encourage them in going to balls, but they are well versed in the science of dancing and attend all respectable parties in the country. They make good appearance in com-

pany, better than usual for their age. They frequently speak of you. They recollect every act of old Jasper [County, Missouri], better than I do. I give my respects to all inquiring friends and also to Gemima. Write all about the folks. You must excuse this letter, it was written in haste in about five minutes. My wife and all girls send their respects to you all. They wish you would visit us. Martha [G.96] and Lizzie [G.97] say if you will send your minature to them they will send theirs to you in return. Direct your letters to Forest City, Sierra County, California. Yours with respect, James J. Basye." "Dear Brother,—You must excuse husband. You know he is always in a hurry. He hasn't changed a bit since you saw him. We would like to hear from you every mail. It is a great pleasure for me to receive letters from one whom we esteem as I do you, and I hope you will write often. We are always busy here. I have done more hard work since I came here than I ever did before. The first five months I made seven hundred dollars. If a woman were to make that there, they would think she would soon have a pile. But seven hundred dollars is no money here. It costs us thirty dollars a week to feed our family. Jack Basye [G.50] has gone home. He left the fifth of August. He said he would call and see you. We haven't heard from him since he left. I would like to have you come here and see the country. I think you would like it. Give my love to brother Will [F.24] and sister Sarah [F.24]. Kiss Elvira [G.105] for me. Tell her that her Aunt would like to see her. I have 4 daughters [G.96, G.97, G.98, G.100]. The youngest is two years old the last day of this month. I think it is time you were getting married. Give my love to all. Your affectionate sister, Elvira Basye."

Smith Flat, [California] February 14, 1857.

Mr. Lisbon Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—We received yours of the 2nd of December. We were all very much pleased to hear from you once more. If you only knew the pleasure it gives us you would write every mail. I am feeling quite homesick now. Mr. Basye is below now, and has been there five weeks. My two oldest [daughters] are below at school. I feel very lonesome. My two youngest and I are all alone. I said alone,—not quite. I have five boarders. Mr. Basye is teaming this winter. He has four teams: two six-mule teams and two four-horse teams. He will be in the timber business this summer. I think we will make enough this summer so we can come home next spring if we have good luck. You mustn't look till you see us,—you know Mr. Basye. I have had three letters from Jack Basye [G.50] since he got home. Brother Joseph Jackson Basye's [F.14] family are all well. Ann [F.14] is getting younger all the time. Nat [G.60] is about the same. Lemuel Gilham is dead. Their daughter is married. I wish we could all meet once more in old Jasper [County, Missouri]. I would be glad to have you with us here. I think we would all be so happy together here. You are single, and I think you might take a trip to this country. My oldest child is almost as large as I am. Mr. Basye thinks he has the prettiest and smartest children in the country. Tell Aunt Mima we will send all their pictures to you next summer, then she can judge for herself. The children are looking for yours every mail. You must be sure and send it. Tell brother William and wife [F.24] I would like to have theirs. If they will send me theirs I will send them Mr. B's and mine. The mines are doing well. This winter we had a great deal of snow and rain. I wish you could just see the gold they wash out every day. Mr. Basye has broken very much, and myself; we work very hard in this country. Give our love to sister Lucy

[F.17] and husband and all the friends I hope you will excuse this poor letter. . . . I will send Elvira [G.105] a gold dollar and a Sunday kiss. Write often. Your affectionate sister,

Elvira Basye.

"P.S. My children's names are: Martha J. [G.96], Elizabeth Ann [G.97], Mary Ellen [G.98], Maria Josephine [G.100]. You say you don't believe in balls. I don't in California. This is a hard country. Children see nothing but vice. We have the two oldest at Pennvalley Academy. They are learning English branches and music. It costs twenty-five dollars a week. You can judge what it costs a family here.

E.B.

Alleghany City, [California] December 14th, 1857.

Mr. L. Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—After our best respects, we are all as well as could be expected under the circumstances. We had the misfortune to bury our babe. She departed this life Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock. Disease of the lungs. Sick 21 days. Age 3 years, 1 month, 11 days. Name, Maria Josephine [G.100]. She was one of the brightest stars that ever adorned this fair earth. She was universally beloved for her mildness of manner and kindness of disposition. And I must say that I never have seen the same amount of knowledge and general intelligence combined in one of her age. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, all of whom appeared to feel as deeply afflicted as the bereaved family. They had all lost a favorite pet. It was a universal remark that she was too smart to live. She is gone and the grave has received her. We thought she was given, but she was only lent, and we were not permitted to keep her but 3 short years until the Great God saw fit to call her to the spirit world to be a ministering angel to woo us to their heaven above. Winter now is come. It has been snowing several days. O, how dreary the winters in the mountains of California are! Snow at times 20 feet deep. We are deprived at times for 40 days of seeing the sun. But now we have water, and all the miners are washing out their gold, and times look up. We have been some 8 months that we had no water, and the consequence was every man had spent his last dollar, but now his purse is being filled. I am still teaming. In summer I get tunnel timbers, and in winter I freight it in to the mountains. I have four teams, and make it pay tolerably well. I am at the present time at home taking things easy, but expect my teams up in a few days when I expect to go to driving the rest of the winter, and then thing wont go as easy as now perhaps. I should like to visit the States again, and the probability is that my family being reduced by death and from present prospects by marriage too, I shall be able to move around with but little incumbrance, having but two girls left, and they fast growing to women. Elizabeth Ann [G.97] is the fac simile of our mother, and if you can call to mind my actions at 12 years old, then you see Mary Ellen [G.98] as she is, not as she ought to be. My wife's health is not very good. Martha Jane is not healthy, but the other two are very healthy and growing fast. Lizzie [G.97] weighs near a hundred, is 13 years old. Ellen [G.98] is not far behind her. I may possibly visit the States next spring. Nothing certain on it. I can't sell to advantage, and I want California to pay me all she owes me before I leave, and also the people, and I hold large demands against her. Wife and children send their best love and respects.

Yours with due respect, J. J. Basye.

Alleghany Town, [California] March 10, 1858.

Dear Brothers and Sisters: [F.23 and F.24] Your letter of January came safe to hand in due itme, for which favor accept our thanks. You spoke in your letter of not getting letters from us. You ought to have received several. At least they have started them. My girls in particular have sent several to you. Well we have had hard luck in California with our children. We buried our youngest [G.100] in December last. In January Martha Jane [G.96] was married to Ira L. Bevins, formerly from Platteville, Wisconsin, son of Lorenzo Bevins. She got a fine man. The only objection was Martha's age. My family is now reduced to four,—two girls 11 and 13 years old. We are all in good health. I am doing, as usual, teaming, and trading in horses and mules. I think of coming to the States next winter, if for nothing else, to take a look at you all and to let you see what pretty daughters we have. They are the Belles of this part of California. Lizzie [G.97] is her grandmother's own child, and the rest of the girls say Pa's favorite. Ellen [G.98] is the picture of beauty. I shall have to leave California soon or the last one will be married before they are 14 years old. I seriously object to early marriages. Well we live in California by excitement. Everything is carried by storm. Last March one year ago I located on Alleghany flat for the purpose of teaming and trading, little thinking then that 15 months would make a large town. But such is the fact. We now number 12 hundred inhabitants. Such is the character of California. In a short space a town is built and soon is gone. I sometimes get the blues but don't remain in one position long enough to let them injure me. I will leave this letter for my wife and children to finish. Write soon and often. Yours, Jas. J. Basye."

"Dear Brother: As Mr. Basye has left a vacancy I will try and fill it out, although he has told you about all. You say you haven't had a letter from us since you sent your miniature. I have written three, Elizabeth one, and Jane one. Your miniature looks very much like you, although you look very dark. It is burnt too much. We were glad to see your picture, but would much rather see the original, which I will in a year more. Kiss Ann Elvira [G.105]. Tell her her Aunt sent her a gold piece which she never got if you haven't received my letters. I received a letter from brother Joseph [F.14]. They are all well, but say times are hard there. My love to all the friends and to Aunt Mima. So good night, Elvira Basye.

LaPorte, [California] Aug. 3rd, 1860.

Mr. Lisbon Basye: [F.23] Dear Brother,—After our best respects, we are all well. I have neglected writing for some time. The best reason is I hate to write. You doubtless have seen in the Messenger before this, the death of our babe. This is the third one we have buried. When will the Great God stay his afflicting hand, not perhaps until the last pledge of affection is laid low in the silent grave. I will send you the pictures of our three girls now living. They are three handsome girls and universally beloved by all for their mild and pleasant manner. They are daughters that I am proud to acknowledge in all the circles of social life. In Lizzie [G.97] you see our kind old mother; in Nelly [G.98], our father; in Martha [G.96] you see her own mother. The jewelry they have on is manufactured from the gold of California in its pure state and is worth about five hundred dollars. A portion of it is my own digging. Martha is 17, Lizzie is 15, Nelly, 13 years old. Martha is married to I. L. Bevins who owns a ranch on the Sacramento river. They have a fine daughter [H.116]. Lizzie [G.97] and Nelly [G.98]

are at school. We have sold the Union Hotel, and what next I will do I can't tell. I volunteered and was through the late Indian War in Utah. I saw a country there that suits me if peace was made, But no prospects of that at the present. I was in several severe engagements. In one battle near Pyramid Lake [Nevada] 76 white men fell in less than one half day. I was one who helped to bury them. I was out only one month and helped to bury 106 men. I was sent for to come home for that all my family were sick. And I got home just in time to bury our babe. The rest all got well. It is generally believed there are many Mormons with the Indians which makes them fight so well. You bet they are sharp shooters, but many of them fell in this war. I am 45 next March 24th. My wife will be 38 next fall. She has a full set of teeth put in on plate which cost two hundred and fifty dollars, which has improved her looks much. I am full as young as when you saw me in old Jasper [County, Missouri]. Give our love to John [F.21], William [F.24], and Tombs [F.17] and their families. Tell them I am not indebted to them for favors, for I have not had a word from them for the last 20 years. Give my respects to all and also to Gemima. Write and tell me all the news. I will now close and let my wife and girls finish the letter. Yours with due respects,

James J. Basye.

My much esteemed Brother, As Mr. Basye has written part of a letter, I will try and finish it. We are all well now, but all have been sick. We have lost our dear babe. She died the 13th of June [G.99]. She was sick four weeks and 2 days. I never say any one suffer as she did. I have seen a great deal of trouble since we came to California. I never feel like writing any more. We have lost three of our children since we came here. Since writing the above, Elizabeth [G.97] has gone below to visit Jane [G.96], but can't say when she will be home. Jane has very poor health. We have three good girls. We feel very lonesome now with only one with us. I would like very much to see you all, but fear that will never be on earth unless you come to California. It is 9 years since I last saw my brothers and sisters. That is a long time to be separated from those we love. Tell Ann Elvira [G.105] I often think of her and would like very much to see my little namesake and would like to have her picture and her Pa and Ma's [F.24] picture. We will send you our girls' picture and you can judge for yourself what you think of them. Mr. Basye is always bragging about them. Now brother do write often to us. You have nothing to hinder you, and I will write as often as I can.

I remain, Your affectionate sister, Elvira Basye.

P.S. Please give my love to all the brothers and sisters and Aunt Mima.

Newark, [California] Nov. 10, 1860.

Lisbon [F.23] and William Basye and wife [F.24]: Dear Brothers and Sister.—After our best respects, we are all well. Yours of Oct. 5 came safe to hand in due time, for which accept our thanks. Your family likeness came safely except the four children. The glass of theirs was broken, but not so bad as to disfigure them. I sent my girls' likeness to you last July, but you did not say whether you got them or not. I suppose you did. We are all glad to see you all even though it was only on glass. I thought when I sold out last spring we would visit you this coming winter, but I have got stuck again at mining. I am interested in a set of claims in this town. And last August in company with G. E. Berry we discovered a quartz ledge bearing both gold and silver. We put it into 31 shares. We have sold 11 shares

for \$1000 each. We are now preparing to put up machinery. It is thought by experienced quartz miners to be the richest thing ever struck in Plumas county. If so I will have all the money I need in two years. It has been two years since I have done any work, and this fall have gone to mining, my regular 10 hours per day. I feel old, but look about as young as 20 years ago. But one or two years more and I will lay down the shovel and the pick (not the shovel and the hoe). Our fall rains have commenced this day. We will expect either rain or snow until next May. We have but two girls with us, Lizzie [G.97] and Nelly [G.98]. Martha [G.96] lives about 125 miles from here on the Sacramento river. They are all well. They have one daughter, a lovely child [H.116]. We are living in a pleasant town for the mountains (formerly called Whiskey Diggings). As soon as an artist comes around I will send you my likeness, also my wife's. I have for some time felt anxious to visit the States, and will as soon as I can, but can't tell now when it will be. But if Lisbon will come and visit us we will go home with him and in addition to the visit I will give him a share in the quartz mines. I have given all the children a share. If it is as rich as many think it is, it is worth two trips to California. I took last spring a trip through Utah. I visited the Washoe silver mines. They are rich and no humbug. I also was at Pyramid Lake [Nevada] at the sink of the Truckee river. There is another rich country when it is proven. I have a strong desire to cross the plains again.

Give my respects to all. Tell John [F.20] and Tombs [F.17] if they have forgotten how to write, they are excusable. If you know anything of Edward [i.e., Edmond, F.19] let me know; also of Frances [F.13], and their addresses. Give our respects to Gemima. Write and give us a general history of all our relatives, what they are doing, and whether any of them are coming to California. I shall expect a long letter from you on the receipt of this. Direct your letters to Gibsonville, Sierra County, California. . . . Yours with due respect, Jas. J. Basye.

November 11. It still rains, and as the house is a prison to me I thought I would lengthen this letter. Times are better here than usual. We have more water this season than common. I had my family all weighed yesterday. I weigh 156, age 45; my wife, 147, age 40; Lizzie, 105, age 16; Nelly, 81, age 14; Martha, 107 when last weighed 1 year ago. We are all in very good health, and all the children about grown, and nothing to trouble us. Lisbon could spend the time pleasantly with the children, and if he should get homesick before we are ready, the girls can go with him. I should like to have them in the States and at school awhile. For girls of their age in California are apt to want to marry. There are several reasons for it: first, the climate, the scarcity of girls, more attention paid to them. My oldest daughter [G.96] married at 14. I had no objection except age. They are doing very well. He is a splendid looking man. He had been in my employ for some time previous to their union (Ira Louis Bevins). This is a gloomy day, dark almost as night, better adapted to trading horses than writing. But I have sold all my stock and am again an honest miner. Nelly [G.98] has a pig, turkey and chicken. The girls are fixing to attend a social party to be given at the Mountain Cottage this evening, but it still rains and probably they will be disappointed. There are a great many of my old acquaintances here from Wisconsin, but few from Missouri. It would be a source of astonishment for you to travel over these mountains and see the villages, the number almost without end, and many of them nothing but mule trails to them. Our election passed off quietly. This town went for Abe. This quartz ledge we dis-

covered is on Jemison creek 15 miles from this place. There have been several companies in operation in that neighborhood for several years. Most of them are doing well. The Eureka Company has made dividends of 186 thousand dollars in the last year. This is clear of all expenses. And Judge Colter who has been president of that company for eight years said ours is equally as rich as theirs. Ours is seventy miles northwest from the celebrated Comstock ledge at Washoe. I would like to know how our parents' graves are fixed, whether paled [i.e., fenced] or tombstones. I should like to visit Bowling Green [Missouri] and again see the place where my youthful days were spent, and attend an old fashioned camp meeting, and again see Antioch [i.e., a country church in Pike County, Mo.] and Ashley [Missouri] and all the girls that used to shout so loud and long. I suppose they are all married and got good husbands and handsome children. I have a curiosity to know what became of Sarah Stark. She married a Mr. Mason, I believe, near Frankford; and Mary Kerr who married Wm. Steele; and also Elizabeth Turner, now Hemphill; the Bishop family; and Martha J. Bruce. There are many things that would interest me that perhaps would not interest you. There are thousands of incidents I well recollect as though it was but yesterday. And I would take pleasure once more in seeing Old Pike and viewing many objects once so familiar to me. I have spent many happy hours in Gemima's log cabin. From early youth I had troubles, but yet with it many good times. I have seen some of this world and have enjoyed it. I have made since I have been in California eighty thousand dollars, and now comparatively poor. This is a fast country, try it who will, but yet a good state to live in. I have tried all kinds of business,—mining, butchering, dealing in stock, teaming, peddling, selling grub, hotel keeping, livery stable, and now again an honest miner. And if fortune smiles on me I will visit old Pike in the course of time. We have been three months this year out of sight of snow. Has Bowling Green improved? Where is Polly Hutchens, now Montgomery? There are a thousand questions to ask, if I were there, I could interest myself in for weeks. But I suppose I would see but few familiar faces.

What is the matter with David and Lucy Tombs [F.17]? How many children have John and Ann [F.20]? And where is Eli Watson?

J. J. Basye.

November 12. Well it still rains and no foolishness, a regular old-fashioned California storm. I have known it to snow seven feet deep in 24 hours. That is doing well for a new country, but such is the fact. All the travel in the mountains in winter is done on snow shoes from 8 to 10 feet long, 6 inches wide, something after the fashion of a sleigh runner. It is very common for ladies to make visits of 6 to 10 miles on them. I would not want a better thing to win money on than to bet on my girls running five miles an hour on them over these mountains. We are living in three miles of the third highest mountain in the State (Pilot Peak). We can have snow the year around. It lays in banks on the north sides of these peaks, always to be found, and yet six months extremely warm and scarcely ever freezes in winter so as to bear a man on ice. I can leave my place in the morning on snow shoes, the snow being 12 feet deep, and by six o'clock that evening be where grass is good and the valleys are decorated with the most beautiful flowers your eyes ever beheld. Such is the climate of California. Now stock keep in the mountains in winter. When snow is so deep and soft, men cannot travel. It is a dreadful thing to be caught in the mountains in a storm. Many men perish. It is impossible to travel over a half mile a day.

The Sacramento valley is a rich, fertile country. Bevins has a splendid ranch one mile from Colusa, county seat of Colusa county, but he is sickly. I have visited almost all the valleys of northern California and several of Utah, and Pyramid Lake valley, sink of Truckee river is the finest of them all. But the Indians are treacherous, which will prevent the valley from being settled. Last June five hundred of us fought eight hundred of them for three hours. That was on the 10th, and on the 13th we had another engagement which lasted four hours, where many a brave man fell. I helped to bury some 90. I think there were about 125 killed. And perhaps the number of Indians was very large, but both battles ended late in the evening, and through the night they carried their dead off so we could not form any correct idea of the number. You bet they can shoot close [i.e., straight]. They have good arms and good horses and are brave and know how to fight. I tell you there is no fun in fighting them. I will stop and let my wife finish. J. J. Basye.

Dear Brothers and Sister and little ones,—husband has told you about all the news with exception of the death of our dear babe. We have lost three since we came here. I have written twice to Brother Lisbon since her death. I reckon he never got them, for you said nothing about them. She died the 13th of June. [G.99] I would like very much to see you all. I hope brother Lisbon will visit soon. I think he might write often. He has no babies to nurse. My love to all from your most affectionate sister,

Elvira Basye.

Helena, [Montana Territory] March 17, 1867.

Mr. Wm. M. Basye: [F.24] Dear Brother,—You will see by the heading of this letter I am not at home. My home is Austin, Nevada. My wife is there, my youngest daughter also. She is the wife of Wm. Cromer, a merchant of that city. My second daughter is the wife of Wm. M. Gates, a lawyer of Dayton, Nevada. My oldest is the wife of Doctor J. B. Russell, of Virginia City, Nevada. From Virginia City to Dayton, 15 miles; from Dayton to Austin, 190 miles. Russell's wife was the wife of the late I. L. Bevins. They were married in 1858. He died in 1863. They had a daughter, Julia Josephine [H.116]. We have her, the only pet we have. She is at school at Dayton and now 10 years old. If any of your family wishes to write to any of them, you have their address, and a letter will be promptly answered. I left home the 16th of November one year ago to retrieve my losses in Nevada, quartz mining, by hunting gold in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. But my experience has been that of thousands,—unsuccessful, yet I have good prospects ahead and think I will be all right in a few months. I will either have a pile or be most distressingly broke. I am sinking a shaft 22 feet by 12 with a wheel and pump sufficient to throw 90 inches of water at a cost of \$60 dollars per day. Now if this fails I will shake the dust off my feet and return to the loved ones, wife and girls I left at home, and like a sensible man spend the remainder of my days with one of the best and most pleasant wives of the age and three lovely daughters whose presence is paradise on earth. I will on the 24th of this month be 51 years old. Brother Edmond [F.19] is here. I had a letter from him the other day. He is on Salmon river. I expect him here soon. This country is not California as far as mining is concerned. The paying gulches are scattered over a large extent of territory, and generally a few claims are very rich, the rest barely paying expenses. One out of a hundred will make a homestake. As for agriculture the farming lands lay along the larger water courses and produce vegetables abundantly,

but the valleys generally are comprised of willow, sage brush, cactus and stones. I don't propose to go to farming. Small grain does well where the insects don't interfere; also flint corn. The weather in summer and fall is very pleasant. The winters are extremely cold and very disagreeable indeed. The springs are a conglomerated mass of snow, rains, sleet and sunshine. It is not a country I would advise any one to come to. I shall leave it this next fall, pile or no pile, if I live so long. If you write to my wife, direct [your letters] to Austin; Martha Jane Russell, to Virginia City; Elizabeth Ann Gates, to Dayton City; Mary Ellen Cromer, to Austin City; to me, Helena, Montana Territory, where I shall remain until next fall. . . . Give my respects to John's [F.20] family and all the rest, and all the rest of you write to me. When brother Edmond [F.19] gets here I will write you again. I know nothing of his history as yet. By chance we found out each other. We are in a hundred miles of each other. He will be here in a few days.

Yours in brotherly love, Jas. J. Basye.

Austin, Nevada, Jan. 2, 1868.

William M. Basye: [F.24] Dear Brother and Sister,—I got home the 27th of November. Found my wife and children all well and doing well. I found two grandchildren come to life in my absence,—my oldest daughter, Mrs. Russell [G.96], a daughter, near two years old, [H.117] named Georgia Ellen; my youngest daughter, Mrs. Cromer, [G.98] a son, three months old, named John James [H.118]. Now with regard to Edmond [F.19]. He is dead. He died in September last. He had his feet cut off, they mortified, and he died from the effect. His step-son-in-law (Harmon Curry) was with him. He was buried at Leesburg, Idaho. There is no mistake. I had letters from him. . . . He had lived many years in Oregon and was wealthy, but at his death was poor. He leaves a wife and three stepchildren,—two daughters and a son. . . .

Jas. J. Basye.

Bromide Hill, [Nevada] Jan. 16, 1870.

Mr. William Basye: [F.24] Dear Brother and Sister,—Your letter of November 20 came to hand a few days ago and found us all well. My wife has been at Dayton [Nevada] with our second daughter, Mrs. Gates, but will be home in a few days. I discovered these mines in August last. I was here alone for ten days, except an Indian I had with me as a pilot. But now there are some twelve hundred miners and speculators in the vicinity. Three towns laid out. I located 16 different mines before I was found out. The mining district is called Eureka. The hill where my principal mines are I named it Bromide Hill, from the fact that the mineral is of the bromide nature. Our first class ore yields four hundred dollars per ton. I have shipped four tons of that to Liverpool, England, to let them see what we have in this country. I have Doctor Russell and Capt. Cromer with me, also their families. Their wives each have two children. . . . I have a chance to sell a part of our mines here. We are offered twenty-four thousand dollars. If I could sell all the mines I own I would do so and go to California. You ask how far I am from San Francisco. About 500 miles east, and 250 west from Salt Lake City. Your place to leave the cars would be Elko [Nevada], then to Hamilton, White County, by stage; 40 miles from there will bring you to Eureka. If I sell I expect to spend most of next summer exploring south toward the Colo-

rado. If convenient, come and take a trip with me. You may make your pile. Mountain life has become a second nature to me. My friends tell me I will die with my boots on and be minus a scalp. But I can't see it. I have been on almost every mountain in this State, also Montana, Idaho, British Columbia, and Utah, and now have a notion of trying Arizona. Well you may think I am getting old, but I could pass for a man of 35 or 40, and my head is as black as a raven. And I can endure more hardships now than any man I have been out with in the country. Enough of this. Edmond [F.19] is dead, and is buried in Lemhi valley, Idaho. I got within 60 miles of him and learned that he was dead and decently buried. He married a widow We have mines in White Pine County [Nevada]. I leased them to a Company for two years. I get \$5 per ton for the ore and they take it out. I think they get two tons per day. My wife looks old. She had a hard spell of fever last winter and has not been right well since. I sent her to Dayton two months ago, and supposed she would stay until spring, but she is probably on her way home now. Our country is rich in mines, but nothing else. I am going to California as soon as I can wind up here. I own mines in five mining districts. It would take two years at least to get out. I have but three children. I want to take them along when I go. . . . Give my regards to all. My address: Eureka District, Lander County, Nevada. Yours truly.

Jas. J. Basye.

Austin, [Nevada] Dec. 28, 1870.

Mr. William Basye: [F.24] Dear Brother and Sister,— Mr. Basye got home the last day of November. He is in tolerable health but looks very thin, and says he feels quite old. My health is quite good. But we are both getting old. We both have to use glasses to read. We are both with our youngest daughter at present, but will go to housekeeping before long. But I judge we will be very lonely as our children are all married. We will send and have our little granddaughter come and stay with us. She is nine years old. She is Jane's [G.96] little girl. Jane has two girls, one 9, the other 2 in May next. Eliza [G.97] doesn't have any children. Nell [G.98] has had two, one living, 3 months old, a boy. My husband and Nelly both unite with me in sending much love to you all. Wish you all a happy New Year. Your affectionate sister, Elvira Basye.

Eureka, [Nevada] Nov. 25, 1875.

Mr. William Basye: [F.24] My dear Brother and Sister,—I have been waiting and watching a long time thinking I would get a letter from you. . . . so I will let you have a few lines from me. I have sold my house and lot and am now living in a rented one. I am now paying fifty dollars a month for a house to live in. My second daughter [G.97] is with me. Well I must tell you about my family. On the 15th I became great Grandma. Jane's [G.96] daughter gave birth to a fine daughter. Its weight was 12 pounds. The mother is seventeen, the father 31. What do you think of that for a baby? I have only four grandchildren. How many have you? We have a railroad to our town now and it makes things look quite lively. We are all going to eat dinner with Nelly [G.98], that is, Lizzie [G.97], Jane [G.96] and myself. Give my love to all. I want you all to think of me when you are sitting by your cosy fire eating apples and drinking cider. I think you are the happiest family I ever met. Just five years ago today my

dear husband died, and a sad day it was for me. With much love I remain your ever affectionate sister,

E. Basye.

The Dalles, [Oregon] Sept. 19, 1880.

Miss Laura B. Basye: [G.110] My dear Niece and All,—I have just received your very welcome letter. I am here a way in eastern Oregon. I left Eureka June 9th and got to this place June 19th. I came from San Francisco by water. This place is on the Columbia river 125 miles from Portland. It is rather a pretty little town of about five thousand people, and lots of Indians. They have all kinds of fruit here, but I can't say it is a pretty country, but there is some very pretty scenery coming up the Columbia river. There are a great many people coming into Washington Territory that lies just across the river. I am here visiting my second daughter Lizzie [G.97], Mrs. Fisk. Can't say just now when I will return to Eureka. My son-in-law is here in business. I think he will sell out just as soon as he can find a buyer. Yes, Eureka is again in ashes, that is the eastern part of town. Mr. Cromer's loss is small, and I don't know yet whether I am loser or not. One of my older daughter's [G.96] daughter is in school at Salt Lake at the Sisters School. I got a letter from her this morning. She says she likes the school very much. She tells me she saw President Hays and wife and had a handshake of both of them. She is almost fifteen years old. I weigh 188. Don't you think that is pretty good for an old lady of 58? My oldest daughter's weight is 149; the second daughter, 150; and the third 160. My oldest granddaughter weighs 129, and my second granddaughter, 119. I wish you could see my girls. I know you would like them. They are all very lively and good company. Mrs. Cromer has the least to say of the three. She is very much like her father in disposition. They all want me to be with them. They are good girls to me and do everything they can to make me happy. It is almost ten years since I lost my dear husband, and it has been a long ten years to me. Your affectionate aunt, E. Basye.

Eureka, [Nevada] Dec. 23, 1880.

Miss Laura B. Basye: [G.110] My dear Niece,—Your letter to me directed to Oregon is received. I left Oregon Nov. 1, and got home the 8th. Had a very nice trip, only a little sea sick. My daughter Nell [G.98] was in poor health, but at present she is much better. I think she was more sick to have me with her than anything else. She is my youngest. I hate much to leave Lizzie [G.97] there all alone, but she has a good husband and I trust he will take good care of her. My eldest daughter [G.96] is here spending the winter with us, but in the spring she will go to her husband. I did not lose anything by the fire [in Eureka]

Your affectionate aunt, E. Basye.

Eureka, [Nevada] Nov. 30, 1881

Miss Laura B. Basye: [G.110] My dear Niece and all,—I shall just write you a few lines to let you all know I am still in the land of the living. I must say my children are all very much devoted to me. My eldest daughter [G.96] is in Tombstone, Arizona. She went there last March. Her husband and daughter are with her. He is mining there.

December 3

Well I will finish my letter. My eldest daughter [G.96] is 38 years old today. And the 18th of this month I will have been married 39 years.and have been a widow 11 years the 25th of last month. My family being so scattered makes me have many a gloomy day. My eldest grand daughter, Mrs. Chase, [H.116] is still living here. She has only one little girl 6 years old. Jane [G.96] has Georgie [H.117] with her. Nelly Cromer [G.98] has three children—2 boys and a girl.

Your ever loving aunt, Elvira Basye.

Eureka, [Nevada] Jan. 17, 1882.

Miss Laura B. Basye: [G.110] My dear Niece,—Your letter and picture received several days ago. I was much pleased to hear from you.My health is pretty good for my age. I was 61 the 10th of this month. We have not had any babies in our family for five years, but will look for one in March in the Cromer family. Jane [G.96] never had but two. But Nelly [G.98] has had five; Lizzie [G.97], none.Give your dear father and mother my love.I have always remembered with much love their kindness to me when I was there, the pleasantest visit I ever had, and I shall always remember it as such. All were so kind and good to me. Tell your mother I would like so much if I could have some of the nice milk and sausage and nice fresh spare ribs such as you had when I was there. Your ever loving aunt, E. Basye.

San Francisco, [California] Dec. 3, 1894.

Misses Laura and Mary Basye: [G.110, G.109] My dear Nieces,— Twenty-two years ago now I was at your house just about this time, and I will never forget my pleasant visit there. Your father and mother were so nice and good to me.

Today is my eldest daughter's [G.96] birthday, 51 years old. The 18th of this month I will have been married 52 years. And the 25th of last month I lost my dear husband twenty-four years ago.

Your loving aunt, E. Basye.

F. 23. LISBON BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye, E.5).

b. Nov. 4, 1818. d. Feb. 1, 1863. Never married.

Lisbon Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri. He was a farmer and stock raiser. He and his brother, William Montgomery Basye (F.24) owned all their property and their business together as partners. Beginning at once after the death of their father (1845), when they came into ownership of the farm, Lisbon and William M. Basye kept a diary of their farming operations from the commencement of plowing to the gathering of all crops in each year. This told of the condition of the ground, how it was treated, the seed planted and the amount thereof, the weather, rainfall, and the amount of the crops gathered. The crops were rotated from year to year. The biographical sketch of William M. Basye (F.24) should be read in connection with this sketch. He was a member of the Pike County (Missouri) Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which was the corporate name of the County Fair. In 1859, Lisbon and William M. Basye had the contract for hauling the lumber used in the construction of the Fair Grounds buildings at Bowling Green, Missouri. The lumber was hauled from Louisiana, Missouri, for the corporation. Their old account books tell of these transactions. In 1858-1862, Lisbon and William M. Basye introduced into Pike County, Missouri, the osage orange, or hedge, fence. Their own fields were entirely enclosed

and crossfenced with it. And they were agents for others who desired to make use of this kind of fence. The plants were obtained from states east of the Mississippi river. See the letters written to him by Taylor Basye, under E.56; and Seth Basye, F.21; and James J. Basye, F.22; and Isaac N. Basye, G.58; and Nathaniel M. Basye, G.60; and John W. Basye, G.50.

Lisbon Basye (and others) made a deed to Edwin Draper, and others, recorded in Book J, at pages 218-219, Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum.

In 1852, when the discovery of lead in southwest Missouri had been noised abroad and many persons had been attracted there, Lisbon, in company with several of his kinsmen made a trip by wagon across the State of Missouri from Bowling Green to Carthage. Those who went with him were Isaac Newton Basye (G.58), Nathaniel Montgomery Basye (G.60), Mary Malinda Basye (G.53), J. F. Kirkpatrick (G.48), Mary Jane Kirkpatrick (H.71), Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14). He found at Carthage, when they arrived, James J. Basye (F.22) and family, Edwin Basye (H.98), and Francis H. Basye (F.2). News of the discovery of lead in Jasper County, Missouri, spread rapidly over Missouri and into adjoining and nearby states. Some of the sons of John Walter Basye were then engaged in lead mining in Wisconsin, and so were interested when they learned of this new find in Missouri. Two of these sons, James J. Basye and Joseph J. Basye, came from Wisconsin by wagon with their families. They had written to their brother, Lisbon Basye, at Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, inviting him to meet the Wisconsin folks at the "diggings" near Carthage. Accordingly, Lisbon Basye and a company of relatives at Bowling Green, who also were interested in any new venture, started across the state westward and southwestward, driving their teams, to see and possibly invest in these new lead mines. See the letters of Seth Basye, F.21. Lisbon Basye, who farmed with another brother, William Montgomery Basye (F.24), was not a miner and knew nothing of mining. He was first and last a farmer and stockraiser, as must be evident to anyone who reads his numerous farm accounts and memoranda which he kept, his letters, and his diary of this trip to southwest Missouri, all of which are in the possession of the compiler. He was an early advocate in Missouri of seed testing and of rotation of crops, and of the study of soils. He was very methodical. His own and the practical farm experiences of other farmers as well as information contained in books and several farm journals of his day were carefully studied. He worked hard and continuously and thoughtfully, possessing these same characteristics of his father. That was the day of hand labor.

It was in 1852 that his trip to the "diggings" in Jasper County above mentioned, was made. As was characteristic of him, he kept a diary⁶³ of his journey as he went and as he returned, and at the close makes a summary. As he goes along on this Jasper County trip, he closely observes land for what it is worth as a farm. That is his standard of land value. Prairie farm lands appeal to him as they had appealed to his father. He observes and compares the townsites as he comes to them on his trip through Missouri, for his father before him had founded Bowling Green, Missouri, which became the County Seat of his native Pike County, and his grandfather, Edmond Basye, was among the very first settlers at the townsite of the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, Kentucky, coming there from Virginia. He was never verbose, but spoke directly and briefly. He had a sense of humor. His language is the language of Missourians of his day; and doubtless the reader will notice the colloquial use of the word "tolerable" in the following diary as an example of this.

⁶³The compiler has the original diary.

LISBON BASYE'S BOOK, and HIS RESIDENCE IS
BOWLING GREEN, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

March 17, 1852. Lisbon Basye and company started from Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, March 17, 1852, for Jasper County, Missouri. Day cold and windy, and prospect of falling weather. Got as far as D. L. Tombs, 5 miles.

March 18th, 2nd day. Started from Tombs and stalled several times at mud holes, but had a big stall at Indian Creek and had to double-team our horses. We rolled out and camped on the bank at 5 o'clock. 13 miles travel. Here I had a light chill, but rested very well that night in the tent. Very cold for the season of the year.

March 19th, 3rd day. Late start—2 hours by sun. Traveled 14 miles and camped on the waters of Miami Creek. The day was very cold. The roads froze hard enough to bear the wagon, which was a help to us; had it not been the case we could not have got along, for the ground would have been too soft.

March 20th, 4th day. Started when the sun was up about two hours. Passed through the town of Mexico—a tolerably large town, very fine situation, the County Seat of Audrain County. It is 40 miles from Bowling Green. Traveled through some fine farming land. Traveled 15 miles and camped on the waters of Salt River. Moderated. Snowing when we stopped, but cleared off in the night, then rained some before morning.

March 21st, 5th day. Traveled 17 miles and camped by the waters of Loutre Creek. Today is Sunday. Looks like rain. We are between large creeks. Thought we had better travel for fear we should be water-bound. I had a chill some 3 hours before we camped, but rested very well at night.

March 22nd, 6th day. Started and got off the way some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. We got into Boone County about 9 o'clock and came to the town of Columbia. It is a fine looking town. The court house, State University and several churches are all very fine buildings. All situated on a very nice rise or hill. Looks like a healthy location for a town. 30 miles from Mexico. Passed on 1 mile and camped in Lemon's pasture. Traveled 15 miles.

March 23rd, 7th day. Started Southwesterly. Passed some very fine looking farms. Had some hilly roads today. Went on to Rocheport, a good looking place on the North side of the Missouri River. Saw a cousin there by the name of James Basye (F.107). He is merchandising. His father lives in this County. Rocheport is 13 miles from Columbia. Crossed over the Missouri River and camped between two large hills 2 miles out. We traveled 15 miles today.

March 24th, 8th day. Went on to Boonville, a large town, 2500 inhabitants, 10 miles from Rocheport. Boonville is the County Seat of Cooper County. A very poor ferry there. Passed on some 5 miles from Boonville and camped on the waters of Saline Creek. Passed some very fine farms. Had a light chill just before night. Boone County is the richest County we have passed through yet. Traveled 16 miles today.

March 25th, 9th day. Traveled 21 miles and camped on the waters of Lamine Creek. Passed some large and splendid farms on the road. From Boonville out some 10 miles it is nearly a solid lane. We have not passed half a mile without being alongside a fence. As fine farming country as can be found anywhere. The prairies are just rolling enough for farming purposes. None of it flat.

March 26th, 10th day. Traveled 22 miles and camped. Came into Morgan County yesterday, and passed through it. Where the road passed it is certainly a very poor country for any purposes whatever,—the poorest we have passed through. We passed through Florence that was once called Nigger Heel, 35 miles from Boonville. Versailles is the County Seat of Morgan County.

March 27th, 11th day. Traveled 12 miles and camped by the waters of Cole Camp Creek at 12 o'clock to do up the washing, and shall stay over Sunday. We are now in Benton County. We have passed some tolerably good farms today, and some fine prairie. Some of it most too rolling. From the looks of the soil it would raise wheat. We found some mineral lying close to the top of the ground in a hollow on the Northeast side of Cole Camp Creek, some half a mile from the creek, close to the farm of Mr. Tirays on the road leading from Boonville to Warsaw, 12 miles North of Warsaw in Benton County. It was on the Southeast side of the road and is thought to be good looking mineral by some.

March 28th, 12th day. Sunday afternoon, started and traveled 12 miles and camped in sight of Warsaw. Passed some of the poorest prairie in Benton County I ever saw. It was hilly and rocky and not fit to farm. It is like "Old Tommy," it has some good places and some bad ones, some big bumps and some low ones, some easy to cultivate and some it would take 30 years to cultivate. We could not get any roughness for our horses, so we were compelled to travel this afternoon to get feed for them. Warsaw is scattered over a large space of ground. It is a good, large place and has some tolerably large buildings. It is 75 miles from Boonville, and is the County Seat of Benton County. It is situated on the North bank of the Osage River. The Osage is a small river, some 40 yards across. Small steamboats can pass when the waters are up.

March 29th, 13th day. Crossed over the Osage River. It was low when we crossed it. Traveled over hills and mountains, rocks and hollows. A very poor country,—so poor that it would not raise good Black Jack timber. Now and then there were farms. We traveled 16 miles and passed over the Big Pomme de Terre, well bridged over, 10 miles from Warsaw. We came into Hickory County. We had a rain storm about two hours before sunset. We got into an old house on the prairie and camped. The wind blew almost a hurricane all night and it rained some. We thought it would blow our house down. I never heard the wind blow harder in my life. It cleared off towards morning.

March 30th, 14th day. We traveled 24 miles today and camped in the edge of Polk County. Passed through the town of Quincy on the prairie. Some dozen houses. It is 20 miles from Warsaw in Hickory County. Fine prairie for farming. Some very rich land and nice locations for farms, but some land not fit for anything. We have passed all sorts of country in Polk County, some very rich and some very poor.

March 31st, 15th day. Traveled 20 miles and camped by the waters of Sioux Creek. Commenced ascending the Ozark mountains today. Had some rough country to pass through. We left Bolivar, the County Seat of Polk County, to the left of our road. Saw some fine farms and country. Orleans is situated on both sides of Sioux Creek 57 miles from Warsaw in Polk County.

April 1st, 16th day. Started from Orleans. Snowed on us till 12 o'clock. Cold. Frosted some. Traveled 19 miles and camped on a rocky point in the

edge of Greenfield, in Dade County. A fine little town, the County Seat of Dade County. It is in as fine prairie farming country as I ever saw. The ground is gently rolling and lies well. The soil is coarse and gravelly. Great wheat country.

April 2nd, 17th day. Traveled 25 miles and camped by the waters of Spring River. Passed some country that was good and some very poor and rocky. Off one rock onto a thousand. Came to the town of Oregon and the Grist Mills.⁶⁴ Some dozen houses, 24 miles from Greenfield, on the banks of Spring River. The bottom lands of Spring River are very rich, but look sickly. The banks are very flat and can be cultivated almost up to the river in every place I saw, with a gradual ascent on both sides up to the prairie and good farming land.

April 3rd, 18th day. From Oregon near the edge of Jasper County we traveled 26 miles through Carthage, the County Seat of Jasper County, and on to Center Creek Diggings. Most of the way the roads are very rough, rocky and hilly. As poor land as I want to see anywhere, though there are some choice spots for farming. On Spring River bottom from Carthage to Center Creek Diggings the road for 12 miles goes through a fine country for farms. Most all prairie. Timber on the river bottom. Carthage is a very good looking town. It is a small place as yet, but is situated on a fine place for a town, high and healthy. It is 10 miles from the mines, and 16 miles from Oregon. Some fine country around the diggings. Saw some fine lead. We arrived on the noted Center Creek Diggings just after sundown, making the trip in 18 days, 307 miles from Bowling Green in Pike County, Missouri, to Center Creek Diggings in Jasper County, Missouri.

Audrain County was the 2nd enroute. Tolerably good county for farms. The Southwest part was the best. Boone County next. Fine. About as good as any we passed through. It lies on the North side of the Missouri River. Next is Cooper County, on the South side. A very fine County. It and Boone are the best we passed through on our route. Then Morgan County. A very poor county where the road passed. Benton County, next, is a tolerably poor county. Hickory is a moderately good county for farming. Polk County, next, is a poor county. Dade County is good for farming. Jasper is the 10th and last county on our journey.

April 4th, Sunday. Rained a hard shower, then turned cold and snowed. We are crowded—all four families in one house.

April 5th. Snowing and wind blowing.

It has been a cold and backward spring. It snowed and frosted until the 27th of April. There was very good grazing by the 20th of April. Farmers are not done planting corn yet. By the 7th of May, some are not half done breaking up their ground.

Well as to the mines, I am not a good judge, not being a miner myself. But it doesn't suit me at all. The generality of the diggings are very hard and flinty, requiring the best of tools to work them, and they ought to be sharpened twice a day to get along with any kind of speed. The flints are rammed in tight, and it is very laborious work and slow. Some of the diggings are soft and tolerably easy to work. The surface waters bother the miners a great deal in most of the shafts.

⁶⁴Probably now Bower Mills.

RETURNING.

May 26th, 1852. Lisbon Basye started from Jasper County, Missouri, for Pike County, Missouri. Traveled 26 miles through Jasper County and into Lawrence County. Stopped at H. T. McCune's. Passed some fine farming land and some very poor. Carthage is the County Seat of Jasper County and Mount Vernon is the County Seat of Lawrence.

May 27th, 2nd day. Came 16 miles into Dade County. Greenfield is the County Seat. Stopped over night at Widow Ware's. Bill 50¢.

May 28th, 3rd day. Went to Turnback Creek, but couldn't cross it in buggy. We took the buggy over in a canoe, then came to Big Sac River and crossed it in a small boat. Came to Little Sac River and crossed the buggy in a boat. The mare swam across. Turnback River and both of the Sac Rivers were very high. One mill house was washed off on the Big Sac. Traveled 20 miles today and stopped at Mr. Campbell's.

May 29th, 4th day. Passed through Dade, Polk and Hickory Counties. We nooned in the edge of Hickory County. Hermitage is the County Seat of Hickory. Saw where a hurricane had passed along, tearing up houses, stables, trees, fences. Traveled 39 miles today and stopped at Mr. Cox's.

May 30th, 5th day. Traveled all day in Benton County, 35 miles. Started near the edge of Benton County. Crossed the Osage River at Warsaw, County Seat of Benton. Stopped at J. M. Blakey's hotel, The Rural Choice. Bill 75¢.

May 31st, 6th day. Started on the Jefferson City road. Nooned on the prairie. Passed through Versailles, the County Seat of Morgan County, which is 40 miles from Warsaw and 40 miles from Jefferson City. Passed through Morgan County and came into Moniteau County. California is the County Seat. Saw some good land in both counties. Traveled 30 miles and stopped at Mr. Park's. Paid bill, 50¢.

June 1st, 7th day. Saw some poor land today in Moniteau County. Passed through Russelville, a town of some 8 or 10 houses, 17 miles from Versailles and 14 miles from Jefferson City. Nooned under some white oak trees 14 miles from Jefferson City. Came into Cole County. Poor land, though there are some good farms now and then. Came to Jefferson City and stopped at Newman's City Hotel. Bill, \$1.25. A tolerably large town, though very scattering. Traveled 30 miles today.

June 2nd, 8th day. Very warm. Crossed the Missouri River. Very poor ferry boat. Came into Callaway County, which has some fine farms. Passed through Bloomfield, a small place, 12 miles from Jefferson City and 12 miles from Fulton. A very poor, dry, hilly country. Passed through Fulton, a very fine looking place, the County Seat of Callaway County. The State Asylum is a fine looking building, and there are other fine buildings. It is 24 miles from Jefferson City. We passed some poor land and very hilly in places. We saw some fine farms, however, along the road. At Fulton there is a fine bridge in which we stopped and I am now taking notes. We traveled 28 miles today, and stopped at McClure's. Bill 50¢.

June 3rd, 9th day. Passed through Callaway County and came into Montgomery County. Saw some fine farms and houses in this part of Callaway County. Came into Montgomery County about 1 o'clock, where we saw some very fine farming land. Passed through Middletown, a tolerably good place. Traveled 38 miles today and stopped at Mr. Dungan's. Bill 50¢.

June 4th, 10th day. Passed through Montgomery County and came into Pike County. Arrived home the 10th day, about 1 o'clock:

Jasper is the 1st county; Lawrence, 2nd; Dade, 3rd; Polk, 4th; Hickory, 5th; Benton, 6th; Morgan, 7th; Moniteau, 8th; Cole, 9th; Callaway, 10th; Montgomery, 11th; and Pike, 12th.

Money spent by Lisbon Basye on the trip to Jasper County and back to Pike County.

for shoeing horse, and a rivet	\$.30
for other things .....	.30
for shovel	1.00
for postage .....	.20
for nailing one shoe .....	.15
for shoeing mare	1.25
for corn, per bushel .....	.25
Sundry Expenses	4.00
for buggy mending	1.30
for ferriage, Turnback Creek .....	.60
Do Big Sac .....	.50
ferriage, Little Sac .....	.40
Do Osage .....	.40
grain .....	.45
grain .....	.40
Do .....	.85
Do .....	.55
hay, oats and bread	1.25
ferriage and corn	5.70
grain and groceries	6.50
grain and groceries	2.15
bacon and oats	5.00
grain and ferriage	5.55
corn and fodder	1.30
Sundries	2.35
corn and flour	1.75
corn and oats .....	.65
Sundry other things	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$50.10

Lisbon Basye wrote in one of his account books an account of the first appearance of the army worm in Pike County, Missouri:

In the year 1861, about the 22nd of May, the army worm commenced eating up our meadow grass, all except the clover, which was more than half [of the meadow]. And when they ate all the grass they commenced on the clover. They seemed to like blue grass better than any other. They are a striped worm, and when full grown about an inch and a half long. One see them of all sizes and lengths, smooth and clear of fuzz. They do most of of their moving of an evening. And while the sun shines you can see them thick about the fence and on the fence, under chunks and old rails or anything to shade them. They ate up most of the old meadows that were not pastured close during the winter. They ate some fields of corn, oats and wheat (mostly spring wheat). A good many farmers ditched against them by a deep furrow, and so they saved most of their corn. The worms commenced dying off from about the 15th to the 20th day after their appearance, and gradually disappeared.

In this same account book Lisbon Basye noted that on January 28, 1848, about seven o'clock in the evening, he observed the aurora borealis in the north. He says the lights were red and striped.

See the letters to Lisbon Basye from Seth Basye [F.21] and from Isaac Newton Basye [F.18].

Also see the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14. He is mentioned in the letters from Frances Womack F.13.

Records in the Adjutant General's office, Jefferson City, Missouri, show the following military record:

LISBON BASYE.—Union Army.—Civil War.—Enrolled August 11, 1862 at Bowling Green, Mo., in Company D, 49th Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Grade: Private.

Ordered into active service August 11, 1862 at Bowling Green, Mo., by Ord. No. 19, Gen Schofield.

Number of days in actual service: 15.

Remarks: 'Died.'

He was appointed administrator of the estate of David L. Tombs (F.17), deceased, by the Probate Court of Pike County, Missouri, June 25, 1862, and the notice was published in the Louisiana Journal in July and August, 1862. He died before the estate was fully administered, and his brother, William M. Basye, completed it.

He died from exposure as a Union Militiaman during the Civil War, while serving as a member of the Home Guards.

He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave.

His brother, William Basye, settled his estate in the Probate Court of Pike County, Missouri. The following affidavit shows who his heirs were:—

State of Missouri }
County of Pike } ss.

I, William M. Basye, Administrator of the Estate of Lisbon Basye, deceased, being duly sworn on oath state that to the best of my knowledge and belief Frances Wommack resident of the State of Texas, Joseph J. Basye and Seth Basye of Wisconsin, Isaac N. Basye of Illinois, James J. Basye of California, Edmund Basye, residence unknown, John C. Basye, Lucy Tombs and William M. Basye of Pike County, Mo., are the only heirs of Lisbon Basye, deceased. That said deceased died without a will. That I will make a perfect inventory of and faithfully administer all the estate of the deceased, and pay the debts as far as the assets will extend and the law direct and account for pay all assets which shall come to my possession or knowledge.

Wm. M. Basye.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1863.

David Caldwell,

C. P. C.

(Clerk Probate Court)

Filed 2/18/63, Vol. 5, page 179.

Letters issued to William M. Basye 2/18/63, Vol. 5, page 180.

F. 24. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BASYE (Son of John Walter Basye E.5).

b. Apr. 13, 1820. d. Nov. 21, 1890. m. Sarah Jane Gosline, Mar. 15, 1841.

b. June 3, 1825. d. Aug. 31, 1891.

Their children: G.102, G.103, G.104, G.105, G.106, G.107, G.108, G.109, G.110.

William Montgomery Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri, and came with his father to Bowling Green in 1820. He was a farmer and stock raiser. He and his brother, Lisbon, owned all their property and their business together. He was a member of the "Pike County (Mo.) Agricultural and Mechanical Society," which was the corporate name of the County Fair.

See the letters written to him by Taylor Basye, under E.56; Isaac N. Basye, G.58.

He and his wife were first cousins. After his marriage to Sarah Jane Gosline in 1841, he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in about 1867, and was a ruling elder in it at the time of his death in 1890. Almost all others of his family were Methodists. His wife was the first person in Bowling Green to unite with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church there. The visiting preachers of all denominations always stopped at their home. Their home was always a place of hospitality, and was enjoyed by many. Of his wife, Sarah, it was said by the minister at her funeral:—"No wife could be more faithful and true to her husband, no mother could be more devoted and loving to her children. She was eminently domestic and economical in the management of her household interests. She was charitable to the poor and sought out for relief the afflicted and needy in her community." He was appointed overseer of road district for several years.

The Bowling Green (Missouri) Times, in its issue July 18, 1946, says in an article entitled "Treasure-Trove in Antiquated Attics," referring to old papers and other things stored away in attics and other forgotten places, says:

"The 'morgue', files and papers stored away in a newspaper office are no exception, and, while we have not as yet discovered any forgotten securities, we did find a few days ago, when going through some papers that had been stored away for nearly a century, a document which we thought would be of interest to our readers.

We have reference to the 'Poll Book of Cuivre Township—August, 1850' containing the names of 354 voters. This interesting document is nearly 96 years old, and we, of course, know that the individuals who cast their ballot at that time have long since departed this life, but their descendants, many of whom will cast their votes in Cuivre Township in August, 1946, still live in this or nearby localities.

The entire document is written in longhand, legible and unusually well preserved. The heading reads as follows: 'A Poll Book of a General Election held at the Court House in and for Cuivre Township, Pike County, Missouri, on the first Monday and following day in August, 1850.'

Below we show the candidates and the officers sought by them."

(Then follows a list of the candidates, including the names of John B. Henderson and Gilchrist Porter, for Congress. Gilchrist Porter was elected, but John B. Henderson was elected subsequently to the United States Senate. See the letter from Senator Henderson under F.24). The article then continues:

"Lack of space forbids publication of the entire list of voters, but below we show a few names, selected at random from the document. Some will be remembered by our older readers and some illustrious names are still borne by residents of this and nearby localities."

In the list of voters which follows are included the names of Lisbon Basye (F.23) and William Basye (F.24).

William M. Basye and his brother, Lisbon Basye (F.23), in 1856, in Pike County, Missouri, had a producing orchard of more than 200 trees of these varieties: Yellow Belle Fleure, Wine sap, Wine apple, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Golden Russett, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newton Spitzenburg, Summer Pearmain, Red Baldwin, Princes Harvest, Michael Henry, Fall Bough, Jannet, Newton Pippin, Pryor Red, Rambo, Rhode Island Greening, Lady's Apple, Red Stripe, Early Bough (Harvest), Red June, and Yellow June.

"Laws of the State of Missouri, Passed at the Regular Session of the Twenty-third General Assembly," for 1864-1865, at pages 175-176 shows the following act of the Legislature:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

1. That an act entitled 'An Act to Establish the Pike Academy,' approved January 31, 1837, be and the same is hereby revived and declared in full force, except when in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

2. George W. Peay, William M. Basye, T. J. C. Fagg, Jesse G. Rodgers, John E. Penn, A. P. Rodgers, John H. Shepherd, Thomas H. Luck and Stephen J. Reynolds be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Trustees of the Pike Academy, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common seal, may contract and be contracted with, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in any court at law or equity"

Approved February 16, 1865.

William M. Basye and wife (with others) made a deed to Edwin Draper et al., recorded in Book J, at pages 218-219, Recorder's office, Lincoln County, Missouri. See under E.5 for memorandum.

Prior to and during the Civil War, William M. Basye and his brother, Lisbon Basye (F.23), were stock raisers and farmers at Bowling Green, Missouri. They sold horses and mules in St. Louis and elsewhere. They drove the stock to Louisiana, Missouri, and from there shipped by boat to St. Louis and other places.⁶⁵ St. Louis was in the hands of the Union troops, and it was necessary to get a permit to go through the Union lines with the stock for sale. Application for a letter of introduction for William Basye was made to their friends, John B. Henderson, a lawyer and strong Union man, who was soon to become a United States Senator from Missouri, who wrote the following letter to the Provost Marshal in charge at St. Louis:

"Louisiana, Mo., Sept 5 1861.

Dear Sir.

The Bearer Mr. William Basye a citizen of this County visits St. Louis for the purpose of selling some stock and desires me to speak in regard to his Status, lest he may meet with trouble in the City.

⁶⁵The compiler has the original letter and the "pass".

Mr. Basey is a lawful citizen, a good man, very decided in his Union sentiments.

Yours Respy,
J. B. Henderson."⁶⁶

Thereupon the following "pass" or permit was granted:

"Office of Provost Marshal,
St. Louis, Mo., Sep. 7th 1861.

Permission is granted to W. M. Basye to pass beyond the limits of the City and County of St. Louis, to go to Missouri.

J. McMinstry
Major U.S.A., Provost Marshal

Turn over

G. I. Decker."

On the back of the foregoing permit is the following:

"Description of Person.

Name W. M. Basye

Age 40

Height 5-10½

Color of Eyes Dark

Color of Hair Black

Peculiarities

It is understood that the within named and subscriber, accepts this Pass on his word of honor that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States; and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be Death.

W. M. Basye."

The foregoing was popularly called in that day the "Death Warrant." William M. Basye was accompanied on this trip by his son, Isaac Walter Basye (G.104).

The business affairs of William M. Basye and his brother Lisbon Basye (F.23) are closely woven together, especially from 1845, when their father died, until 1863, when Lisbon died. Their several account books and diaries, now in the possession of this compiler, record their farming operations and their business transactions with others. They raised horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and to a small extent sheep. They subscribed for several papers and kept informed of the new and advanced ideas in farming and stock raising. They very early experimented with the raising of sugar cane in Pike County, Missouri, as their diaries show. They got books and studied the subject of sugar cane. The compiler now has one of their very old books on sugar cane. They also experimented with fruit trees and bee culture. They had several wagons, and when not engaged in necessary farming operations, they did hauling of merchandise for others to and from Louisiana, Missouri, the river town. They had a contract to supply planks for building one of the earliest plank roads in Pike County, Missouri. The compiler has been over these old plank roads many times. They owned one of the early McCormick reaping machines. It had large wooden wheels, which the compiler has often seen around the old home place. The biographical sketch of Lisbon Basye (F.23) should be read in connection with this sketch.

After the death of Lisbon Basye (F.23), William M. Basye continued the farming business on his own account, and in addition gave special attention to the breeding of fine horses, cattle and hogs.

⁶⁶See under F.18, for sale of mules at Quincy, Illinois.

Some very old receipts in the compiler's possession show that William M. Basye and his brother Lisbon Basye (F.23) paid their subscriptions for the following newspapers :

American Union ;
Louisiana (Mo.) Record, 1852 (Vol. 3) ;
St. Louis Intelligencer, 1852-1858 ;
St. Louis Evening News & Intelligencer, 1859-1860 ;
St. Louis Evening News, 1860-1864 ;
Valley Farmer, 1852-1865 ;
Louisiana (Mo.) Journal, 1859-1861 ;
Christian Advocate (Methodist paper), 1854-1859.

Records in the Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri, show the following military record :

"WM. M. BASYE.—Union Army.—Civil War.—Enrolled August 11, 1862 at Bowling Green, Mo. in Company D, 49th Reg't Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Grade: Private.

Ordered into active service August 11, 1862 at Bowling Green, Mo., by Ord. No. 19, Gen. Schofield.

Relieved from duty Feb. 25, 1863 by Gen. Bartholow.

Number of days in actual service : 34."

He was elected Mayor of Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1882, and for two terms (1888-1892) was an Alderman.⁶⁷

The Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Containing Full and Complete Descriptions of the Cities, Towns and Villages, With the Names and Addresses of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men., etc., at page 28, shows:

"Bowling Green, the County seat of Pike County, in the township of Cuivre, 90 miles from St. Louis and 100 miles from Jefferson City, was first settled in 1819 by John W. Basye [E.5] and post office established in 1823."

Also shows that William Basye (F.24) then was one of the five town trustees. *The History of Pike County, Missouri*, on pages 335-337, states that William M. Basye was one of one hundred and fifty stockholders⁶⁸ in the Pike County, Missouri, Agricultural Society or Fair, which was organized in 1866 and chartered in 1867, and that he was a member of the Board of Directors. The fairs were then held at Ashley, Missouri. And on page 774, is shown: "In February of 1870 in a meeting conducted by Revs. James W. Campbell and E. D. Pearson, the Congregation was greatly revived and new members added to the [Presbyterian] Church, and Wm. M. Basye, Valentine Hendrick, and P. Parker elected and ordained ruling elders. At this re-organization the communicants numbered forty-two."

And on page 780, is shown :

"William Montgomery Basye, capitalist, was born in the city of Louisiana, this county, April 13, 1820. He was the youngest of ten⁶⁹ children. His father was John Walter Basye, a native of Maryland, and went to Kentucky when about sixteen years of age. He was married to Miss Agnes Belew, December 25, 1794. She died in 1814. He married for his second wife, Miss Anna Templeton, who was born in South Carolina. She died in 1841.

⁶⁷The compiler has the original certificates of election.

⁶⁸The compiler has the original certificate of membership. The correct name is "The Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Pike County at Ashley". The fair was first held at Bowling Green.

⁶⁹Should be twelve.

Mr. Basye, father of W. M., came to Missouri⁷⁰ prior to 1820, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He was a well-to-do farmer. He died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1845. He had never taken a dose of medicine during his life, until his last sickness. William M., who is our subject, was reared on his father's farm, receiving but a limited education. He commenced farming and dealing in stock when quite young, and has been one of the active and successful farmers of his neighborhood. He now owns the old homestead, comprising three hundred and eighty-five acres, and still has that part of the old house built by his father in a good state of preservation. Mr. B. was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah J. Gosline, daughter of John Gosline, Esq. They have raised a family of nine children, five of whom are still living. They are Isaac W., Ann E., W. M., George W., Mary J., Laura B., and infant unnamed,⁷¹ and John W., who was accidentally shot. Mr. Basye is the present mayor of the city of Bowling Green, elected April, 1882, on the temperance ticket. He has always lived a quiet life, and is a leading member of the M. E. Church, South.⁷²

He was appointed on February 18, 1863, as administrator of the estate of Lisbon Basye (F.23), who died February 1, 1863, intestate, and whose estate was settled in the Probate Court of Pike County, Missouri. *The Bowling Green Times*, November 27, 1890, publishing the minister's funeral sermon of William Montgomery Basye, said:

"William Montgomery Basye [was] the youngest child of twelve children of John Walter Basye and Ann Templeton Basye. . . . His father died in 1845, when William Montgomery was 25 years of age. His mother died in 1841. . . . He was born in Louisiana, Mo., on the 15th⁷³ day of April, 1820. . . . When he was just one month old his parents moved with him to Bowling Green, and from that time to the present he has lived and labored in your midst and in your community. His father laid out the old town of Bowling Green, in 1828. Brother William M. Basye was married March 15, 1841, to Miss Sarah Jane Gosline. Had he lived till the 15th of March next he would have been married just fifty years. They had already begun to make arrangements for the Golden Wedding. . . . They had nine children of which five are living. . . . The deceased has been in your midst a successful farmer and stock raiser. . . . His moral character was one without reproach. . . . Probably in all his life he never uttered an oath. . . . Twelve or fifteen years ago he was elected as Ruling Elder in this [Presbyterian] congregation. . . . He was elected Mayor on the temperance issue in 1882, and from that time has been a member of the city council."

And the same paper in its issue of November 27, 1890, published a copy of the Resolution adopted by the city Council of Bowling Green, Missouri, as follows:

"Resolutions of Respect. At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Bowling Green, Mo., held on Friday the 21st, day of November, 1890, for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Alderman Wm. M. Basye, late of the 2nd Ward of said city, the following, among other proceedings were had, to-wit:

"Be it resolved by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of said city as follows: That it is with feelings of profound regret that we are called upon

⁷⁰Should be come to Pike County, Missouri, in 1818.

⁷¹Should be two infants unnamed.

⁷²Should be Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

⁷³Should be 13th.

to mourn the sudden and unexpected death of Wm. M. Basye, late Alderman of the Second Ward, and while we bow to the decree of Almighty God, which has called our beloved friend and brother hence. That in the death of brother Basye the Board of Alderman has lost one of its most useful and influential members and the County of Pike, a pioneer, this community one of its oldest, purest and most useful citizens and his family a devoted husband and loving father and friend.

“Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and children our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their great affliction and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the city. That a copy of these resolutions also be furnished the family of deceased, and that each of the city papers be requested to publish a copy of same.

John Creighton, John C. Mix, H. G. Mackey, B. A. Wilkes, W. B. McPike, Jas. D. Kincaid, Mayor.	}	Aldermen.
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Attest :—W. H. Sanderson, Clerk.”

William M. Basye’s Will, Vol. 11, pages 307-308, Probate Court.

“I, William M. Basye, of Bowling Green, Pike County, Mo., being of sound mind and desiring to provide for my family after my death do make, declare and publish this my last will and testament.

“1st. I desire that all my debts shall be fully and promptly paid.

“2nd. I have given to my son, I. Walter Basye, and my daughter, Ann E. Davis, all that I think they should have of my estate and make no further provision for them.

“3rd. I will and bequeath unto my son, George W. Basye and to the heirs of his body the seven acres more or less being S.W. pt. of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW qr. Sec. 25, Tp. 53, R. 3 W. being land on which he now lives. Also 32 acres more or less East part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NEqr. Sec. 36. Also 30 acres North part W $\frac{1}{2}$ SWqr. Sec. 36. Also 20 acres E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NEqr. Sec. 23, all in Tp. 53, R. 3 W.

“4th. I will to my beloved wife, Sarah J. Basye, for and during her life my home situate on Blocks 38 and 53 in Bowling Green, Mo., and also about 24 acres East part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW qr. Also 40 acres SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW qr. and East pt. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW qr. being about 15 acres all in Sec. 25, T. 53, R. 3 W. Also 80 acres E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW qr. Sec. 36, T. 53, R. 3 W. At the death of my beloved wife, I will, devise and bequeath all of my said real estate upon which I have given said life estate unto my daughters, Mary J. Basye and Laura B. Basye and to the heirs of their bodies.

“5th. I will and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Sarah J., all the residue of my estate real and personal to use and dispose of as she may think proper.

“6th. I appoint my beloved wife, Sarah J. Basye, Executrix of this my last will and request that no bond or security be required of her as such Executrix.

Wm. M. Basye (Seal)

Signed and declared to be his last will by the testator in our presence and we sign the same as witnesses thereto as his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other.

D. L. Caldwell
O. A. Myers.”

"State of Missouri, County of Pike ss. In Vacation. Be it remembered that on this the 3rd day of December, A.D., 1890, before me J. W. Edwards, Clerk of the Probate Court held in and for the County and State aforesaid personally appeared David L. Caldwell and O. A. Myers who are the subscribing witnesses to the annexed will of Wm. M. Basye deceased and being by me first duly sworn depose and say that the said William M. Basye the testator subscribed the same in their presence and published and declared said will or instrument of writing to be his last will and testament and that at the time of signing the same he the said testator was of sound mind and more than twenty-one years of age and that said deponents attested said will as witnesses thereto by subscribing their names to the same in the presence of the testator and of each other and at the request of said testator.

D. L. Caldwell
O. A. Myers.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and the same is by me deemed sufficient proof to establish the annexed instrument of writing to be the last will and testament of William M. Basye, deceased.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Probate Court at Office in Bowling Green the day above written.
J. W. Edwards, Clerk."

Filed 12/3/1890. William M. Basye and his wife, Sarah J. Basye are buried in the cemetery at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over their graves.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Republic, Nov, 22, 1890, said:

"William Basy, well known in this county [Pike] and State, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in this city [Bowling Green] last night. He was the oldest resident here. He amassed quite a fortune as a farmer, and has since his retirement filled positions of honor in this city. He was elected Mayor in 1882. To his large family he leaves quite an estate, including much valuable real estate in and adjoining this city." William Basye is mentioned in a letter from Seth Basye [F.21]. And see the letter to him from Isaac Newton Basye [F.18]. And see the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, [F.14].

He is mentioned in the letters from Frances Womack, F.13, and from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

F. 25. NELLIE HODGE (Daughter of Margaret Basye Hodge E.7).

b. ————. d. June 5, 1821.

Her first name is sometimes spelled Nelly. Nellie Hodge was born at Louisville, Kentucky. She died of consumption when about 16 or 18 years of age. After the death of her mother, Margaret, (E.7), her uncle Elizamond (E.9) took her to raise. See under E.9 the suit brought by Elizamond Basye (E.9) against John G. Schwing, et al., concerning her estate. There her lineage is given.

F. 26. LEAH THARP BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Jan. 14, 1808. d. July 13, 1879. m. John G. Smith, June 20, 1826.

Their children: G.111, G.112, G.113, G.114, G.115, G.116, G.117, G.118, G.119, G.120.

Leah Tharp Basye was born of the first marriage. The name Thorp is also spelled Tharp on public records. She and her husband were married at Indianapolis, Indiana, by Rev. Henry Brenton, Methodist Minister. They moved to Covington, Indiana, then to a farm about ten miles north of Lafayette, Indiana. There she died and is buried. When she was about six years of age, in 1814, her parents took her on a visit to her grandfather and grandmother Basye (D.1) at Louisville, Kentucky. See the letters under D.1. And see letter under G.113

for her name and dates of birth and death. Leah Smith, formerly Basye, is named in the suit brought by John T. Basye and others in the Common Pleas Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, to recover moneys as heirs of John Tharp, their mother's father. See under E.9. In the office of the Clerk of Marion County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 1," page 40, shows:—"Be it known that on the 20th day of June in the year 1826, a marriage license issued to John G. Smith & Leah Basye, both of Marion County, and both of lawful age. By virtue of a license from Clerk of said County, I did join in marriage John G. Smith and Leah Basye according to law, June 20th, 1826. Henry Brenton, Minister of the Gospel."

F. 27. JOHN THARP BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. July 29, 1809. d. Nov. 1, 1898. m. Delana Brown, Feb. 24, 1829.

b. Nov. 29, 1807. d. May 24, 1887.

Their children: G.121, G.122, G.123, G.124, G.125, G.126, G.127, G.128, G.129.

John Tharp Basye was born of the first marriage, at Terre Haute, Indiana. He married near Lafayette, Indiana. *History of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana*, at page 64, shows that John T. Basye entered 80 acres of land in Marion County, Indiana (in Section 9, Township 16, North, Range 3, East). *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. XXXII (1936) page 441, shows the marriage of John T. Basye (who was of "lawful age," and by consent of Lismund Basye, his father) to Delana Brown, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, Feb. 24, 1829, married by Wm. Bush, Justice of the Peace. This item refers to Book 1 of marriage records of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, page 39. The 1830 Census for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, shows that John Basye was listed as the head of a family in that county. He was between 20 and 30 years of age, as was also his wife. They had one son under five years of age. He moved to California about 1840 or 1850 and then to Boise City, Idaho, in about 1852. He died at Boise City. His name and date of his birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113. John T. Basye is named in the suit brought by John T. Basye and others in the Common Pleas Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, to recover moneys as heirs of John Tharp, their mother's father. See under E.9.

In the office of the Clerk of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 1," page 39, shows the following record: "Be it known that on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, a marriage license issued to John T. Basye and Delana Brown, both of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and both of lawful age by the consent of Lismund Basye, his father.

A certificate of whose marriage is returned and filed in the Clerk's office in these words to-wit: I hereby certify that John T. Basye and Delana Brown, both of the County of Tippecanoe, Indiana, was legally joined in marriage on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, by me,

William Bush, J. Peace."

In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book C," pages 472-473, is shown a deed from David Brown and wife to John T. Basye, dated December 31, 1831, conveying 80 acres. \$150.00. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book C," pages 474-475, is shown a deed from John T. Basye and Delana Basye, his wife, to Elias Brown, dated December 31, 1831, conveying another 80-acre tract. \$100.00. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book E," pages 127-128, is shown a deed from John T. Basye and Delana Basye, his

wife, to Jourdan Knight, dated October 12, 1833, conveying three tracts of land, total of 165 acres. \$600.00.

F. 28. SAMUEL NIXON BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Apr. 14, 1811. d. June 5, 1890. m. Jane Barkley, July 5, 1835.
b. 1817. d. 1881.

Their children: G.130, G.131, G.132, G.133, G.134, G.135.

Samuel Nixon Basye was born of the first marriage at Louisville, Kentucky. The year of his birth is given variously as 1811 and 1812. When about three years of age he came with his parents to Evansville, Indiana. He was married in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. His wife was born in Indiana. Her name sometimes spelled *Barclay*.

A Standard History of White County, Indiana, at page 46, shows: "Chapter 80, Acts of Indiana Legislature, 1831, approved February 10, 1831, page 129, Section 6, enacts as follows: 'That Samuel Basye of Tippecanoe County, be appointed a commissioner to locate a road from Lafayette in Tippecanoe County to the mouth of Trail Creek on Lake Michigan.'" He moved to Racine, Wisconsin, about 1836, and died there. His name and date of his birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith (G.113) and in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9). Samuel N. Basye is named in the suit brought by John T. Basey and others in the Common Pleas Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, to recover moneys as heirs of John Tharp, their mother's father. See under E.9. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Samuel N. Basye was a private in Capt. Roberts Co. of Riflemen, Indiana Militia, in the Black Hawk War. He enrolled at Lafayette, Indiana, May 26, 1832, to June 2, 1832, and was honorably discharged in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He made application for a pension March 22, 1855.

The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin, at page 566, shows:

"Samuel Nixon Basye, retired farmer, was born in Louisville, Ky., April 14, 1812. When about three years of age his parents moved to Indiana, and his father, in 1821, built the first house in Indianapolis after the town was platted; later in October, 1828, the family removed to La Fayette, and on the 6th of April, 1835, Samuel N. came to Racine County, and located on the Northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 3, Range 23 East; he pre-empted, in 1838. Mr. Basye declined offers of political preferment, though he at one time acted as town treasurer; he was the man who notified the Western Emigration Company of the desirability of Pike River, now Kenosha, as a site for a town. He was married July 5, 1835, to Jane Barkley, who was born in Harrison County, near Cincinnati; she died May 23, 1871; they had eight children, five of whom are living—Marian (G.134) (now Mrs. Jesse L. Berch, of Centerville, Ia.), Henry C. (G.130), Josephine Ellen (G.133), Edward E. (G.131), and Charley V. (G.132)."

And on page 323, it appears that Samuel N. Basye was a member of the Old Settlers' Society of Racine County, Wis., and that he came in 1835. He signed the membership roll in 1870, the first meeting.

In the office of the Clerk of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 2," page 127, shows the following:—"Be it known that on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, a marriage license issued to Samuel N. Basye and Rue Jane Barkly, both of Tippecanoe County, in the State of Indiana, and both of lawful ages a certificate of which marriage is returned and filed, to-wit: This is to certify that Samuel N. Basye and Rue Jane Barkly

did appear before me on the fifth day of July, 1835, and was joined in holy matrimony by me. Isaac White, P. of the Gospel." In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book E," pages 126-127, shows a deed from Samuel N. Basye to Jourdan Knight, dated October 12, 1833, conveying 35 acres. \$200.00. (The name is spelled Basye and Basey in the body of the deed; the signature and the acknowledgment show Basye). In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Deed Book I," pages 513-514, shows a deed from John G. Smith and Leah T. Smith, [F.26], and Samuel L. Basa and Rue Jane Basa, his wife, to John Graves, dated January 10, 1837, conveying 40 acres. \$400.00. (The signature is Samuel N. Basye and Rue Jane Basye, but she signs by mark).

F. 29. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Oct. 14, 1813 (1812?). d. 1896. m. Rebecca Putnam.

Their children: G.136, G.137, G.138, G.139, G.140, G.141, G.142, G.143, G.144.

Edmond Basye was born of the first marriage at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He lived for a time on a farm near Kasota, Minnesota. He lost a leg by a log rolling on him. He married near Racine, Wisconsin. He went to Le Sueur County, Minnesota, about 1850, and died there in 1899. His name and date of his birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith G.113, and named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9). Edmond Basye is named in the suit brought by John T. Basey and others in the Common Pleas Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, to recover moneys as heirs of John Tharp, their mother's father. See under E.9.

See under G.136 for reference to his marriage.

F. 30. WESLEY FLETCHER BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Oct. —, 1815. d. 1815.

Wesley Fletcher Basye was born of the first marriage. His name is given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113.

F. 31. LISMUND BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Oct. —, 1817. d. 1824.

Lismund Basye was born of the first marriage. His name is given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113.

F. 32. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Apr. 15, 1821. d. Feb. 26, 1892. m. Harrison Berch, Apr. 6, 1839.

b. Apr. 1, 1815.

Their children: G.145, G.146.

Elizabeth Basye was born of the first marriage. She was married near Harrisonville, Indiana, at the home of her sister, Leah Thorp Basye Smith. They lived in Lafayette, and later in Brookston, White County, Indiana, where she died. Her name and date of her birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith (G.113), and in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9). Elizabeth Birch, formerly Basye, is named in the suit brought by John T. Basey and others in the Common Pleas Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, to recover moneys as heirs of John Tharp, their mother's father. See under E.9. In the office of the Clerk of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 2½," page 107 shows the following:—"Be it known that on this fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, a marriage license issued to Harrison Burch and Elizabeth Basye, both of the County of Tippecanoe in the State of Indiana, and both of lawful age, by the

consent of Lismond Basye, her father, verbally given, a certificate of which marriage was returned and filed on the 6th day of January, A.D. 1846, as follows: I, Robert G. H. Hanna, a Minister of the Gospel, do hereby certify that I did on the sixth day of April, A.D. 1839, join together as husband and wife, Harrison Burch and Elizabeth *Basaye* according to the laws of the State of Indiana. Given under my hand this 6th day of January, A.D. 1846.

R. G. H. Hanna."

This certificate, though filed had not been recorded till 1946.

F. 33. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. June 6, 1830. d. ————. m. 1. ———— Eggleston.
m. 2. ———— Brock.
m. 3. ———— Brown, 1890.

Mary Ann Basye was born of the third marriage. She lived in California. Her name and date of birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113.

F. 34. DANIEL YANDERS BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Nov. 7, 1831. d. Aug. 6, 1832.

Daniel Yanders Basye was born of the third marriage. His name and date of birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113.

F. 35. SARAH ANN BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. Oct. 14, 1833. d. Apr. —, 1888. m. Charles Leland, Dec. 3, 1852.

Their children: G.147.

Sarah Ann Basye was born of the third marriage. She lived in San Francisco, California. Her husband predeceased her. Her name and date of birth are given in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113. The *Oregon Statesman*, December 11, 1852, reports the marriage in Portland, Oregon, on December 3, 1852, of Charles Leland and Sarah *Basey*, "formerly of Illinois."

F. 36. WESLEY HINKLE BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.9).

b. 1836. d. 1837.

Wesley Hinkle Basye was born of the third marriage.

F. 37. ELIAS BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Sept. 21, 1830. d. Aug. 9, 1895. m. Elizabeth C. Kaplinger, Sept. 1853.

b. Feb. 4, 1836. d. Mar. 7, 1919.

Their children: G.148, G.149, G.150, G.151, G.152, G.153, G.154, G.155, G.156.

Elias Basye was born of the first marriage. He died at or near Louisville, Kentucky. His widow was living at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907. *Bulletin of the State Board of Health of Kentucky*, Series 2, Vol. I, page 371, shows that "Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Basye" died March 7, 1919, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He is named in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book J" at page 383 shows a deed dated March 24, 1858 from Elias Basye and Elizabeth C. Basye, his wife, to John W. Martin. In the same office, "Deed Book J" at page 427 shows a deed dated March 24, 1858, from Elias Basye and Elizabeth C. Basye, his wife, to John Q. A. Storts. In the same office, "Deed Book 36" at page 49 shows a deed dated Oct. 17, 1907, from the Sheriff for taxes for 1900 on land belonging to the heirs of Elias Basye.

Sale was made to Enos Basye (G.153). In the same office, "Deed Book 40" at page 490 shows a deed dated Oct. 31, 1914, from Mrs. Elizabeth Caplinger Bayse and Newton Caplinger, the grantors and grantee being the only heirs at law of William Caplinger, deceased, who died intestate, who was the owner in fee simple by adverse possession for fifteen years, to W. C. Caplinger who owns the other one-third interest.

In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Marriage Record, 1824-1853," page 154, shows that Elias Basye and Miss Elizabeth C. Caplinger, were married September 22, 1853, by Edwin G. Berry.

And in "Marriage Bonds Record, 1853-1863," at page 18, shows the marriage bond signed by Elias Basye and C. A. Caplinger. She was the daughter of Wm. H. Caplinger who gave his consent to the marriage. She must then have been under 18 years of age.

F. 38. ELIJAH BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Oct. 10, 1841. d. ———, 1924. m. Marietta Kephart, May 15, 1872.
b. 1852. d. April 29, 1917.

Their children: G.157, G.158, G.159, G.160.

Elijah Basye was born in Henry County, Kentucky, of the second marriage. He was married in Henry County, Kentucky. He served four years as a confederate soldier. *History of the Orphan Brigade*, at page 745, shows "Elijah Basye, Shelby County, was transferred from Co. K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Stone River. Was transferred, July 9, 1863, to Co. E, First Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served till the close of the war." This book shows at page 805 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Regiment, in Kentucky, which was organized in 1861, and that he was Second Sergeant. Also at page 1034, this book says: "Basye, Elijah, Shelby County, was transferred from Co. A, Sixth Kentucky Infantry, July 9, 1863; never missed a fight or skirmish; was shot in right arm at Shiloh, while a member of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry." And at page 1056, in speaking of the Confederate soldiers who returned home after the war, says: "Many who have not sought political preferment have been influential in politics and men of mark in private affairs," naming, among others, Elijah Basye. After the Civil War he was a member of the firm of Cabell, Basye & Co., Wholesale Grocers, at Louisville, Kentucky. He is named in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153.

In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Order Book No. 3," page 168, Theophilus D. Basye was appointed guardian of Coleman B. Basye under 14, and Elijah B. Basye, orphans of Elijah Basye, Sept. 20, 1852. In "Will Book 27," page 77, in the County Clerk's office of Shelby County, Kentucky, is shown settlement of T. D. Basye (F.39), guardian for Elijah Basye, heir of Elijah Basye (E.10), at September term, 1859, showing balance in guardians hands of \$2881.18. This report approved at the December term, 1869. In "Will Book 30, pages 513-514, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, T. D. Basye (F.39) guardian for Elijah Basye, heir of Elijah Basye (E.10), dec'd., makes report Dec. 20, 1865, when said ward is then of age, and shows amount paid to said ward \$3500.45, and his receipt taken. This report was approved at the February term 1866. Theophilus D. Basye and wife gave a mortgage to Elijah Basye. See under F.39. The tombstone in the cemetery at Louisville, Kentucky shows Elijah Basye was born in 1841 and died in 1924. Also that Marietta Kephart Basye, his wife, was born in 1852 and died in 1917.

Bulletin of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, Series 2, Vol. I, page 371, shows that Marietta Kephart Basye died April 29, 1917. The date of this Elijah

Basye's birth is shown in his father's family Bible. See under E.10. He was a member of the Baptist church. In the County Clerk's office, Henry County, Kentucky, the "Record of Marriage Bonds in Henry County, Kentucky, for the period of years 1851 to 1900," at page 6, shows that Elijah Basye and Marietta Kephart were married May 15, 1872. This was his first marriage. He was 22, and living in Henry County, and was born here. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in New York. Marietta Kephart was 16, and lived here. The marriage bond was signed by Elijah Basye and Ira Miller. They were married by Amos D. Thurston.

Elijah Basye, (F.38) in his letter dated January 27, 1903, to I. Walter Basye (G.104) in answer to a letter, said :

In the first place I assume that we are related by blood as our names indicate, yes, to my mind prove as much. My father died when I was a small boy—in 1852—aged 63 years. I do not remember my mother, she dying when I was too small to know her. Her maiden name was Brown, of Nelson County, Ky. My father was named Elijah Basye (E.10), born in Spencer County, Ky., near Taylorsville, in 1789. My father had several brothers—Elias (E.11), a twin brother; Jesse (E.12); John (E.16); and Taylor (E.14). But I never saw any of them but Elias. When a young man my father went to Shelby County, Ky., and was a prosperous farmer when he died in August, 1852. He owned several hundred acres of good land and had a goodly number of negroes. I have one [half] brother in this city, John W. Basye (F.42), and one brother now living at Neosho, Missouri, whose name is Coleman Basye (F.45). I had a half brother, James Davis Basye (F.47), who died near Independence, Mo., several years ago, and his mother was a Miss Davis of Shelby County, Ky., she being my father's first wife. My half-brother here, John W. Basye, was her child also. I have often heard that the Basyes also lived in Bourbon, Mercer, and Hancock counties, this state, many years ago, but none of them live here at this time. Some went to Mo., others to Texas and Arkansas. My half-brother John, who is 70 years old—I am now 61—tells me that father always told him the we were French in blood. We are proud of our name. We have never heard of one by that name but was honorable, industrious, energetic, and had friends. We are all Democrats and nearly all Baptists in religion. I served four years in the Southern army. If I can be of any sort of service to you in the future in the premises, command me. I have three boys, all now grown, named as follows: Thomas Percy Basye (G.157), Lucien Cary Basye (G.158), Frances Vene Basye (G.159). I will add that my wife is living, is 50 years old, young in looks and handsome as any girl.

And in his letter of May 9, 1903, to I. Walter Basye (G.104), in answer to another letter, said :

My father was named Elijah Basye, and his twin brother Elias Basye, but I have never known the name of my grandfather nor his father, because of the death of my father and his blood kin while I was an infant. The reason that the name Basye does not appear in our histories is that they were as a rule farmers or general business men. The letter you have from Mrs. Basye, Shelbyville, is from the widow of my half-brother Theophilus D. Basye (F.39). She is a most excellent woman. Our people came from France, and this name is there at this time, and they spell it Basye. They live today in Alsace and Lorraine, that part of France that was ceded in 1870 to Germany. And this was told me by a friend of mine here, a Frenchman, who made a visit to his kin people in France, and saw and talked to people

there who spell their name precisely as we do. I know this is true. I believe you will find many of my kin in all the wars from 1776 to 1861.

F. 39. THEOPHILUS D. BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Dec. 5, 1825. d. Apr. 24, 1897. m. 1. Mary Outten, Jan. 11, 1855.
m. 2. Sarah R. Outten.
d. Dec. 24, 1912.

Their children: G.161, G.162, G.163, G.164, G.165.

Theophilus Basye was born of the first marriage. He died and is buried at Bagdad, Shelby County, Kentucky. He studied medicine, but did not practice. He became a farmer. Theophilus D. Basye was guardian for his minor brothers Coleman Basye (F.45) and Elijah Basye (F.38). *Bulletin of the State Board of Health of Kentucky*, Vol. I, at p. 363, shows that Sarah R. Basye died December 24, 1912. The date of his birth is shown in his father's family Bible. See under E.10. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye, F.38. And in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153. His name, date of birth and death are given in the letter of his daughter Lena Basye Lawrence, G.163. *Kentucky Marriages, 1849-1865*, page 163, states that T. D. Bayse, of Simpsonville, and Miss Mary Outten, of Fayette County, were married Jan'y 11, 1855. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book K" at page 72 shows a deed dated May —, 1854, from W. W. Marlau et al., to Theophilus D. Basye, of Shelby County, Kentucky, as trustee for the heirs of Elijah Basye, deceased (E.10) to carry out the express terms of the contract entered into with Pamela Basye, widow of Elijah Basye, deceased. [See Deed Book J, page 170]. She is to have the use of the land described and agreed upon, containing 89 acres, 3 roods, and 23 perches, the cost of which was \$1348.46. At the death of said Pamela the land is to be sold and the proceeds divided among the respective heirs.

History of Fayette County, Kentucky, at page 851, shows: "Mary, [daughter of William and Mary Craven Outten] married Dr. T. D. Basye, of Shelby County, but she died; whereupon her sister, Sarah, was married to her husband Dr. Basye." And on page 845, mention is made of the "T. D. Basye" farm of 180 acres. *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 38, at page 163, shows: that T. D. Bayse of Simpsonville, was married to Miss Mary Outten of Fayette County, January 11, 1855. This report was taken from the paper "The Lexington Observer and Reporter," of January 13, 1855. "Marriage License Record Book 2" at page 314, in the County Clerk's office of Fayette County, Kentucky, shows that T. D. Basye and Mary Outten were married January 11, 1854 (should be 1855) by Wm. M. Pratt, Minister of the Gospel. The marriage bond was issued January 11, 1855. Mary's father gave consent in person. T. D. Basye was 21 years of age. The return was made by the minister January 15, 1855. The name is spelled by him *Bayse* and *Outen*. Note that the minister gave the wrong date of the marriage. The marriages before and following this one on the record show 1855, which is correct. "Deed Book O.2," at page 25, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows a deed dated April 12, 1849, from Abraham S. Alexander to Theophilus D. Basye, \$1227, amount of land not stated. "Deed Book S.2," at page 66, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows a deed dated April 25, 1853, from Smith Thomas and Jamima Thomas, his wife, to Theophilus D. Basye, \$4100, for 58 acres and 35 acres. "Book 44 of Deeds," at page 531, in the County Clerk's Office of Fayette County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 5, 1867, from Matthias Outten, conveying all his interest in 180 acres to Sarah Basye and her bodily heirs. Grantor is her father. Matthias Outten owns 100 acres and T. D. Basye owns the other 80. "Book 4 of

Mortgages," at page 140, in the County Clerk's Office of Fayette County, Kentucky, shows that T. D. Basye and wife, Sarah R. Basye, executed mortgage to Elijah Basye (F.38) dated September 26, 1877. "Book 65 of Deeds," at page 134, in the County Clerk's Office of Fayette County, Kentucky, shows T. D. Basye and wife, Sarah R. Basye, sell said land to Fannie A. Karsner, dated April 26, 1881. "Book 109 of Deeds," at pages 519-520, in the County Clerk's Office of Fayette County, Kentucky, shows deed dated December 21, 1896, where J. R. Morton as Master Commissioner conveys by order of Court, to James Kearney, 99-9/10 acres. Refers to a suit brought by S. R. Basye in her own right and as trustee for Maggie Smith, (G.162) Mary E. Bowling, (G.161) Cecilia Pearl Basye (G.164) and Lena Basye, (G.163) and T. D. Basye, against Mary E. Bowling and M. F. Bowling, her husband, Maggie Smith and Reuben Smith, her husband, Cecilia Pearl Basye and Lena Basye, in the Circuit Court. Orders were entered March 9 and November 9, 1895, and January 13, 1896. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, is shown a deed to Theophilus D. Basye, dated Sept. 21, 1857, recorded in "Deed Book J" at page 352. (See under E.10). In the County Clerk's office, Shelby County, Kentucky, the original papers filed in Bundle No. 11, No. 163, show that T. D. Basye was appointed guardian for Coleman B. Basye (F.45) and Elijah Basye (F.38), infant heirs of Elijah Basye (E.10). In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, in "Order Book No. 3," page 168, is shown the appointment of Theophilus D. Basye as Administrator of the estate of Elijah Basye (E.10), deceased, Sept. 20, 1852, and appraisers were appointed. In Will Book 50, pages 382-383, in the County Clerk's office of Shelby County, Kentucky, is shown the following will:

"I, S. R. Basye, of Shelby County, Kentucky, do make and declare the following as my last will. Item 1. I direct that all of my just debts and funeral expenses be paid. Item 2. I direct that one dollar be paid to my daughter, Mary E. Bowling (G.192), in full of all her interest in my estate, and that she has no further interest therein, for the reason that she has already received from my estate as much, or more, than will be in the final division for each of my other three daughters, and for the reason that she has released all of her interest in my estate, when the conveyance was made to her of the sixty five acres, more or less, now occupied by her and her family; but not of any want of affection for her. Item 3. I direct that in the division of my estate provided in the next item hereof that my daughter Maggie Smith (G.162) be charged with one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars, for advancement received by her. Item 4. After charging my daughter, Maggie Smith with said one hundred and fifty dollars, named in the above item, I direct that all of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, wherever situated be equally divided between my three daughters, viz.; Mrs. Maggie Smith, (G.162) Miss Lena Basye (G.163), and Miss Pearle Basye (G.164), share and share alike. Item 5. Before the division is made of my estate as set out in item 4 I direct my executor to pay to Mary Stone (colored), a good and faithful servant, the sum of twenty five (\$25) dollars, the same to be paid as soon as practicable after my death. Item 6. I request the judge of the Shelby County court or the judge of the county court of the county in which I may reside at the time of my death to appoint some prudent, careful and reliable person as executor of this my last will, to carry out the terms and provisions thereof. In testimony whereof I have set my hand this December 21, 1898.

S. R. Basye

"Subscribed and acknowledged by Mrs. S. R. Basye as her last will in our presence and at her request witnessed and subscribed by us in her presence and in the presence of each other this December 21, 1898.

Saml S. Johnston, H. J. Willis

"I, S. R. Basye of Shelby County, Kentucky, do make the following codicil to my will which was dated December 21, 1898.

"I revoke item six (6) thereof and I hereby appoint my daughter, Lena Basye, executrix of my last will, if she be single, but if she be married or dead, then I request the Shelby County Court to appoint as executor or executrix of my last will such person as my three daughters or survivors thereof may agree upon. I empower my executrix herein named or such executor or executrix as the court may appoint, to sell and make conveyance of any real or personal estate of which I may die seized or possess. If my daughter Lena Basye should become my executrix under this will I desire that she be permitted to qualify without giving any security as such. But if the court should appoint an executrix or executor, I desire such executrix or executor to execute bond as is by law provided. Witness my hand this September 25, 1905.

S. R. Basye

"Subscribed and acknowledged by Mrs. S. R. Basye as her last will in our presence, and at her request, witnessed and subscribed by us in her presence and in the presence of each other. This 25th, 1905.

L. C. Willis, Luther J. Willis

Order Shelby County Court, January term, 13th day of January, 1913.

"An instrument of writing with codicil attached purporting to be the last will and testament of S. R. Basye, decd, was this day produced in open court and the signature to the will was proven by the oath of Samuel S. Johnston, one of the subscribing witnesses thereto and the signature to the codicil was proven by the oath of L. C. Willis, the other subscribing witness thereto. Whereupon said instrument is duly admitted to record as and for the last will and testament of Mrs. S. R. Basye, decd.

Ralph Gilbert, J S CCC

Att. Luther Black, Clerk, by Howard Black, D. C." "Will Book 50," page 419, in the County Clerk's office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows an appraisement of the estate of Mrs. S. R. Basye, decd., dated January 15, 1913. Amount of personal property is \$6506.09 and recites "This appraisement is accepted as my inventory. *Laura* [Lena] Basye, G.163 Extrx of S. R. Basye." "Will Book 50," pages 498-499, in the County Clerk's office of Shelby County, Kentucky, shows final settlement of Lena Basye, (G.163) executrix of Mrs. S. R. Basye, decd., on July 8, 1913. This shows \$2063.30 paid to Maggie Smith, G.162 Pearle Busey, G.164, and Lena Smith, each.

F. 40. FRANCES A. BASYE (Daughter of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Feb. 22, 1823. d. Aug. 18, 1852. m. John Pemberton.

The dates of birth and death of Frances A. Basye are shown in her father's family Bible. See under E.10.

F. 41. SARAH S. BASYE (Daughter of Elijah Basye, E.10).

b. Mar. 27, 1824. d. Sept. 18, 1854. m. Goodknight.

Sarah S. Basye's name, date of her birth and of her death, and her married name (Goodnight) are given in the old family Bible of her father, Elijah Basye. See under E.10.

F. 42. JOHN W. BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Jan. 13, 1833. d. Jan. 3, 1905. m. Ella ———.

John W. Basye was born of the first marriage. He took great pride in fine horses. He operated a livery stable in Louisville, Kentucky. He visited the family of James D. Basye (G.179) in Jackson County, Missouri, in the Spring of 1874. The dates of his birth and of his death are shown in his father's family Bible. See under E.10.

He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye (F.38), and in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153 and in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190. He enlisted in Co. B, 56th Va. Infantry, as a Confederate soldier. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Order Book No. 3," shows that Joseph L. Ray was appointed guardian for John W. Basye, over 14, orphan of Elijah Basye (E.10), Nov. 15, 1852.

F. 43. NANNIE BASYE (Daughter of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Nov. 25, 1828. d. Aug. 15, 1857. m. John Storts.

b. Sept. 6, 1824. d. June 6, 1886.

Their children: G.166, G.167, G.168, G.169, G.170, G.171, G.172, G.173.

Nannie Basye was born of the first marriage. She was married in Shelby County, Kentucky. The tombstone in the cemetery at Simpsonville, Kentucky, shows that Nannie Basye Storts was born in 1828 and died in 1857. The date of her birth is shown in her father's family Bible. See under E.10.

F. 44. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. June 27, 1821. d. ———, m. ——— Bull.

The date of Elizabeth Basye's birth is shown in her father's family Bible. See under E.10.

F. 45. COLEMAN B. BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Apr. 4, 1845. d. Jan. 22, 1917. m. Elizabeth Fields, Oct. 2, 1874.

b. ———. d. Apr. 4, 1924.

Their children: G.174, G.175, G.176, G.177.

Coleman Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, of the second marriage. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye, F.38. He married Elizabeth Fields, daughter of Miller Fields, of Shelby County, Kentucky. He moved from Kentucky to Missouri about 1855. He was an engineer. He installed the waterworks system and afterwards was superintendent of waterworks, at Neosho, Missouri. Later he was in the mercantile business at Neosho. He was a soldier in the Confederate Service. *History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry and McDonald Counties, Missouri*, at page 810, shows: "Coleman Basye, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 4, 1845. His father, Elijah Basye, was a native of Virginia,⁷⁴ a farmer by occupation, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Brown, was born in Nelson County, Ky. They were the parents of two children, Coleman being the younger. Our subject was reared on a farm and followed this occupation, together with trading, until his removal to Newton County, Mo., in 1885, when he engaged in his present business. Although he is

⁷⁴Should be Kentucky.

one of the more recent acquisitions to the business interests of the city, he has made many friends, has proven himself worthy of the confidence and respect shown him, and is doing a satisfactory business. He was married October 2, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Fields, who was born in Shelby County, Ky., and they have four children. Robert, Harry, Nannie and Maxey Manning.⁷⁵ Mr. Basye is a member of the Masonic Order. He was a member of the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen, and by the compliment of Gen. Breckenridge was a member of the Guard of the Archives of the Confederacy at its fall; a member of the Orphan Brigade of Kentuckians that lost 1800 of its men in forty-five minutes at Stone River; was in the engagements at Chicamauga, Atlanta and Jonesboro, receiving an enfilade charge, and was captured in the trenches, but exchanged on the battlefield for an equal number of the opposite side. As a successful survivor of the war, he is also a survivor of all bitter feelings engendered by its rage, and is a great respecter of those who were faithfully opposed to him." *History of the Orphan Brigade*, at page 1021, says: "Coleman Basye, Shelby County, Second corporal, was in every engagement of his command. Now [1898] a citizen of Neosho, Mo."

This book shows him to have been a member of Company B, of the Reorganized First Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A. And at page 916, says: "*Cole Basye's Chill Stuff*. As was the case with some of their fellow Orphans of the infantry, the men of the First Cavalry occasionally concluded that they were not proof against malarious influences, and were inclined to regard whisky as a fair specific. One day Coleman Basye, of Co. B, was sick and represented to a trusted messmate that miasmatic poison was about to undo him; that he had prescribed for himself a quart of whisky—if the messmate could only get it. The latter, moved, of course, by compassion, 'went to the country,' as soldiers said when they left camp, and was fortunate enough to find the medicine. By the time he got back both were ill and both partook of the prescription in proportion to their dangerous symptoms, after which Basye hid the bottle, to continue the treatment next day. On the following morning the trusted chum felt himself growing worse, and so represented to Basye, in hopes that he would promptly administer the antidote; but he went off without appearing to understand, and the sick man concluded to help himself; he had noted where the bottle was buried. He squared himself to take hastily a rousing dram, and took it before he realized that Basye had fairly thickened it with quinine, probably with a view to discouraging other men who might suddenly fall sick, and of taking it himself by the spoonful. Neither thought proper to mention to the other the respective parts they had played with that bottle until after the war, when they could discuss the matter over a glass of soda-water." He died at Joplin. Name and date of death, and parentage (except that Elias should be Elijah) found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri. Same as to his wife. Both he and his wife are buried at Joplin, Missouri.

In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Order Book No. 3," page 168, Theophilus D. Basye was appointed guardian of Coleman B. Basye, under 14, and Elijah B. Basye, orphans of Elijah Basye, Sept. 20, 1852. In "Will Book 27," pages 14-15, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, on July 15, 1859, T. D. Basye (F.39), late guardian to Coleman B. Basye, heir of Elijah Basye, (E.10) decd, makes settlement of his account showing balance due C. B. Basye the ward of \$2690.94. The settlement was approved at the October term, 1859. In "Will Book 28," page 232, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, settlement of Joseph L. Ray, guardian for Coleman B. Basye, heir of Elijah Basye, dec'd (E.10). He reports having received from T. D. Basye (F.39), former guardian, \$2690.94, and now on January

⁷⁵Should be Elijah Maxey.

15, 1862, shows balance in his hands of \$2932.79. This report was approved at the March term, 1862. The dates of birth and death of Coleman Basye are shown, though incorrectly, in his father's family Bible. See under E.10. A letter dated March 31, 1942, from Elijah Maxey Basye (G.177) to the compiler of this book, says: "For your information, I state that my father (F.45) was born April 4, 1845, which is confirmed by record of his military service, as he was about 17 years of age when he joined the Confederate Army in 1861."

F. 46. LUTILA BASYE (Daughter of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Mar. 25, 1827. d. ————. m. ———— Martin.

The date of birth of Letitia [Lutila] Basye is shown, though incorrectly, in her father's family Bible. See under E.10.

F. 47. JAMES DAVIS BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye E.10).

b. Feb. 22, 1820. d. Sept. 22, 1856. m. 1. Armilda Campbell, Feb. 8, 1843.

b. ————. d. Sept. 16, 1845.

m. 2. Mary Ann Coats Larimore, Dec. 30, 1851.

b. Oct. 27, 1826. d. Jan. 22, 1890.

Their children: G.178, G.179, G.180, G.181.

James Davis Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1820, and went to school there. He was born of the first marriage and was the oldest of ten children. He married, first, Armilda Campbell, of Kentucky. *Kentucky Vital Statistics. Record of Marriages in Shelby County, Kentucky, For the Period of Years 1792 to 1851, Inclusive*, at page 5, shows: "James Basye & Armilia Campbell, f. Hugh, married February 8, 1843." In "Marriage Bond Book, 1839-1843," at No. 1184, in the County Clerk's Office of Shelby County, Kentucky, appears the bond of James D. Basye (Hugh Campbell is security) dated Feb. 8, 1843, to marry Armilda Campbell. Consent of her father Hugh Campbell is given in person. They were married by John Dale, February 9, 1843. The date of his birth is shown in his father's family Bible. See under E.10. He is mentioned in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records*, Second Index, for the years 1792 to 1851, inclusive, page 5, shows the marriage of James Basye and Armilia Campbell, Feb. 8, 1843. When a young man, he moved to a farm of 240 acres near Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, where he died. In 1856, a fire broke out on his farm, and while fighting it he was overcome with the heat and died from its effects. His estate proceedings at Independence, Missouri, show he died September 22, 1856. A Warranty deed filed March 7, 1844, recorded in Book I, page 413, at Independence, Missouri, is as follows:

Know All Men By These Presents, that I Thomas Jones, of the county of Platte in the state of Missouri, but now in the county of Jackson in the state aforesaid, have this day for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and forty dollars to me in hand paid by James D. Basye of the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said James D. Basye the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri and known as follows, towit: Being the undivided one half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, township forty-nine in range thirty-three, containing one hundred and eight acres; also a part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-nine in range thirty-three,

containing thirty-six acres, in all one hundred and forty-four acres, being the undivided one-half of the whole hereby conveyed.

"To have and to hold the above described tracts or parcels of land with all and singular the rights & privileges thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining unto him the said James D. Basye, his heirs and assigns forever. And I, the said Thomas Jones, do hereby for myself, my heirs and assigns, covenant to and with the said James D. Basye, his *his* heirs and assigns, to warrant and defend the right, title, claim and interest in and to said land free from the claim or claims of all persons and every person or persons whatsoever.

"In Testimony Whereof, I, the said Thomas Jones, have hereunto set my hand and *affix* my seal this first day of March eighteen hundred and forty-four.

His
Thomas X Jones (Seal)
mark

"State of Missouri, County of Jackson ss. Be it remembered that on this first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, before me the undersigned, clerk of the circuit court, came Thomas Jones who is personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as a party thereto and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

"In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court at office in Independence this 1st day of March, A.D. 1844.

Samuel D. Lucas, Clerk.

A Quitclaim deed, filed March 7, 1844, recorded in "Book I," page 414, at Independence, Missouri, is as follows: Know All Men By These Presents that I, Polly Derrett, widow and relict of the late Jonathan Derrett, of the county of Platte in the state of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to me in hand paid by James D. Basye of the county of Jackson and in the state of Missouri, the receipt of whereof is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released and forever quitclaimed and do hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said James D. Basye, his heirs and assigns forever all my right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the following real estate situate in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, as follows, towit: The northwest quarter of section No. 25, of township No. 49 in range No. 33, containing one hundred and eight acres; also a part of the northeast quarter of section No. 26 of township No. 49 in range No. 33, containing thirty-six acres, in all one hundred forty-four acres.

"To have and to hold the same to[gether] with the privileges and appurtenances unto him the said James D. Basye, his heirs and assigns forever, so that I, the said Polly Derrett, widow and relict of the said Jonathan Derrett as aforesaid, for myself *nor* any person claiming under, through or by me shall at any time hereafter have or claim any right, title, claim or interest in and to the above real estate or any part thereof.

"In testimony whereof, I, the said Polly Derrett, hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of March, A. D., 1844.

her
Polly X Derrett (Seal)
mark

his
Witnesses: Thomas Jones, John X Chanber
mark

“State of Missouri, County of Platte sct, “Be it remembered that on this fifth day of March, 1844, personally appeared before Jesse Marin, clerk of the circuit court within and for Platte county aforesaid Polly Derrett who was proved by the oath of Thomas Jones and John Chanber to be the person whose *whose* name is subscribed to the within and foregoing deed as a party thereto, and she the said Polly Derrett acknowledged the same to be her act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

“Witness Jesse Marin, clerk of the said circuit court, with the seal thereof hereto affixed at Platte City the day and year aforesaid. Jesse Marin, Clk.” A Quitclaim deed, filed March 7, 1844, in Book I, page 415, at Independence, Missouri, is as follows :

“Know all men by these presents, that we, Henry Ruby and Rebecca Ruby, his wife, of the county of Jackson in the State of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars to us in hand paid by James D. Basye of said county and state aforesaid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released and forever quitclaimed and do hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said James D. Basye, his heirs and assigns, all our right, title, claim and interest, both at law and equity, of, in and to the following described real estate, towit: Being the undivided half of the part of section No. 25, township No. 49, range No. 33, containing one hundred and eight and one-fourth acres, and also part of section No. 26 in the same township and range, containing thirty-six acres, all in Jackson County, Missouri.

“To have and to hold the same with the privileges and appurtenances unto him the said James D. Basye, his heirs and assigns forever, so that we, the said Henry Ruby and Rebecca Ruby, his wife, for ourselves, *nor* any persons claiming under, through or by us shall at any time hereafter have or claim any right, title, claim or interest in and to the above described real estate or any part thereof.

“In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands and *affixed* our seals this first day of March, A.D. 1844.

Henry Ruby, Rebecca Ruby (Seal)

“State of Missouri, County of Jackson ss. “Be it remembered that on this first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, before me, Caswell Davis, a Justice of the Peace within and for the county aforesaid, personally came Henry Ruby and Rebecca Ruby, wife of said Henry, both personally known to me to [be] the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. She the said Rebecca being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof and examined separate and apart from her husband whether she executed the said deed *deed* and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband, acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the

lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband.

"Taken and certified the day and year first written.

Caswell Davis, J. P."

Rufus Montgall in an affidavit recorded in Book B. 330, page 352, Recorder of Deeds Office, Kansas City, Missouri, says:

"State of Missouri, County of Jackson ss. "Rufus Montgall, being duly sworn, on his oath says; my name is Rufus Montgall. I am seventy years of age. I have been living in Jackson County, Missouri, nearly forty-seven years. I know James D. Basye. I knew him from childhood. We were school children together in Kentucky. He came to Missouri a few years after I came. James D. Basye was first married to Miss Armilda Campbell in Shelby county, Kentucky. He and his wife came to Missouri. Miss Armilda Campbell was second cousin to my wife. Mrs. Armilda Basye, nee Campbell, died about thirty-seven or more years ago. They had but one child,—that child under five years of age. The child and mother died about the same time, and these deaths occurred long prior to the death of James D. Basye. James D. Basye then married Mrs. Mary A. Larrimore, the widow of Silas Larrimore, of Jackson County, Missouri, who died in Calloway County, Mo., as I am informed and believe. By this second marriage there were born two children, Emma Basye and James D. Basye. James D. Basye died about the year 1856. He left a widow, Mary A. Basye. From the time James D. Basye came here from Kentucky up to the time of his death I lived about one mile from where he lived. I knew Jonathan Derritt and John J. Jones. I got acquainted with them at the time I came to Missouri. They then lived on a part of Sections Twenty-five (25) and Twenty-six (26), in Township Forty-nine, in Range Thirty-three in this county. The land on which they lived was on the south side of the Big Blue river or creek, the land being in a bend of the river, the river being west and north of the land. John J. Jones and Jonathan Derritt, while they lived on this land, lived in a double log house. There were some log stables on the land. Nearly all the bottom was under fence including about forty acres. It was cultivated by Derritt and Jones. John J. Jones was the father-in-law of Jonathan Derritt, and while I knew him he was quite old. John J. Jones and Jonathan Derritt moved from here up to the Platte Purchase. They then left this land. When they left the land James D. Basye got the land. The land was occupied one year by a Mormon named Stevens. He rented the land either from Basye or Jones and Derritt, but I can't tell which. He did not claim to own the land. After Stevens, James D. Basye came on this land. He lived on this land with his family up to the time he died. James D. Basye claimed to own the land. After the death of James D. Basye, his widow Mary A. Basye and his son James D. Basye and daughter Emma Basye, occupied this land, some one or more of them occupying the land or renting it out. It has been continuously in cultivation and use since the death of James D. Basye. There has always been a dwelling house on the land, and the land has always been under fence since the time Jonathan Derritt and John J. Jones lived on the land. The banks of the Big Blue were quite steep and served as a fence on the north side or at least a portion of the north side. Next to the Big Blue on the west the land was low and subject to overflow. This was probably one hundred yards from the river. This strip was closed after the war. James D. Basye, the son, is yet living. Emma Basye has been married twice. She went to California and married there. She and her husband came back here and her

husband died here seven or eight years ago. I do not recollect his given or surname. I heard from James D. Basye that he had a deed from his sister and her husband. He wanted to borrow money from me on this land. I think Basye afterwards told me he got the money from Anderson, Chiles & Co., or some member of the firm. Emma Basye, after the death of her first husband, was married a second time. She married Jesse Cole. This marriage took place about a year ago.

Rufus Montgall.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by said Rufus Montgall, who is personally known to me to be the party whose name is subscribed to the foregoing affidavit this 26th day of January, 1884. My terms expires Nov. 4, 1890.

(L.S.)

Rufus M. Eads, Notary Public."

In "Book B. 1472," at page 520, Recorder's Office at Kansas City, Missouri, is an affidavit of Emma C. Cole and Jesse Cole stating among other things that James D. Basye in "Book T," at page 501, Recorder's Office at Independence, Missouri, is the same person as James D. Basye in a suit against Harriet Cole and others filed at Independence, Missouri, in 1854, and is the same person whose estate was administered at Independence, Missouri, in the Probate Court in 1856. The name Basye is spelled in this affidavit Basye, Bayse, and Bacy. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary Ann Coats Larimore in 1852, of Calloway County, Missouri. As to the latter's death, see affidavit of James D. Basye (G.179) recorded at Kansas City, Missouri, in "Book B. 662," page 479.

Marriage Records of Calloway County, Missouri, 1821-1871, at page 7, shows that "J. L. D. Basye," and Mary Ann Larimore were married Dec. 30, 1851. In "Book B.515" at page 324, Recorder's office at Kansas City, Missouri, is shown an affidavit relating to James D. Bayse, Sr., and his adverse possession of certain lands in Secs. 25 and 26, Twp. 49, Range 33, in Jackson County, Missouri. His widow and children continued to live on the farm until their house and all its furnishings were burned during the Civil War by Union Soldiers under General Ewing's General Order No. 11. In "Book 70" at page 426, and "Book 102" at page 188, filed in 1882, Recorder's Office at Kansas City, Missouri, are shown two deeds of trust given by Mary A. Basye (F.47) on land in Sections 25 and 26, Twp. 49, R. 33, in Jackson County, Missouri. James D. Basye, (G.179) in an affidavit recorded in "Book B. 662" at page 479 of the records in the Recorder of Deeds office at Kansas City, Missouri, says:

"State of Missouri, County of Jackson ss. "James D. Basey, of lawful age, being duly sworn, makes oath and says that he was acquainted with Mary Basye during her lifetime, and that she died in Jackson County, Missouri, on the 22nd day of January, 1890.

James D. Basye.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, A.D. 1898.

John Hays,

Notary Public in and for Jackson
County, Missouri."

Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri, 1826-1876, page 52, shows that James Basey, a member of the West Fork Baptist Church, Raytown, Missouri, died Sept. 23, 1856. And page 55 shows that Armilda Basey, a member of the same church, died Sept. 16, 1845. At page 424, shows from the Records for Lane Cemetery, in Sec. 21, Twp. 49, R. 32, that "James D. Basye died September 22, 1856, Age 36 years, 7 months." And that "Mary Ann Basye, wife of James D.

Basye, died January 22, 1890; age 64 years, 2 months, 27 days." "Book 4," at page 378, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Calloway County, Missouri, shows a warranty deed dated March 12, 1874, from Mary A. Basye (in signature and acknowledgment, but *Basey* in body of the deed) and Silas Larimore⁷⁶ to James I. McKamy, conveying the E½ of SW¼ and W½ of SE¼, 28-49-10, in Calloway County, 160 acres, \$2400.00. In the acknowledgment she is described as unmarried. "Book 7," at page 483, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Calloway County, Missouri, shows a warranty deed dated January 22, 1877, from Mary A. Bayse and Silas Larrimore⁷⁶ (both described as unmarried) to Ulysses T. Miller, conveying the NW¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NW¼, 4-48-10, in Calloway County, Missouri (except ¼ acre for graveyard), 93.14 acres, \$900.00.

F. 48. ELIZABETH ANN BASYE (Daughter of Elias Basye E.11).

b. Nov. 13, 1838. d. April 17, 1880. m. Charles W. Foreman, Feb. 25, 1858.

Their children: G.182, G.183.

Elizabeth Ann Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 49. ELIZABETH URMA BASYE (Daughter of Elias Basye E.11).

b. ————. d. ————.

Elizabeth Urma Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 50. URSLEY BASYE (Daughter of Elias Basye E.11).

b. ————. d. 1863. m. Never married.

Ursley Basye was born of the second marriage.

Will Book 11, page 547, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, Ursley Basye, of Nelson County, Ky., being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament.

First. It is my will and desire that after my death my body be decently buried and my funeral expenses and all my just debts be paid.

Second. I will to my half sister Ann Forman (F.48) Six Hundred Dollars.

Third. All the balance of my estate both real and personal (that may be left after satisfying the two foregoing claims) I will to my beloved mother Elizabeth Basye (E.11) for her own proper use and benefit during her natural life, and at her death I wish it to descend to my six half brothers and sisters who are the children of my mother, viz., Benjamin Stallard, Pitts Stallard, David Stallard, Frances Beard, Anna Wells and Rebecca Langsford to be divided equally between them.

Fourth. I hereby appoint my friend Abner King Executor to this my last Will and Testament. Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1863.

Ursley Basye."

"Signed & acknowledged in presence of Abner King, John M. Bell."

"At a county court (call term) held for Nelson County at the Court House in Bardstown on Monday the 22nd day of June, 1863, this paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Ursley Basye, dec'd., was this day produced

⁷⁶Silas Larimore was probably her son by a previous marriage.

in Court and proven by the oaths of Abner King & John M. Bell the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Att. John S. Bean, Clk N. C. C.
By Joe W. Dupin, D. C.”

“Will Book 12,” page 8, in the County Clerk’s Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following: “Nelson County, Sct. June 23rd, Call Term, 1863.

On motion of Abner King, executor of Ursley Basye, dec’d., it is ordered that John M. Bell, I. E. Gardiner, & James M. Crume (any two of whom being first duly sworn may act) be and they are hereby appointed appraisers to appraise the personal estate of said decedent, and that they make report to this court within sixty days.

A Copy. Att. Jno. S. Bean, Clk, N. C. C. By Joe W. Dupin, D. C.

“Nelson County, Sct. John M. Bell & J. M. Crume who have been appointed by the Nelson County Court to view and appraise the personal estate of Ursley Basye, deceased, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county and were sworn to appraise such estate as shall be produced to them truly and justly to the best of their judgment. Given under my hand this 24th June, 1863.

J. E. Gardiner, J. P. N. C.”

Will Book 12, pages 9-10, in the County Clerk’s Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following: “A true and just inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of Ursley Basye, deceased, which was produced to us by Abner King, her Executor, this 24th day of June, 1863.

Cash on hand 144.00; one note on Charles B. May & Squire Heady, due 14th Aug.t, 1862, 139.02; one note on Innis Wooten & B. B. Wooten, due 14th April, 1861, for 261.00; one note on A. M. Garrett, due 5th Nov.r, 1862, for 300.00; one note on Joseph F. Greathouse, due 4th Jan. 1863, for 400.00; one note on M. N. Murray & Isaac Miller, due 17th Aug. 1862, for 232.83; one note on David P. Stallard & Pitts Stallard, due 17th Aug. 1862, for 874.51; one note on Samuel Briscoe, due 25th Dec. 1862, for 87.00; an obligation for rent on M. N. Murray & J. L. Murray, due 1st March, 1863, for 180.00; one note on Samuel Ridgeway, due 25th Dec, 1863, for 10.00; one note on Pitts Stallard & J. M. Crume, due 17th Aug. 1862, for 425.30; one note on Samuel Briscoe, due 20th Sept, 1862, for 7.40; one note on Charles W. Forman due ———— for 31.68; one note on D. T. Wells, due 29th Feb. 1863, for 100.00, (credited April 3rd, 1863, by \$50.00); one set of china 8.00; one silver cup 7.00; one set teaspoons 6.00; Remainder of cupboard ware 10.00; a lot of books 5.00; comb & brushes 1.00; three table cloths & towels 3.00; one oil can, two spittoons & chamber 1.00; small looking glass .50; one cushioned rocking chair 5.00; one small table 1.50; one carpet sack 1.00; two trunks 5.00; one bed & furniture 25.00; Do. Do. 25.00; one negro woman Fannie 350.00; one negro boy, Allen, 5 years old 250.00; one negro girl, Helen, 3 years old 125.00.

“I do certify that the foregoing inventory contains all the personal estate of Ursley Basye, deceased, which has come to my hand.

Abner King, Executor

“We do certify that the foregoing appraisement was truly and justly made of the personal property of Ursley Basye, deceased, which was produced to us by her Executor to the best of our judgment, all of which we respectfully

report to the Nelson County Court. Given under our hands this July 13th day of July, 1863.

James M. Crume, John M. Bell.

"P. S. We find that decedent in her lifetime entered into an agreement of Partnership with Elizabeth Basye & Nicholas Langsford which does not expire until the 1st of March, 1864, in which the parties agreed to jointly purchase work stock, farming utensils, &c. and cultivate a crop on the land of decedent, and as it cannot fall into the hands of the executor until the expiration of said term, we deem it not in a condition as proper for us to appraise.

James M. Crume, John M. Bell, Appraisers
Abner King, Executor.

"At a County Court held for Nelson County at the courthouse in Bardstown on the 13th day of July, 1863, this inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of Ursley Basye, deceased, was this day filed and being examined by the Court was ordered to be recorded.

Att. John S. Bean, Clk. N. C. C.
By Joe W. Dupin, D. C."

"Will Book 12," pages 131-132, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows the following: "A true and just inventory and appraisement of that part of the estate of Ursley Basye, dec'd, that is included in the partnership arrangement with Nicholas Langsford & Elizabeth Basye (as referred to in a note at the close of our former report) as produced to us by said Nicholas Langsford, one of the surviving partners and Abner King, her Executor.

450 Bu. Corn @ 60¢	\$270.00
one third value of 6 plows	11.33
" " " " entire gearing	5.66
" " " " two hoes	.66
" " " " 3 iron wedges	.66
" " " " 2 axes	.80
" " " " one bay mule	33.33
" " " " one spotted horse	13.33
" " " " one sorrel horse	36.66
" " " " proceeds of brown mule	45.00
" " " " stack of oats	4.00
" " " " 28 hogs	100.83
" " " " 18 hogs	49.10
	<hr/>
	571.36

"I do certify that the foregoing inventory contains one third of all the property and proceeds of crop which belonged to the firm of Nicholas Langsford, Elizabeth Basye and Ursley Basye, dec'd.

Nicholas Langsford.

"I do certify that the foregoing inventory and appraisement contains all the partnership property of Ursley Basye, dec'd, that has come to my hands.

Abner King, Excr.

"We do certify that the foregoing appraisement was truly and justly made of the personal property of Ursley Basye, dec'd, which was produced to

us by Nicholas Langsford, her surviving partner, and Abner King, Executor, to the best of our judgment, all of which we respectfully report to the Nelson County Court. Given under our hands this 22nd December, 1863.

James M. Crume, John M. Bell.

"At a county court held for Nelson County at the courthouse in Bardstown on Monday the 11th day of January, 1864, this additional inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of Ursley Basye, deceased, was this day filed and being examined by the court was ordered to be recorded.

Att. John S. Bean, Clk.

By Joe W. Dupin, D. C."

"Will Book 12," pages 332-333, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shows final settlement of this estate. Total value of estate is \$4108.08, legacy of \$600 paid to A. E. Forman and all expenses, balance to Elizabeth Stallard for life. Approved by Court July 11, 1864. "Will Book 12," pages 595-596, in the County Clerk's Office of Nelson County, Kentucky, shown an item collected since final settlement and certain items paid out for fees, taxes, commissions; gravestones, &c, and receipt in full from Elizabeth Basye. Settlement filed & approved by Court April 10, 1865.

F. 51. ————— BASYE (Child. of Jesse Basye E.12).

And there were other children whose names are unknown to the compiler.

F. 52. EDWIN BASYE (Son of James Basye E.13).

b. —————. d. —————. m. —————.

F. 53. JOSEPH T. BASYE (Son of James Basye E.13).

b. —————. d. Apr. 28, 1917. m. Matilda Sanders, Sept. 14, 1865.

Joseph T. Basye's name (spelled *Basey*), parentage, and date of death found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri. He died in Kansas City, Missouri. He enlisted in Capt. Phillips Company, Tennessee Light Artillery, as a Confederate soldier. In the Clerk's Office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 5," page 179, shows marriage license, dated September 2, 1865, was issued to Joseph T. Basye and Matilda Sanders. They were married September 14, 1865, by Ira Brashears, Elder M. E. C.

In the Recorder's office, Spencer County, Indiana, Deed "Book 26," page 573, shows a deed dated August 29, 1865, from Columbus T. Gabbert and wife to Joseph T. Basye of Spencer County, Ind.

In the same office, "Deed Book 29," page 593, shows a deed dated Oct. 6, 1868, from Joseph T. Basye and Matilda Basye, his wife, to John Basye (F.119).

F. 54. WILLIAM WARNER BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. —————. d. —————. m. —————.

Their children: G.184, G.185, G.186, G.187, G.188.

William Warner Basye was born of the first marriage. He died in Little Rock, Arkansas. He is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

In "Deed Book U," pages 509-510, in the County Clerk's Office for Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed from Henry Holdren and Polly, his wife, to William W. Basye (F.54) and Sarah E. Basye (F.55), dated October 18, 1842, conveying 180 acres in Hardin County, for \$500.00. Thereafter William W. Basye moved to Arkansas. In "Deed Book I," pages 195-196, in the County Clerk's office for Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed from William W.

Basey, of Pulaski County, Arkansas, to William N. Vaughn, dated February 13, 1854, conveying all his interest in the above mentioned 180 acres for \$250.

In "Deed Book 18," pages 18-19, in the County Clerk's Office for Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed dated September 4, 1872, from Granville Basey (F.57) for himself & as heir of Mary C. Basey (F.56), deceased, and also from William W. Basey (F.54) and Sarah E. Skeen (F.55) as heirs of Mary C. Basey (F.56), deceased, by L. H. Gunter, Commissioner appointed by the Court in the case of Elias Basey (F.61) vs. L. J. Wright and others, conveying to Charles G. Wintersmith, all their interest in the East 75 acres of the 200 acres conveyed to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57) on November 19, 1844 (see deed referred to in Deed Book V, page 266, under F.56 and F.57, and see the 200 acres described in Deed Book R, pages 356-357, under E.16).

F. 55. SARAH ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.16).

b. ————. d. ————. m. John Skeen.

Sarah Elizabeth Basye was born of the first marriage. She lived at Greensburg, Kentucky. She is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190. In "Deed Book U," pages 509-510, in the County Clerk's Office for Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed from Henry Holdren and Polly, his wife, to William W. Basye (F.54) and Sarah E. Basye (F.55), dated October 18, 1842, conveying 180 acres in Hardin County, for \$500.00. In "Deed Book 13," pages 42-43, in the County Clerk's office, Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed from John Skeen and Sarah E. Skeen, his wife, of Taylor County, Kentucky, to Granville Basey (F.57), of Jefferson County, Kentucky, dated January 5, 1872, conveying all their interest in the 200 acres sold to Elias Basey (E.11) by deed recorded in "Book Z," page 44 (see deed under F.57). \$100.00. In "Deed Book 18," pages 18-19, in the County Clerk's Office for Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed dated September 4, 1872, from Granville Basey (F.57) for himself & as heir of Mary C. Basey (F.56), deceased, and also from William W. Basey (F.54) and Sarah E. Skeen (F.55) as heirs of Mary C. Basey (F.56), deceased, by L. H. Gunter, Commissioner appointed by the Court in the case of Elias Basey (F.61) vs. L. J. Wright and others, conveying to Charles G. Wintersmith, all their interest in the East 75 acres of the 200 acres conveyed to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57) on November 19, 1844 (see deed referred to in "Deed Book V," page 266, under F.56 and F.57, and see the 200 acres described in Deed Book R, pages 356-357, under E.16).

F. 56. MARY CATHERINE BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.16).

b. ————. d. prior to April 8, 1874.

Mary Catherine Basye was born of the first marriage. She lived at or near Louisville, Kentucky. "Deed Book V," page 266, of the Deed records in the office of the County Clerk, Hardin County, Kentucky shows deed dated Nov. 19, 1844, from John Basye (also Basey) and Sarah Basye, his wife (E.16) conveying 200 acres to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57). \$800. "Deed Book Z," at pages 44-45 of the Deed records in the office of the County Clerk of Hardin County, Kentucky, shows deed dated July 12, 1852, from Granville Bayse (F.57) and Mary C. Bayse (F.56) by A. Frank Brown, Commissioner, to Elias Bayse (E.11), conveying the above mentioned 200 acres, for \$1000. This deed recites that Granville Bayse and Mary C. Bayse are infants and that John Bayse (E.16) filed the petition in the Circuit Court for an order to sell. See the deed under F.57. Mary C. Basye is named in the deed from Granville Basye and others, recorded in Book 18 at pages 18-19, Hardin County,

Kentucky. See under F.54. Her heirs are named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 16" at pages 360-362, Hardin County, Kentucky. See under F.60. She is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

F. 57. GRANVILLE BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. May 26, 1841. d. June 29, 1921. m. Margaret Jane Vittitoe.

b. ————. d. Nov. 24, 1917.

Their children: G.189, G.190, G.191, G.192, G.193.

Granville Basye was born of the first marriage at or near Sonora, in Hardin County, Kentucky. He lived at or near Louisville, Kentucky. His mother died when he was about four weeks old and he was then taken to live with his aunt, Peggy Vaughan, in Taylor County, Kentucky, until he was about seven years old, when his father took him to the farm near Little Rock, Arkansas. He was a Confederate Soldier. He enlisted in Company F, 4th Texas Brigade, at ———, Arkansas, in Confederate Army. Was in battle at Richmond, Sharpsburg, and Gettysburg. Was wounded in battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland. After Civil War he married in Raywick, Marion County, Kentucky. His wife was a Catholic, but both became members of the Methodist Church. He is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190 which gives date of birth and death. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Granville Basye (also Basey) was a private in Co. F. 3rd Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

In "Deed Book Z," pages 44-45, in the County Clerk's office of Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown the following deed:

"This Indenture made and entered into this 12th day of July 1852 between Granville Bayse (F.57) and Mary C. Bayse (F.56) by A. Frank Brown Commissioner appointed by the Hardin Circuit Court of the first part and Elias Bayse (E.11) of the Second part Witnesseth That whereas on the 22nd day of October 1851 John Bayse (E.16) as guardian for his children, Granville Bayse and Mary C. Bayse filed a Petition in the Hardin Circuit Court praying the Court to decree a sale of the tract of land conveyed to said children by said John Bayse containing two hundred acres and whereas at a Court continued and held for the Hardin Circuit Court at its October Term 1851 a decree was rendered in said Court appointing Daniel Brackett, A. Handley and Andrew Brashear Commissioners to report *wether* or not the sale of said Land would redound to the interest of said infants and said Commissioners reported upon oath that in their opinions it would be to the interest of said infants to make sale of said land which report was confirmed by the Court and whereas at the same term of said Court a further decree was rendered in Said Cause Decreeing a sale of said land which Decree is in substance as follows Towit This day this cause came on 'again to be heard on the petition filed and commissioner Report and the *land* [Court] being advised do order and decree that the Land in the petition mentioned be sold either publicly or privately as will best promote the interest of the infants and if said Land is sold on a credit the purchaser is required to give bond with good security and bearing interest from date and said Bond is to have the force and effect of a Replevin Bond. Said Land is not to be sold for less than five Dollars per acre John Basye is hereby appointed commissioner to make said sale he having given bond with good Security in the penalty of two Thousand Dollars faithfully to discharge all the duties imposed upon him by the law authorizing this proceeding and to abide by any orders and

decree of the Court that may be made in this Cause The Commissioner is required to report his acts and doings to the next Term of this Court until which time this cause is continued And whereas afterwards towit At a Court continued and held for the Hardin Circuit Court at its April Term 1852 in pursuance of said decree said Commissioner reported that he had sold said Land to Elias Bayse at private sale for the sum of One Thousand Dollars cash in hand being at the rate of five dollars per acre.

“And afterwards towit At a Court continued and held for the Hardin Circuit at its July Term 1852 a decree was rendered in said cause confirming the report of the sale of said Land and appointing A. Frank Brown a commissioner to convey the same by deed to the purchaser Elias Bayse.

“Now therefore this indenture Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the premises the said parties of the first part by A. Frank Brown Commissioner appointed as aforesaid hath this day granted bargained and sold unto the said party of the second part all that tract or parcel of land situated lying and being in the County of Hardin and State of Kentucky being a part of Gideon Graingers great survey containing Two Hundred acres and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the South East corner of Section No 3 (three) in the 7th range of Graingers survey so called running thence north with said Section line 160 poles to a stake in said line being the South East corner of George Murlin’s land thence West 200 poles to a stake to John Rider’s corner thence 160 poles to a stake in the South line of said Section thence East 200 poles to the beginning To have and to hold unto him the said Elias Bayse his heirs and assigns forever And the said parties of the first part by A Frank Brown Commissioner for and on their behalf do covenant and agree with said party of the second part that they will forever warrant and defend the aforesaid described land from the Claims of themselves and all and every person or persons claiming the same in any manner whatever.

“In testimony whereof the said parties of the first part by A. Frank Brown Commissioner as aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first written.

Granville Bayse, Mary C. Bayse Seal
By A. Frank Brown
Commissioner

Kentucky Hardin Circuit & County, Sct. “I Thomas D. Brown Clerk of the Hardin Circuit Court in the State of Kentucky do certify that the within deed of conveyance from Granville Bayse and Mary C. Bayse by A. Frank Brown Commissioner to Elias Bayse was produced in Court on the 12th day of July 1852 and acknowledged by the said A. Frank Brown to be his act and deed approved by the Court and ordered to be certified to the Clerk of the Hardin County Court for record Whereupon the said Deed is hereby certified accordingly Given under my hand this 19th day of July 1852.

Tho. D. Brown C.H.C.C.
By A. Frank Brown D.C.

I have examined & approved the within deed of conveyance.

Jesse W. Kincheloe, Circuit Judge

State of Kentucky, Hardin County Sct. “I Hugh J. Dunavan Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid do certify that on the 19th day of July 1852 that the foregoing Deed from Granville Bayse and Mary Bayse by A. Frank Brown commissioner to Elias Bayse was produced to me in my office

and ordered to be recorded whereof I have truly recorded the same in my Office together with the foregoing certificates thereon endorsed authenticating the same this 24th day of August 1852.

H. J. Dunavan Clerk''

John Skeen and Sarah E. Skeen, his wife, (F.55) make a deed to Granville Basye, dated January 5, 1872, recorded in "Book 13," pages 42-43, Hardin County, Kentucky, conveying all their interest in the land described in deed recorded in "Book Z" at page 44. "Deed Book V," page 266, of the Deed records in the office of the County Clerk, Hardin County, Kentucky, shows deed dated Nov. 19, 1844, from John Basye (also Basey) and Sarah Basye, his wife (E.16), conveying 200 acres, to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basye (F.57), \$800. In "Deed Book 18," pages 18-19, in the County Clerk's Office for Hardin County, Kentucky is shown a deed dated September 4, 1872, from Granville Basey (F.57) for himself and as heir of Mary C. Basey (F.56), deceased, and also from William W. Basey (F.54) and Sarah E. Skeen (F.55) as heirs of Mary C. Basey (F.56), deceased, by L. H. Gunter, Commissioner appointed by the Court in the case of Elias Basey (F.61) vs. L. J. Wright and others, conveying to Charles G. Winter-smith, all their interest in the East 75 acres of the 200 acres conveyed to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57) on November 19, 1844. (See deed referred to in "Deed Book V," page 266, under F.56, and F.57, and see the 200 acres described in "Deed Book R," pages 356-357, under E.16).

In "Deed Book 15," pages 270-271, in the County Clerk's Office for Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed, dated February 19, 1873 from Granville Basye to Miles Rider, conveying his undivided one-half of 126 acres and undivided 4/11 part of one-half of said 126 acres, of the tract of land known as the Basey Tract, \$1030.92.

F. 58. BUSHROD BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Bushrod Basye lived at Little Rock, Arkansas.

F. 59. FELIX BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

F. 60. ETHELBURT BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. 1847. d. Dec. 31, 1895. m. Lulu _____.

Their chlidren: G.194, G.195, G.196.

Ethelburt Basye was born of the second marriage, in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1852, his father moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. He was a private detective. He was shot at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 31, 1895. Was generally known as "Sid" Basye. He is named in the letter of George Washington Basye G.190.

In "Deed Book 16," pages 360-362, in the County Clerk's Office of Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed dated April 8, 1874, from Ethelbert Bayse (F.60), Erma J. Basey (F.63) and Ozella Basey (F.64) as heirs of Mary Basey (F.56) deceased, conveying all their undivided interest in one half of 200 acres described in the deed from John Basey (E.16) to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57), \$150. (See the 200 acres described in "Deed Book R," pages 356-357, under E.16). This deed was acknowledged in Lonoke County, Arkansas.

F. 61. ELIAS BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. ———. d. ———.

Elias Basye is named in the deed from Granville Basye and others, recorded in Book 18 at pages 18-19, Hardin County, Kentucky. See under F.54.

He is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

F. 62. URSULA ANN BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.16).

b. ———. d. ———.

Ursula Ann Basye was born of the second marriage. She is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

F. 63. URMA JANE BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.16).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— McBride.

Urma Jane Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived in Little Rock, Arkansas. She is sometimes called Jennie. She is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

In "Deed Book 16," pages 360-362, in the County Clerk's Office of Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed dated April 8, 1874, from Ethelbert Bayse (F.60), Erma J. Basey (F.63) and Ozella Basey (F.64) as heirs of Mary Basey (F.56) deceased, conveying all their undivided interest in one half of 200 acres described in the deed from John Basey (E.16) to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57), \$150. (See the 200 acres described in "Deed Book R," pages 356-357, under E.16). This deed was acknowledged in Lonoke County, Arkansas.

F. 64. OZILLA BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.16).

b. ———. d. ———. m. John Paul.

Ozilla Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived in Little Rock, Arkansas. She is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

In "Deed Book 16," pages 360-362, in the County Clerk's Office of Hardin County, Kentucky, is shown a deed dated April 8, 1874, from Ethelbert Bayse (F.60), Erma J. Basey (F.63) and Ozella Basey (F.64) as heirs of Mary Basey (F.56) deceased, conveying all their undivided interest in one half of 200 acres described in the deed from John Basey (E.16) to Mary C. Basey (F.56) and Granville Basey (F.57), \$150. (See the 200 acres described in "Deed Book R," pages 356-357, under E.16). This deed was acknowledged in Lonoke County, Arkansas.

F. 65. JAMES BASYE (Son of John Basye E.16).

b. ———, 1842. d. ———.

James Basye was born of the second marriage in Hardin County, Kentucky. He came with his father to Arkansas in 1852. He was a farmer. He was in Confederate Soldiers Home at Sweet Home, Arkansas.

The military records in the Texas State Library, Austin, Texas, show as follows: James H. Basye, private, enlisted September 7, 1861, in Dallas, Texas, for 12 months in Captain P. F. Ross' Company G, 6th Regiment, Texas Cavalry, Col. L. S. Ross commanding, Confederate States Army. There is one muster roll of this company, dated August 31, 1862 to October 31, 1862, in the Archives of the Texas State Library.

He is named in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D.C., shows that James H.

Basye, was a private in Co. G, 6th Texas Cavalry, Confederate Army in the Civil War. Later he enrolled in Co. A, 38th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery.

F. 66. THOMAS BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. 1820. d. Nov. 30, 1856. m. Eugenia Carter, Nov. 20, 1847.
d. 1873.

Their children: G.197.

Thomas Basye was born at Heathsville, Virginia. He is named in the Will of his Grandfather. See Will under D.8. And is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See E.18. Thomas Basye was a lawyer. He was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

"Marriage License Bonds of Virginia," states that Thomas Basye and Eugenia Carter were married in Lancaster County, Virginia, November 20, 1848,⁷⁷ and that John B. Bramham was security.

His wife's full name was Marietta Eugenia Carter. She was the daughter of Joseph Addison Carter. After the death of her husband she married one Showalter. He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197.

Marriage Register of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1715-1852, at page 218, shows Thomas Basye and M. Eugenia Carter, married, date of bond Nov. 20, 1847. John B. Bramham and Robert J. Mitchell, securities.

A Register of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1776-1918 and of the Constitutional Conventions, found in the Virginia State Library, at Richmond, Virginia, at pages 164-166, shows that Thomas Basye was a member of the House of Delegates Dec./6/47 to April/5/48 from Northumberland; and from Dec./4/48 to Mar./19/49 and from May/28 to June/4/49, and from June/11 to Aug./17/49. *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1916-1917*, giving a register of the General Assembly of Virginia from 1776 to 1918, at pages 164, 166, and 309, shows that Thomas Basye (F.66) was a member of the House of Delegates from Northumberland County, Virginia, 1847-48, and 1848-49.

In "Record Book 32," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 145-147, Thomas Basye is named as trustee in a deed of trust dated _____, 1842, given by James B. Rice, recorded April 8, 1842. In the same Record Book, at pages 423-424, Thomas Basye and another were appointed by the court to make sale of land, and make this deed dated Nov. 19, 1842, to William Moore, recorded Dec. 12, 1842.

In "Record Book No. 32" for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 427-428, John Brown makes a deed of trust dated Jan. 4, 1843, conveying land and personal property to Thomas Basye, trustee, for Dr. Joseph Basye (E.23) to secure payment of money. Recorded Jan. 4, 1843.

In "Record Book No. 33," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 24-25, Thomas Basye is named as trustee in a deed of trust from James B. Campbell dated March 3, 1843. Filed April 10, 1843. In the same Record Book at page 240, Thomas Basye is named trustee in a D. T. dated Jan. 13, 1844 given by John M. Connelly. Filed Feb. 13, 1844. In the same Record Book at page 317, Thomas Basye as trustee makes a deed in foreclosure of a deed of trust given by John Brown, sells to Richard H. Payne. Dated April 10, 1844. In the Office of the Clerk of Lancaster County, Virginia, in "Deed Book No. 40" at page 123, is shown a deed from Nicholas P. Buckan to Thomas Basy for 332 acres in Lancaster County, and is acknowledged in open Court May 19, 1845. Deed is dated May 17, 1845. Also in same Deed Book at page 124 is shown a deed from Thomas

⁷⁷Should be 1847.

Basye of Lancaster County to Nicholas P. Buckan & Samuel S. Buckan \$5 and natural love and affection, 100 acres & 10 acres. Deed is dated May 19, 1845 and is acknowledged in open court May 19, 1845. In the Office of the Clerk of Lancaster County, Virginia, in "Deed Book No. 40" at page 126, appears a deed from Thomas Basye to Nicholas P. Buckan & Wm. Buckan his son, \$5 and natural love and affection, 100 acres & 10 acres, dated May 17, 1845 and acknowledged in open court May 19, 1845. In the Office of the Clerk of Lancaster County, Virginia, in "Deed Book No. 41" at page 91 appears a deed from James R. Stephens to Thomas Bayse of Northumberland County, \$1700, 33 acres. Witnesses to deed, John B. Bramham, Jno. T. Bayse (F.77), A. L. Carter. Dated March 18, 1850 and acknowledged in open court April 5, 1850.

Fred Fallin Basye (G.197) has a letter written by his father, Thomas Basye, dated June 21, 1856, to his brother, Henry Basye (F.72), just before Thomas was sailing for Nicaragua. A copy of the letter is as follows:

New York June 21st 1856

My dear Brother, As I am about leaving the United States, and perhaps may never see you again, or at least for a long time, I address you a line or two by way of parting salutation. I leave this place on Tuesday next at two oclock on the steamship Orizaba for Central America. where I have a particular call, and where I hope, with the aid of a Kind Providence, I shall be able to do something for my benefit, and for my Dear Wife, the best of women (always excepting our mother) and for my noble boy. I know that should he live, under his mothers care, he may be great but cannot be bad. I must confess candidly to you that so far as you are concerned, I feel you will be an honor and aid to the community in which fortune may cast your lot. . . . There are many people there who have honored me, and to all of them present my kindest regards. Be always respectful to Mr. Fallin, as he has been a genuine friend to our family and would have done anything to assist me, had I not been too proud to receive favors at his hands, He is a good man, and no one should say to the contrary to *me*. Give my love to Henry D. [DeShields] and tell him that I was as much and indeed more pleased at his election than I ever was at my own. My love to my sister, Mr. H. [Headley] (F.73) and the little girls. Of our dear mother and the little girls I say but three words, 'God Bless them'. When I land in Nicaragua I shall write to Mr. Fallin and give him a full account of everything, that will interest him. Eugenia is well, but Fred (G.197) has the whooping cough, and makes a mighty noise about it. He talks as plainly as you can, and is the bravest chap you ever saw. If his grandma could see him, she would pinch him for love. Uncle Louis [DeShields] and his son Louis are at my house, and will go out in the same ship with me. The U. S. Government sends uncle Louis [DeShields] as bearer of despatches to Mr. Wheeler, in Nicarauga. Louis if he likes the country will not return with his father, but remain with me. I have written enough for the present, and you must wait patiently till you hear from me again.

Your affectionate brother

Thomas Basye.

Fred Fallin Basye (G.197) has in his possession an old newspaper clipping printed in 1856 telling of the death of Thomas Basye, as follows:

Hon. Thomas Basye, of Nicaragua, died November 30, at Granada.

He was Judge of the First Instance, Oriental Department, and in the 37th year of his age. Judge Basye was from Northumberland County, Va., and a son of the late Colonel Wm. Basye, formerly State Senator from that State.

Before he had finally reached manhood he was not only elected to the Legislature, but was appointed Commonwealth Attorney. He served three years in the Legislature and during that time married Miss Eugenia Carter, of Lancaster, Va., to whom he had been attached from early youth. After his marriage he declined again becoming a candidate, much to the regret of his constituents. Last June he visited Nicaragua and was so much pleased with the country that he determined to make his future home. On the 22nd of July he was appointed by the Oriental Court of Granada Judge of the First Instance, which office he filled with fidelity and discretion to the day of his death.

Gifted with rare mental powers the most intense love of knowledge, science, and literature, combined with the strictest integrity of purpose, the highest sense of honor, the most unassuming, gentlemanly deportment, the most fascinating manners, together with the kindest and most unselfish heart God ever gave man, it was not strange that he won the profound respect and love of all he mingled with. In the removal from the scene of his early labors, the community and the Court of which he was a member, have lost a brilliant ornament. To his bereaved wife, who, with their infant boy, was in New York awaiting the arrival of the idolized husband and father—who was expected on a brief visit in the last steamer—this blow will come with crushing effect. We draw a veil over her sorrow—it is too deep to speak of here. But we must remember that our loss is his gain, for Judge Basye died a Christian.

F. 67. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. ————. d. ————. Never married.

Isaac Basye was drowned at sea off the coast of South Carolina, after 1848. Isaac Basye, deceased, is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See E.18. He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197.

F. 68. WILLIAM F. BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. ———, 1829. d. ————. m. Elizabeth Johnston, Feb. 1, 1855.
b. 1833. d. ———.

Their children: G.198, G.199, G.200, G.201, G.202, G.203.

William Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See E.18. William F. Basye was a lieutenant in the Artillery in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was killed in the Civil War at Winchester, West Virginia.

Twelve Virginia Counties—Where the Western Migration Began, named "Lieut. William Basye" as from Gloucester County, Virginia, in the Civil War. His wife was from Gloucester County, Virginia. *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734, mentions him. In "Deed Book No. 18," of Gloucester County, Virginia, at page 5, Elizabeth Basye gave a deed of trust to C. E. Cary, trustee for Hopkins, dated July 26, 1893. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that William Basye (also Basey) was a private in Co. D, 9th Va. Cavalry; also Co. A, 37th Va. Militia; also Co. E, 21st Reg. Va. Militia; and 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Nelson's Va. Light Artillery, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

In "Marriage Register, 1853-1895," Book No. 1, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Gloucester County, Virginia, at page 3, line 38, shows: "Feby. 1st, 1855, Gloucester Ct. H., Va.

William Basye and E. Johnston, he was 26 and she 22 years old, neither having been married. He was born in Northumberland County, Va. and she in Gloucester Co., Va. He then lived in Baltimore, Md., and she in Gloucester Co. Va.

His parents were William and Harriet Basye, and her parents were Lewis F. and Ann Johnston. William Basye, who married E. Johnston, was a merchant. The ceremony was performed by A. F. Scott." In "Register of Deaths, 1866-1890," found in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of Gloucester County, Virginia, shows the death of *Seza* [Elizabeth] Basye, Oct. —, 1871, in Gloucester Co. Va., age 6 yrs. 5 mos. 15 days Daughter of "Wm. & Seza [Elizabeth] Basy," of Gloucester, Information given by Seza Basye, the mother. There is a monument at Gloucester erected to the Confederate Dead of Gloucester County, Virginia, on which appears this name:—"1st Lieut, Wm. Bayse, Artillery." And on the monument to Confederate Soldiers of the Civil War, at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia, is the name of "Lieut W. Basye."

He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197.

In the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of Gloucester County, at Gloucester, Virginia, in the Muster roll of the War Between the States, among the names in "A list of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines who were citizens of Gloucester County, Virginia, whose names do not appear on the official 'Muster Rolls' of Gloucester County, because they joined commands other than Gloucester Companies, in the Confederate War, 1861-1865," at page 115 shows "Wm. Basye, Lieut. Artillery."

F. 69. RICHARD TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. ————. d. about 1869. m. Ellen F. Hall, June 7, 1859.

Their children: G.204, G.205, G.206, G.207, G.208.

Richard Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See E.18. Richard Basye was in the Confederate service in the Civil War. He married a cousin of William F. Basye's wife (F.68). Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Richard T. Basye was a private, later a corporal, in Co. K, 9th Va. Calvary; also a private in Co. A, 37th Va. Militia, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

In Book No. 1 of "Marriage Register, 1853-1895," of Gloucester County, Virginia, at page 17, line 236, shows:

"June 7, 1859, at Salem Church, Gloucester Co.

Richard T. Basye and Ellen F. Hall. He was 22 and she 20 years old, neither having been married. He was born in Northumberland Co. and she in Gloucester Co., Va. They both lived in Gloucester Co. then. His parents were Wiliam Baseye and H. C. Deshields. Her parents were Thos. Hall & Mariah Emry. Richard T. Basye was a farmer. They were married by Archer Bland."

He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197.

In "Deed Book C," Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 147-148, Richard Basye makes a deed to Henry Basye (F.72) for all of his interest which Wm. Basye (E.18) died seized of & held by Mrs. Harriett Basye, widow of said Wm. Basye, as her dower.

F. 70. LOUIS OCTAVIUS BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. December 22, 1839. d. May 19, 1895. m Wilmeth Settle Crowther,
August 29, 1879.

b. Mar. 5, 1863.

Their children: G.209, G.210, G.211, G.212, G.213, G.214, G.215.

Louis Octavius Basye was the youngest of the children. He was in the Confederate service in the Civil War, Co. "C" 4th Va. Regiment. Lewis O. Basye

is named in the settlement of his father's estate, see E.18. The correct spelling is Louis instead of Lewis. His christian name Louis, was given probably in honor of his uncle Louis DeShields. See that name under F.66. He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197, and in the letters of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211. Index of the Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Louis O. Basye was a private and later a sergeant in Co. C. 40th Va. Infantry, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

"Marriage Register, 1854-1917," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 30, shows the following: "Lewis O. Basye, 39 yrs. old (son of Wm. Basye) and Wilmuth S. Crowther, 16 yrs. old (daughter of Robert R. Crowther) of Northumberland County, Va.," on Aug. 29, 1879. She was familiarly called "Willie." Before marriage she lived in Northumberland County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Robert R. Crowther and Frances A. Crowther.

In "Common Law Order Book, 1871-77," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 10-11, appears the following: "Clerks Office Northumberland County Court June 30th. 1871.

Lewis O. Basye who was on the 25th. day of May 1871 duly elected constable in the Township of Heathesville by the qualified voters thereof to serve as such until the 1st. day of July 1872 and afterwards until his successor is qualified to enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office, this day appeared before the Judge of this court in vacation and together with L. B. Starke, T. Edwin Betts and A. J. Brent his Securities who Justified their Sufficiency on oath entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of Two Thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs, and thereupon the said Basye took the several oath prescribed by law. (Memo) certificate of Judge filed with bond. Atteste Wm. J. Cralle CC."

In "Common Law Order Book, 1883-87," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 183-184, L. O. Basye and several others as trustees of the Baptist Church make deed dated August 26, 1884 filed September 12, 1884, 1½ acres. In the same Common Law Order Book, at page 535, appears the following: "L. O. Basye who has been recommended by the board of Supervisors of this county as Superintendent of the poor, is this day appointed by Judge of this court Superintendent of the Poor of this county to serve as such for the term of four years from the 1st. day of July 1887 and afterwards until his successor is qualified to enter upon the discharge of the duties thereof, and he is required to execute bond with security & to take the oath of office as required by law before the 1st. day of July 1887." He held the office of Superintendent of the County Poor House of Northumberland County for eight years. In "Estate Book (J)," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 172-177, appears the accounting of Willie Basye, administratrix of L. O. Basye, deceased.

After the death of her husband, Louis O. Basye, the widow married John H. Sisson. "Marriage Register, 1854-1917," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 67, shows the following: "John H. Sisson, 34 yrs. old, single, married Willie S. Basye, 33 yrs. old, widow (daughter of Robert R. Crowthers (a farmer) and Fannie A. Crowthers) on September 24, 1896."

F. 71. JOSEPH BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. ————. d. 1862. m. C. Virginia Lucky, Nov. 13, 1849.

Their children: G.216.

Joseph Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See E.18. Joseph Basye married C. Virginia Lucky (or Lackey?) in 1849, in Northumber-

land County, Virginia. He lived at Alexandria, Virginia. "Marriage License Bonds of Virginia," page 5, says that Joseph Basye, Jr., and C. Virginia Lockey, daughter of John T. Lockey, were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, Nov. 13, 1849, and that Robert J. Lockey was security. He was killed by a horse. He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197. In "Deed Book C," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 81, Robert J. Lackey makes a deed to his sister, Caroline V. Basye for \$10, love and affection, land in Northumberland County. Dated August 21, 1858.

F. 72. HENRY BASYE (Son of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. Mar. 4, 1832. d. Jan. 1, 1915. m. Annie Ball Harding, Dec. 27, 1859.

b. —————. d. —————.

Their children: G.217, G.218, G.219, G.220, G.221, G.222.

Henry Basye was born at Heathsville, Virginia. He is named in a bond given by his Uncle Joseph Basye (E.23), in 1846, in Northumberland County, Virginia. See under E.23 and F.77. His wife was from Northumberland County, Virginia. He lived for a time near Lottsburg, Northumberland County, Virginia, on his estate which is called "Cherry Point." In 1903-1908 he was living at Cowart, Virginia. He and his wife are buried on the old Henry Basye homestead at Cherry Point. There is a monument over his grave stating that he was a member of "Co. "D," 9th Va. Cavalry, Confederate Army." He is named as H. T. Basye in the settlement of his father's estate. See E.18. He is named in the letter of Fred Fallin Basye, G.197, and in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211. "Index of Military Records, Archives Division," Washington, D. C., shows that Henry Basye (also Bayse) was a private and later a sergeant, Co. D., 9th Virginia Cavalry and 37th Virginia Militia, Confederate Army, in the Civil War. "Marriage Register, 1854-1917," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 6, shows the following: "Henry Basye, 23 yrs old, (son of Wm. Basye and Harriett Deshields) and Annie B. Harding, 20 yrs. old, on Dec. 27, 1859, both of Northumberland County." In "Common Law Order Book, 1883-87," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 56, a deed was made by A. J. Brent and wife to Henry Basye trustee for A. Y. Headley (F.73) and wife and children for property in Heathsville District, 150 acres, dated August 15, 1882. Recorded June 25, 1883.

In Will Book "C" in Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 4, appears the following will:

"I, Annie Ball Basye do hereby declare this my last will & testament. I leave all my property to my dearly beloved husband Henry Basye for his maintenance during his life time, at his death I give & bequeath to my son Harry D. Basye (G.219) all the land running North of a public road running through my farm, to Cowarts and on to Cypruss Farm line to be his, and also all houses and timber on same to be his for life & to be disposed of in what ever way he thinks proper or desires at his death. I also give him all of my house hold furniture of all kinds whatsoever except my piano, which I give to my son Wm. F. Basye (G.218). All my other land and property south of said public road mentioned above, I give to be divided equally between my two other children, Novella M. Wyatt (G.217) & Wm. F. Basye (G.218) to be theirs to use as they choose. I give my gold watch to my daughter Novella, and all my wearing apparel to my grandchildren. I do hereby ordain this to be my last will & testament, written this the 18th day of Feb. 1915 & signed below by myself.

Annie Ball Basye

2 witnesses :—S. Cowart. J. D. Richardson.

Seal

Seal

"This will is to be given to Mr. Slater Cowart, Sr. to be placed in his safe for safe keeping until such time as it shall be wanted & called for."

"Codicle. I here forbid any portion of my farm or property to be sold for any back debt of my husband.

Feb. 18th 1915.

Annie Ball Basye

F. 73. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. June 25, 1823. d. ————. m. Alley Young Headley, Feb. 4, 1847.

Their children: G.223, G.224, G.225, G.226, G.227, G.228, G.229.

Elizabeth Basye Headley is named in the settlement of her father's estate. See E.18. "Marriage License Bonds of Virginia," page 51, states that Elizabeth Basye and Alley, Y. Headley were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, Feby. 3, 1847, and that John T. Basye (F.77) was security. The old family Bible gives the names of their children as shown in this book.

F. 74. NOVELLA JOSEPHINE BASYE (Daughter of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Joseph Douglas, May 26, 1885.

Novella J. Basye is named in the settlement of her father's state. See E.18. "Marriage Register, 1854-1917," for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 45, shows the following: "Jos. W. Douglas, 44 yrs. old, married Josephine Basye, 37 yrs. old, daughter of Wm. Basye and Harriett Deshields, on May 26, 1885."

F. 75. MARY MARTIN BASYE (Daughter of Col. William Basye E.18).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Shepherd Gulick, May 5, 1874.

Mary Martin Basye (called Mary M[artin] D[eShields] Basye), is named in the settlement of her father's estate, E.18. "Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 23, shows the following: "Mary Martin Basye, 29 yrs. old (daughter of Wm. Basye and Harriett C. Deshields) and Clarence S. Gulick, 34 yrs. old, of Northumberland County, Virginia," on May 5, 1874.

F. 76. SALLIE ANN BASYE (Daughter of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. ————. d. Oct. —, 1910. m. Thomas H. Lansdell, June 28, 1832.

Their children: G.230.

Sallie Ann Basye is named in the will of her grandfather. See will under D.8. "Marriage License Bonds of Virginia," page 66, states that Sally Ann Basye and Thomas H. Lansdell, widower, were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, June 28, 1832, with the consent of J. Basye (E.23) as to Sally, and with Samuel Downing, Jr., as security.

F. 77. JOHN TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. 1821. d. 1850. Never married.

John T. Basye is named in his father's will. See under E.23. John Taylor Basye was a physician. He was very popular in the community. He obtained his

M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. He is named in a bond given in 1846 by his father, Joseph (E.23) in Northumberland County, Virginia. See under E.23 and F.72. In "Will Book A," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 23, John T. Basye Witnesses the will of Joseph Rogers dated June 13, 1850. In "Estate Book (B)" in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at pages 307-308, appears the inventory and appraisement of estate of Dr. John T. Basye made August 28, 1850. Filed Jan. 15, 1851. This includes dental instruments, medical books, 1 case of extracting instruments. In "Estate Book (C)" at pages 78-82, appears the itemized account of estate of John T. Basye, deceased, Ferdinand Blackwell, administrator. In the same Estate Book at pages 184-189, further account in the administration of the estate of John T. Basye is shown.

F. 78. SARAH BASYE (Daughter of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. ————. d. ————. m. John R. Winstead.
Their children: G.231.

Sarah Basye Winstead is named in her father's will. See under E.23.

F. 79. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. ————. d. ————. Never married.

William Basye was generally known by the title "Doctor," though he was not a physician. He was popular in the community at Heathsville, Virginia. He was a violinist. He was named in the will of his father. See Will under E.23. In "Order Book for 1812-1830," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 361, appears a suit of William Basye, pltf. vs. Joseph Coles, et al. W. Basye (E.18) was attorney. The same case appears on page 363 where judgment is rendered. (April 7, 1830) In the same Order Book, at page 370, appears the case of William Basye pltf. vs. Warner Hunt, et al. Judgment for plaintiff on October 27, 1830. In "Deed Book C," at page 149, in the office of the Clerk of the Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, William Basye, Sr., conveys by deed dated March 12, 1859, to Addison Y. Beane, et al., one acre of land known as Basye's Will. (For the previous reference to this will property, see the Will of Joseph J. Basye E.23.)

F. 80. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Mordecai Lawson, Mar. 1, 1841.

Hannah Basye Lawson is named in her father's will. See under E.22. "Marriage License Bonds of Virginia," page 66, states that Hannah Basye and Mordecai Lawson were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, March 1, 1841, and that they were married with the consent of J. Basye (E.23) and that he was her security.

F. 81. MARY V. BASYE (Daughter of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Alexander Blackwell, July 31, 1835.
Their children: G.232, G.233, G.234.

Mary Basye Blackwell is named in the will of her father. See under E.23. Mary V. Basye was married in Northumberland County, Virginia. *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, page 9, states that Mary Basye and Alexander Blackwell were married in Northumberland County, Virginia, July 31, 1835, with the consent of Dr. J. Basye (E.23) given as to Mary, and with William Harding as

security. *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XXII (published 1914), page 440, says: "Alexander Blackwell, m. Mary Bayse, and had issue. 1. Josephine m. Wm. Flynt; 2. Joseph, unm.; 3, Sallie, unm." This Alexander Blackwell was the son of Col. Samuel Blackwell and Ann Blackwell. *Virginia Genealogies*, page 271, shows: "Alexander Blackwell, m. 1835, Mary V., dau. of Dr. Jos. Basye, North'd Co." *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution*, page 190, shows that Alexander Blackwell married Mary Bayse, and that their children were Josephine, who married William Flynt; Joseph; and Sallie. *Fauquier Historical Society, Bulletin, First Series, 1921-1924*, found in the Virginia Historical Society Library, at Richmond, Virginia, at page 488, shows that Alexand. Blackwell married Mary Bayse.

F. 82. MARIA JOSEPHINE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph J. Basye E.23).

b. 1846. d. ————. m. Richard O. Davenport, May 7, 1872.
b. 1842.

Maria J. Basye is named in the will of her father. See under E.23. She was born of the second marriage. She lives at Hamilton, Baltimore County, Maryland. "Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 21, shows the following: "Maria Basye, 26 yrs. old (daughter of Isaac Basye & Sally E. C. McNamara) and Richard O. Davenport, 30 yrs. old. Both of Northumberland County, Virginia." on May 7, 1872.

(Note error as to parentage. It should be Joseph Basye and Sallie E. C. McNamaha E.23).

F. 83. NIMROD BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Nancy Hancock, Mar. 14, 1820.
m. Sarah Sutherland, Feb. 9, 1854.

Their children: G.235, G.236, G.237, G.238, G.239, G.240, G.241, G.242, G.243, G.244.

Nimrod Basye was born of the first marriage. He was the first clerk of Liberty, Jackson County, Ohio. He taught school there, and owned a large farm. He sold his farm in about 1844 to Jacob Harrison, and moved away from Jackson County, Ohio, some time after 1850. Nimrod and his brother, Joseph Basye (F.85), married sisters. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. Nimrod Basye is mentioned in the letter of Mary Frances Basye Dickerson (G.258). "Marriage Record Vol. 2," page 163, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Nimrod Basye and Sarah Sutherland were married Feb. 9, 1854, by Abraham Bumgardner, M. G. "Marriage Bonds, 1772-1853," in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, at page 260, shows that Nimrod Basye and Nancy Hancock, daughter of James Hancock, were married March 14, 1820. He is mentioned in the final settlement of his father's estate (E.49).

"Deed Record, Vol. 9," page 95, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated Sept. 8, 1845, from Nicholas Lee and Sarah Lee, his wife, Isaiah How and Eliza How, his wife, and Louisa Lee, to Nimrod Baysee, 43 acres, \$300. "Deed Record, Vol. 9," page 99, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated Sept. 9, 1845, from Nicholas Lee and Sarah Lee, his wife, to Nimrod Baysee, 13 acres, \$50. "Deed Record, Vol. 10," page 516, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated March 30, 1849, from John Clay and Lucretia Clay,

his wife, to Nimrod *Basey*, 50 acres, \$75. "Deed Record, Vol. 10," page 517, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated Sept. 24, 1847, from John Alexander to Nimrod *Bayse*, 6 acres, \$32. "Deed Book, Vol. 10," page 518, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated July 31, 1847, from Sylvia Lee, et al., heirs of Joseph Lee, to Nimrod Bayse, 50 acres, \$42.85. to correct deed in Vol. 9, page 95. "Deed Book, Vol. 11," page 210, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated July 2, 1850, from Nimrod Basye to Robert McBride, 50 acres, \$150. "Deed Record, Vol. 13," page 597, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated Nov. 1, 1855, from James Collins and wife, to Nimrod Basye, lots in town of Jasper, \$175. "Deed Record, Vol. 14," page 49, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed from Nimrod *Basey* and Sarah *Basey*, his wife, to John *Basey* (G.236) 43 acres, \$700, dated Oct. 8, 1855. "Deed Book, Vol. 14," page 40, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows contract to sell and convey 500 acres to Nimrod Basey, \$1000. "Deed Record, Vol. 14," page 77, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed from Nimrod *Basey* and Sarah *Basey*, his wife, dated March 17, 1856, town lots in Jasper, Ohio. \$250. "Deed Record, Vol. 15," page 257, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated Dec. 25, 1858, from Henry H. Hoag and wife, to Nimrod Basey, 32¾ acres, \$65.50. "Deed Record, Vol. 16," page 476, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated July 15, 1859, from Monroe Beeman and wife, to Nimrod *Bassey*, 20 acres, \$200. "Deed Record, Vol. 17," page 285, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed from Nimrod Basye to Joseph S. Basye (G.235), 10 acres, \$62. "Deed Record, Vol. 17," page 422, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated May 23, 1862, from Nimrod *Basey*. 20 acres, \$160. "Deed Record, Vol. 17," page 540, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated March 22, 1864, to Nimrod Basye. 50 acres, \$100. "Deed Record, Vol. 17," page 550, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed from Nimrod Basye (no wife signs). 50 acres, \$560. "Deed Book, Vol. 18," page 299, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows deed dated April 29, 1862, from Nimrod *Basey*, lots in town of Bethel, \$30.

The "Probate Court Records" of Pike County, Ohio, Estate of Nimrod Basye, deceased, No. 207, show application was made by Walter Wiseman for letters of administration, but do not show the date of death. The records show the heirs to be:—Joseph Basye (G.235), John Basye (G.236), James Basye (G.237), Wesley Basye (G.238), the heirs of Samantha Current, deceased (G.241). It should be noted that Henry Basye (G.239) is not named in this list as an heir. But acting for and in behalf of some of the other heirs he signs receipts in their names, by him as their attorney. The receipts are dated 1874, 1878, 1879, and 1886. The heirs of Samantha Current are named as follows: Alonzo Thomas Current (H.267), Nancy J. Walls (H.268), Matthew H. Current (H.270). No receipt is shown from Joseph Basye (G.235). The complete original records are not available.

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D. C. is found the following U. S. Census report for Jackson County, Ohio, 1840, Liberty Township, page 33:—

	under 5	under 10	under 15	under 20	under 30	under 50	
Nimrod Basye—	1	2	1	1	0	1	} (males) (females)
		1	1		1		

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D. C., is found the following U. S. Census Report for Pike County, Ohio, 1850:

The family of <i>Nimrod Basy</i> :	age 60, farmer	born in Virginia.
(G.236) John	age 29, laborer,	born in Virginia.
(G.242) Mary	age 27,	born in Virginia.
(G.241) Samantha	age 16,	born in Ohio.
(G.239) Henry	age 15, farmer,	born in Ohio.

F. 84. LEVINA BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Philip De Lawder, Mar. 25, 1839.

Their children: G.245, G.246, G.247, G.248, G.249.

Levina Basye was born of the first marriage. She lives at Mathias, Hardy County, West Virginia. Levina Basye DeLawder is mentioned in the will of her brother, Joseph Basye (F.85). "Marriage Bonds, 1772-1853," Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, page 409, shows that Philip DeLawder and *Levina* Basye were married March 25, 1839. Philip DeLawder is mentioned in the settlement of the estate of John Basye, deceased (E.49). Philip DeLawder and wife are mentioned in the final settlement of her father's estate (E.49).

F. 85. JOSEPH BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. ————. d. 1874. m. Sallie Hancock, Nov. 13, 1822.

Their children: G.250, G.251.

Joseph Basye was born of the first marriage. Joseph and his brother, Nimrod Basye (F.83) married sisters. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. Joseph Baze is mentioned in the *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XII, page 63, where it is stated that the Concord Baptist Church in Cooper County, Missouri, was organized May 10, 1817, with fourteen members. It was located in the settlement south of Boonville. Among the pioneers who helped to organize the church and who constituted the first membership were Joseph Baze and Sally Baze. Joseph Basye is mentioned in the letter of Mary Frances Basye Dickerson (G.258). Marriage Bonds, 1772-1853, in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, at page 272, shows that Joseph Basye and Sally Hancock, daughter of James Hancock, were married November 13, 1822.

In "Book D," page 184, of the Will records in the Probate Court, Champaign County, Ohio, appears the following Will:—

"Joseph Basye's Last Will.

Know All Men, that, on the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, I, Joseph Basye, at this date in the County of Shenandoah, State of Virginia, formerly of Champaign County, State of Ohio, being of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in the manner following, viz.:—

First, I will that at my decease I shall be buried in a decent and christian manner, and that my funeral expenses be paid out of my estate.

Secondly, After all my just debts are paid, I bequeath to my Nephew, Abram DeLawder (G.246), son of Philip DeLawder and Levina DeLawder (formerly Levina Basye, daughter of John Basye (E.49), of Shenandoah County, Virginia), the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

Thirdly, I bequeath the residue of my estate, of every name and kind whatsoever, whether money or real estate, to my Nephew, John Basye (G.256), son of *Edward*⁷⁸ W. Basye (F.87), of Shenandoah County, Virginia.

In Testimony of the above, I have hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Joseph Basye (seal)"

"On the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the above named Joseph Basye showed us the above instrument of writing consisting of about one-eighth of a sheet of paper, which he declared to be his last Will and Testament, and he requested us to sign our names as witnesses to the same. . . . And we in the presence of the said Joseph Basye and also of each other have hereunto signed our names as witnesses to the said Will.

Ephraim Shaver, Isaac B. Funkhouser, Abraham Funkhouser"

The Will was filed December 18, 1874.

"The State of Virginia, Shenandoah County, ss. I, Jacob R. Miller, J. P., Commissioner named in the foregoing Commission from the Probate Court of Champaign County, Ohio, do certify that on the 25 day of December, A.D. 1874, to the above named, Ephram Shaver, Isaac B. Funkhouser & Abraham Funkhouser was by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, that the deposition by them subscribed was reduced to writing by me and was taken on the day and year above named.

Witness my hand and seal. Jacob R. Miller, J. P. (seal)"

The Will was probated January 2, 1875. Estate No. O-2793.

F. 86. MARY BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Mary Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 87. EDMOND WASHINGTON B. BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. Oct. 13, 1818. d. 1856. m. Anna Carryer, April 12, 1842.

Their children: G.252, G.253, G.254, G.255, G.256, G.257.

Edmond Washington B. Basye was born of the first marriage. (See the letter of Mary (Mollie) Frances Basye (G.215). He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. He is also known as Edmond B. Washington Basye: "Marriage Bonds, 1772-1853," Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, page 427, shows that Edmond B. W. Basye and Anna Carryer, daughter of John Carryer, were married April 12, 1842. He is mentioned and referred to as *Edward* W. Basye in the will of his brother Joseph Basye (F.85). The name of Anna Carryer is sometimes spelled Annie Currier. Will Book 5, page 281, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the bond of John Rosenbarger for \$200, dated April 7, 1856, as Administrator of the estate of Washington *Edmund* Basye. Jonas B. *Basye* (F.96) is one of the sureties. Will Book 5, pp. 496-497, shows inventory in the estate of Washington Basye, appraised April 18, 1856, \$78.78¾, showing household goods, farm implements, live stock, etc. Also shows articles sold at public sale April 18, 1856, by J. Rosenbarger, Admr., \$102.74¾. The purchasers include Jonas *Basye* (F.96), and "Widow" Basye (F.87), and Betty *Basye* (F.95). He is mentioned in the final settlement of his father's estate (E.49).

⁷⁸Should be Edmond.

In the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, "Deed Book ZZ," page 323, shows deed dated February 4, 1850, from Charles Carter to Washington Basy, consideration \$11.40. After the death of her husband, Edmond Washington B. Basye, Anna Carryer Basye married Abraham Hockman, December 7, 1865, as is shown by the "Register of Marriages, 1854-1882," at page 43, in the clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia. She was then 50 years old. She was the daughter of Richard (or John?) Carrier and Wife.

F. 88. CATHERINE BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Catherine Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 89. MATILDA BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Matilda Basye was born of the first marriage. Matilda Basye is mentioned in the settlement of the estate of John Basye, deceased (E.49).

F. 90. MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Margaret Basye was born of the first marriage. Margaret is mentioned in the settlement of her father's estate (E.49)

F. 91. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Nancy Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 92. JOHN BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

John Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 93. ABNER BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Abner Basye was born of the first marriage.

F. 94. ABRAM HESS BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Abram Hess Basye was born of the third marriage. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

F. 95. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of John Basye E.49).

b. Jan. 1829. d. Apr. 1, 1908. m. John Spreaker, March 15, 1883.

Elizabeth Basye was born of the third marriage. She was living at Orkney Springs, Virginia, on the Basye farm, in 1905. She died there. "Marriage Register, 1882-1915," page 4, clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that John Spreaker and Elizabeth Basye were married March 15, 1883. They were married by Socrates Henkel. He was 55 and she was 48 years of age. He was a widower. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents were John and Elizabeth Basye. "Betty" Basye is mentioned in the settlement of the estate of Edmond Washington B. Basye (F.87).

Elizabeth is mentioned in the settlement of her father's estate (E.49)

F. 96. JONAS BURNES BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. Aug. 31, 1833. d. Jan. 9, 1903. m. Eva Heltzel, Nov. 1, 1860.

Their children: G.258, G.259, G.260, G.261, G.262.

Jonas Burnes Basye was born of the third marriage. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. They lived at Orkney Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia. *Hardy County (West Virginia) Marriages, 1795-1899*, found in West Virginia Department of Archives and History. Vol. I, page 105, shows that Jonas D. Basye and Eve Heltzel were married Nov. 1, 1860, in Hardy County, West Virginia. Each was 27 years of age. The ceremony was performed by Thomas Cotterill. Will Book 5, page 196, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the bond of Jonas B. Basye as administrator of the estate of John Basye (E.49) deceased. The bond for \$800 is dated March 10, 1856. Jonas B. Basye is one of the sureties on the bond of John Rosenbarger as administrator of the estate of Edmond Washington B. Basye (F.87). Jonas Basye is mentioned in the settlement of the estate of John Basye, deceased (E.49) and is mentioned in the settlement of the estate of Edmond Washington B. Basye (F.87). "Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C.," shows that Jonas B. Basye was a private in Company K, 7th Va. Calvary, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

In "Will Book 27," page 348, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, is shown the following Will:

"This may last Will and Testament, made the 17th day of Aug't, 1895, as follows: I will and bequeath all my property, real and personal, to my daughters Mary F. Miller and Martha L. Basye, to hold during their natural lives, and they shall keep and educate my grandchild, Jessie Luttrell, if she remains with them, and if taken away by her father my daughters are released from maintaining and educating her; otherwise thy shall care for her until she is twenty-one years old. If my daughters Annie Funkhauser and Margaret Messick, or either of them becomes widows and desire to do so, they shall have a home with my daughters Mary F. Miller and Margaret L. Basye. My daughters Mary F. Miller and Margaret L. Basye shall keep the place in order, and after their death the place shall be sold and divided among my lawful heirs equally.

In Witness Whereof I sign, seal with my seal the foregoing.

Jonas B. Basye (Seal)"

Witness: J. G. Neff, S. P. Lones."

The above will was proved March 9, 1903, and admitted to probate.

F. 97. NATHAN JOHN BASYE (Son of John Basye E.49).

b. June 1838. d. Dec. 21, 1919. m. Ann Eliza Grady, Mar. 10, 1865.
d. Mar. 29, 1918.

Their children: G.263, G.264, G.265, G.266, G.267, G.268, G.269, G.270, G.271.

Nathan John Basye was born of the third marriage. He lived at Mathias, Hardy County, West Virginia. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. He was a farmer. They are both buried on the old home place. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. He had the old family Bible of John Basye (E.49), which is now in the possession of his son, Lorenze Boyd Basye (G.270). A letter from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., to Mrs. Lena Robertson (H.289), dated December 3, 1941,

states that Nathan Basye enlisted in the Confederate Army September 23, 1861, as a private in Captain William Miller's Company, which later became Company K, 7th Regiment of Virginia Calvary (Ashby's Calvary). On December 1, 1861, he was elected Second Lieutenant of the Company. The muster roll for July and August, 1864, shows him absent because of his having been wounded. At a point near Forestville, Virginia, on November 9, 1864, he received pay for a horse killed in action near Fisher's Hill, Shenandoah County, Virginia. And on November 17, 1864, his name appears on a requisition for supplies. "Hardy County (West Virginia) Marriages, 1795-1899," found in West Virginia Department of Archives and History. Vol. I, page 109, shows that Nathan Basye and Ann Eliza Grady were married March 10, 1865. He was 27 and she was 22 years of age. The ceremony was performed by Sellesteen Whitmer. Nathan is mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate (E.49). Index of Millitary Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Nathan Basye was a private, later a 2 Lieut. in Co. K, 7th Va. Calvary, Confederate Army in the Civil War.

F. 98. HENRY KEMPER (Son of Nancy Basye Kemper E.51)

b. 1807 d. _____.

Henry Kemper is mentioned in "Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States," page 97.

F. 99. SOPHIA KEMPER (Daughter of Nancy Basye Kemper E.51)

b. 1809 d. _____.

Sophia Kemper is mentioned in "Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States," page 97.

F. 100. OCTAVIA KEMPER (Daughter of Nancy Basye Kemper E.51)

b. 1811. d. _____.

Octavia Kemper is mentioned in "Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States," page 97.

F. 101. JOHN MAUZY KEMPER (Son of Nancy Basye Kemper E.51)

b. 1813. d. _____.

John Mauzy Kemper is mentioned in "Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States," page 97.

F. 102. WILLIAM KEMPER (Son of Nancy Basye Kemper E.51)

b. 1814. d. _____.

William Kemper is mentioned in "Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States," page 97.

F. 103. JAMES MORGAN KEMPER (Son of Nancy Basye Kemper E.51)

b. 1815. d. _____.

James Morgan Kemper is mentioned in "Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States," page 97.

F. 104. EDMUND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye E.52)

b. Jan. 24, 1810. d. 1876. m. Mary N. Tomlin, Dec. 5, 1834.
b. 1812 d. _____.

Their children: G.272, G.273, G.274, G.275, G.276, G.277, G.278, G.279.

Edmund Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. Edmund always took pride in being well dressed. In 1834, he married Mary Norris Tomlin, daughter of Stephen Tomlin, in Culpeper County, Virginia. She was called the "Mountain Beauty." He was a wagon maker and did fine wood work. In the latter days of his life he lived at New Baltimore, Fauquier County, Virginia. He is buried at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Fauquier County, Virginia, the burial place of the Tomlins and Macraes. He is mentioned in "The Magazine of American Genealogy," No. 26, page 734.

"Minute Book No. 6," Culpeper County, Virginia, page 76, Nov. 20, 1810, shows the following: "The Court do appoint Henry Basye (E.54) guardian to Edmd Basye (F.104), orphan of Edmund Basye (E.52) who gave bond and security according to law." "Deed Book XX," page 527, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Edmund Basye, dated November 25, 1830, to Albert R. Singleton, both of the county of Culpeper, \$506, 135 acres adjoining lands of Moses Green (E.86), Wm. Basye, et al. Proved and recorded May 18, 1831. Marriage Record, 1759-1839, page 101, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Edmund Basye and Mary Tomlin were married. Return made October, 1834. Among the original papers on file in the Clerk's Office in Fauquier County, Virginia, is a suit of Tomlin vs. Edmond Basye et al. in the Chancery Court of Fauquier County, Virginia, filed September, 1850 in which suit the petition recites among other things: "that Mary Basye, the wife of Edmund Basye, has the following infant children: Sarah Catharine Basye (G.277), Edmund Basye (G.273), Ellen Basye (G.278), Hannah Basye (G.279), Mary Basye (G.276), John Basye (G.272), and Luther Basye (G.275)." The petition has copy of will annexed of Stephen Tomlin which gives certain slaves and other property to Mary Basye, his daughter, and to her children, free from the control of her husband. The petition asks for order to sell slaves. Among the original papers on file in the Clerk's Office in Fauquier County, Virginia, is found the suit of Edmund Basye and Mary Basye vs. Sarah Catharine Basye et al. in the Chancery Court of Fauquier County, filed December 27, 1850, reciting the will of Stephen Tomlin, the sale of his lands &c. and then says "Edmund Basye is indebted beyond his present means for payment, that he is a wheelwright by trade." That his family consists of "his wife and seven children by her." His children are: Sarah Catharine Basye, Edmund Basye, Ellen Basye, Hannah Basye, Mary Basye, John Basye and Luther Basye, Prayer is for order to sell the slaves given under the will and convert the money into 300 acres of land, which should take the place of the slaves and thus carry out the terms of the will.

"Deed Book 2," pages 25-26, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows:

"This Indenture made this 17th day of May One thousand eight hundred and thirty four between Edmund Basye and Mary his wife of the county of Fauquier and state of Virginia, of the one part, and Thomas Bywaters of the county of Culpeper & state aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that the said Edmund Basye and Mary his wife aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and twenty five cents current money

of Virginia unto them in hand paid by the said Thos Bywaters, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened & confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain, sell alien & confirm unto the said Thos Bywaters his heirs and assigns a certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the county of Culpeper, thirty one acres & twenty poles part of a tract containing one hundred & fifty seven acres purchased of Edmund Browning by Edmund Basye, decd, husband of Nancy Basye (D.23) and bounded as follows: beginning at two pines & box oak on the road & running thence south 57 W. 133 poles to sundry oaks on this side of a hill corner to Samuel Woodby, Article bearing date May 16, 1808, thence N. 25 E. 166 poles to a black oak corner to the road thence down the several courses to the beginning containing thirty one acres and twenty poles be the same more or less together with all & singular the appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof. To have and to hold all and singular the premises with the appurtenances hereby conveyed unto the said Thomas Bywaters his heirs or assigns forever, And lastly that the said Edmund Basye and Mary his wife against themselves and their heirs the premises hereby conveyed with the appurtenances will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In testimony whereof the said Edmund Basye & Mary his wife have hereunto set their hands & seals the day & year first above written.

Edmund Basye, Mary N. Basye (S) "

Ack. July 17, 1834, rec. Oct. 9, 1834.

"Deed Book 51," page 302, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows a deed of trust from Edmund Basye and Mary N. Basye, wife, to John Q. Marr, dated January 29, 1852, personal property, to secure payment of \$450 to Inman Horner for Mary Basye and her children for two slaves sold by said Edmund Basye and wife, without the knowledge of said Inman Horner, executor of Stephen Tomlin, which slaves had been allotted to said Mary Basye and her children according to the will. Acknowledged January 29, 1852, and recorded. "Deed Book 52," pages 396-398, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph G. Hunton to Inman Horner, dated June 9, 1853, reciting "whereas in a suit in chancery in the Circuit Court of Fauquier entitled Basye, agt., Basye, it was decreed on the 18th day of October 1851 among other things that the lands, slaves, goods and chattels and their proceeds, or so many or so much thereof as might be fit and proper as were derived by Mary Basye and her children, parties in the said cause from the will of Stephen Tomlin dec'd should be applied by the said Inman Horner who by the said decree was appointed trustee to the purchase of the tract of land mentioned in the bill and proceedings in the said suit and which tract will be herein below more particularly described, and that the same be conveyed by the vendor Joseph G. Hunton and held by the said trustee for the sole and separate use of Mary Basye during her natural life and at her death to be then divided among her children and the descendants of such as should be dead per stirpes and according to the trusts, uses, conditions and limitations prescribed in the said will" &c. Then recites sale of the land, describing it, for \$1890.78. "Deed Book 53," page 150, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from Edmund Basye and Mary N. Basye, wife, to William H. Gaines, trustee of Mrs. Mary

Craig, \$100, all interest that said Basye and wife derived as legatees and distributees of Doctor William Norris, dec'd, 43 acres. Dated September 1, 1853. Acknowledged by Mary N. Basye September 10, 1853, and by Edmund January 3, 1854, and recorded. "Files No. 173 and 174," in the Clerk's Office, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows a suit in Chancery filed November, 1855, by Joseph A. and John A. Francis against Edmond and Mary N. Basye to recover a debt of \$334.84 for necessities furnished to them and to establish a lien against the land inherited by Mary N. Basye from her father, Stephen Tomlin. This suit was finally settled in September, 1870.

F. 105. HENRY BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54)

b. May 24, 1808. d. July 26, 1880. m. 1. Ceolida Rider, 1830.
 b. ————. d. between July 8, 1851 & Jan. 24, 1853.
 m. 2. Sarah A. Guthrie.
 b. ————. d. about 1905.

Their children: G.280, G.281, G.282, G.283, G.284, G.285, G.286, G.287.

Henry Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He came to St. Louis, Missouri, with his brother, Thomas (F.106), on December 12, 1829. In 1830, he moved to Old Franklin, then to Independence, Jefferson City, Lexington, Martinsville, Weston, Plattsburg and Platte City, all in Missouri. From 1835 to 1837, he was in Jackson County, Missouri, and in Johnson County, Missouri, in 1837. In 1838, at Weston, he was in the hardware business. In 1871, he moved to Platte City, Missouri, where he kept hotel. Here he died. He first married Ceolida Rider, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Newman Rider. His second marriage was to Sarah A. Guthrie. After her husband's death, Sarah lived in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1895 to 1902, as shown by the city directory of Kansas City. In "Deed Book C," page 377, in the Recorder of Deeds Office, at Independence, Missouri, filed March 21, 1835, is shown: "To All People to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Know ye that we, Thomas Pitcher and Nancy, his wife, and William Noland, Senr., and his wife, Polly, as aforesaid, of the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, for the consideration of the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-one Dollars received to our full satisfaction of Henry Basye of the county and state aforesaid, do by these presents give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Henry Basye the following described piece, parcel or lot of land lying and being situate in the county and state aforesaid, towit: in the Old Town of Independence and known on the plat by the No. of Fifty, on the northeast corner of the public square and on the west side. "To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises and appurtenances thereto or in anywise belonging and appertaining, unto him the said Henry Basye, his heirs and assigns, forever, to their own proper use and behoof. And also we the said Thomas Pitcher and Nancy, his wife, and William Noland, Senr., and his wife Polly, as aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and assigns, covenant to and with the said Henry Basye, his heirs and assign, that at and until the ensealing of these presents we are well seized of the premises as a good indefeasible estate in fee simple forever, and that we have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the premises is free from all encumbrances whatsoever. And furthermore we, the said Thomas Pitcher and Nancy, his wife, and William Noland, Senr., and Polly, his wife, as aforesaid, do by these presents bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns forever to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises unto him the said Henry Basye, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever.

"In Testimony Whereof, we the said Thomas Pitcher and Nancy, his wife, and William Noland, Senr., and Polly, his wife, as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of March, A. D., 1835.

Thomas Pitcher (Seal)
her

Nancy (X) Pitcher (Seal)
mark
his

William (X) Noland (Seal)
mark

Polly Noland (Seal)

"State of Missouri, County of Jackson ss. Be it remembered that on this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, before me, a Justice of the Peace within and for the county aforesaid personally came Thomas Pitcher and Nancy Pitcher, his wife, William Noland and Polly Noland, his wife, all personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purpose therein mentioned. She the said Nancy Pitcher and the said Polly Noland being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof and examined separate and apart from their husbands whether they executed the said deed and relinquished their dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of their husbands, acknowledged and declared that they executed the said deed and relinquished their dower in the said lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence.

"Taken and certified the day and year aforesaid.

Samuel Weston, J. P."

In "Deed Book E," page 187, at Independence, Missouri, filed June 9, 1837, is shown: "This Indenture made and entered into this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-six by and between John Stayton and Susannah, his wife, of the first part, and Henry Basye, of the second part, all of the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, Witnesseth: that the said John Stayton and wife for and in consideration of the sum of Sixty-five Dollars to them paid by the said Henry Basye, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge, have this day granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell and convey to him, the said Henry Basye, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described tract of land, towit: Ten acres of land on the south side of the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township fifty, and (range) thirty-two, lying and being in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri.

"To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any (wise) appertaining, to him, the said Henry Basye, his heirs and assigns forever. And we the said John Stayton and wife for ourselves and our heirs do covenant to and with the said Henry Basye and his heirs to warrant and forever defend the title to the above described premises from the lawful claim or claims, demand or demands of any person or persons whatsoever.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

John Stayton (Seal)
Susannah Stayton (Seal)
(+) her mark

"State of Missouri, County of Jackson ss. Be it remembered that on this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-six, before me, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county aforesaid personally came John Stayton and Susannah Stayton, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. She the said Susannah Stayton being be me first made acquainted with the contents thereof and examined separate and apart from her husband whether she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband, acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily, freely, and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband.

"Taken and certified the day and year aforesaid.

Sam'l Weston, J. P."

- The *History of Jackson County, Missouri*, at page 112, shows that Henry Basey was elected constable of Blue Township, Jackson County, Missouri, in August 1836. "Deed Book C," at page 134, in office of the Recorder of Deeds for Johnson County, Missouri, shows warranty deed from Caswell Davis and wife to Henry Basey, of the County of Johnson, dated September 12, 1837, conveying SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 33-47-27, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 33-47-27, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 4-46-27, 160 acres, in Johnson county, Missouri, for \$1100.00. The name in this deed is also spelled Basy. Johnson county, Missouri, is named as his residence. Deed Book C, at page 206, same Recorder's office, shows warranty deed from Henry Basye and Ceolida Basye, his wife, to Thomas H. Wilson, dated February 16, 1838, conveying same land as in preceding deed, \$1000.00. The acknowledgement was taken in Jackson county, Missouri. He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basye, G.16. "The National Archives, Pension Department," Washington, D. C., shows that Henry Basye, of Platte County, Missouri, was a private in Capt. William Cross's Company, in the regiment of Missouri Volunteers commanded by Col. Thomas Pitcher, in the War with the Osage Indians. He volunteered October 15, 1837, and was honorably discharged in Jackson County, Missouri, on or about Nov. 15, 1837. His application for pension was made January 4, 1864. Records in the office of the Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Deeds for Platte County, Missouri, at Platte City, shows at "Book C," page 214, Warranty deed dated Dec. 18, 1844, from Alfred M. Belt to Henry Basye, conveying lots 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, Block 7, and lots 316, 318, Block 23, and lot 1 and part of lot 2, Block 54, in Town of Weston. \$172.50. "Book D," page 129, quit claim deed dated January 17, 1845, from trustees of Town of Weston to Henry Basye, conveying lot 100, Block 10, in Town of Weston. \$18.00. "Book F," page 297, warranty deed dated January 17, 1848, from Benjamin Holloday and wife to Henry Basye, conveying part lot 29, Block 3, in Town of Weston. \$127.50. "Book F," page 325, warranty deed dated January 1, 1849, from Albert G. Woodward and wife to Henry Basye, conveying part lot 30, Block 3, in Town of Weston. \$1000.00. "Book F," page 321, mortgage dated March 17, 1849, from Henry Basye to secure note to W. I. Norris for \$2300. Secured on lot 100, Block 10, in Town of Weston. "Book F," page 298, warranty deed dated March 19, 1849, from Henry Basye and Ceolida Basye, his wife, to Felix G. Cockrill, conveying part lot 29, Block 3, in Town of Weston. \$100.00. "Book F," page 475, warranty deed dated March 27, 1849, from Henry Basye and Ceolida Basye, his wife, to Lorenzo D. Bird, conveying part of lots 29 and 30, Block 3, in Town of Weston.

\$1000.00. "Book H," page 149, warranty deed dated January 21, 1851, from Daniel Neel and wife to William L. Murphy and Henry Basye, conveying the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, Twp. 53, R. 36. \$640.00. "Book H," page 660, warranty deed dated June 16, 1851, from Henry Coleman and wife to Henry Basye, conveying part lot 113, Block 12, in town of Weston. \$50. "Book H," page 534, warranty deed dated July 8, 1851, from Henry Basye and Elizabeth (in body of deed and in acknowledgement, but it is Ceolida in the signature), his wife, to Ludwig Gothling, conveying part of lot 100, Block 10, in town of Weston. \$1075. "Book H," page 665, warranty deed dated July 15, 1851, from William Dickey and wife to Henry Basye, conveying lots 124, 125, 126, Block 11, in City of Weston. \$2800.00. "Book I," page 211 warranty deed dated March 24, 1852 from Henry Basye (no wife named) to Anton Bub, conveying part lot 100, Block 10, in town of Weston \$550. "Book I," page 489, warranty deed dated June 9, 1852, from William S. Murphy and wife to Henry Basye, conveying undivided interest in township 53, range 36. (The description is imperfect, but deed says it is the same property conveyed by Daniel Neal to Murphy and Basye by deed dated January 21, 1851. See supra.) "Book J," page 343, warranty deed dated January 24, 1853, from Henry Basye and Sarah Ann, his wife, to George W. Smart, conveying the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, twp. 53, range 36. [Memo.—This book "J" is not the original but has been recopied. The name has been spelled correctly in all other deeds in this office. I think the misspelling is probably due to the recopying.] *Annals of Platte County, Missouri, From Its Exploration Down to June 1, 1897, With Genealogies of its Noted Families and Sketches of its Pioneers and Distinguished People*, pages 708-9, says:

"Henry Basye. July 26, [1880], Henry Basye dies, and is buried at Weston. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., May 24, 1808, came to St. Louis, December 12, 1829. In 1830 he came to Old Franklin, and moved successively to Independence, Jefferson City, Lexington, Martinsville, Weston, Plattsburg, and Platte City. In 1837 he was a tailor in Martinsville; in 1838, he removed to Weston, and in 1871 to Platte City. Hotel-keeping was the pursuit of his later years, but in Weston he carried on the tin and stove business. He married, first, in May 1830, Ceolida Rider, daughter of Daniel Rider and Hanna Newman. Children:

- I. Mary Basye, m'd 1st a Brown, and 2d Peter Tiernan of St. Louis.
- II. Elizabeth Basye, m'd a Crain.
- III. Ann Basye, m'd 1st Dupuy Snell, and 2d, Chas. Schilling.
- IV. Charles Basye.

Mr. Henry Basye married, second, Sarah Guthrie, and had:

- V. Edward Basye.
- VI. Ollie, m'd Nov. 20, 1875, Geo. A. Warner, son of Theo. F. [Warner]. He was a superior accountant and served as deputy county clerk under his father.
- VII. Maggie Basye, m'd Nov. 28, 1878, R. W. Stephens, dead.

The Basye family have all left Platte, and congregate about Kansas City. Maggie m'd 2d May 27, 1890, R. A. Woodward, who disappeared May 8, 1894, and she obtained a divorce in May, 1896."

Also at page 34 it is shown that "H. Basye" was in business at Weston, Missouri, in 1840. Also at page 371, it is shown that in July, 1864, "Under General Order No. 24, the disloyal citizens are required to give bond, and are disfranchised." Then follows a list of citizens which includes Henry Basye and others. Also at page 540 is shown "Henry Basye surrenders the Green House

in Platte City to J. J. Green," in April, 1873. Also at page 641, is shown "May 28 [1877] Henry Basye takes the Virginia Hotel in Platte City and refurnishes it." He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

The *Liberty [Missouri] Weekly Tribune*, March 16, 1855, page 2, column 4, states that the *Basey* building at Weston, Missouri, was destroyed by fire.

F. 106. THOMAS J. BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Thomas J. Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He came to Missouri with his brother, Henry Basye (F.105), on December 12, 1829. He settled on a farm near Marceline, Linn County, Missouri. There he died and lies buried. *Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser*, January 15, 1831, page 2, column 4, advertises a letter for Thomas J. Basye unclaimed at the Post Office at Columbia, Missouri. "*History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Missouri*, page 265, under title of the Mexican War, it is said that "during the middle of that month [May, 1846], Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the 'Army of the West'—in an expedition to Santa Fe. The volunteers from Howard County were made up of excellent men—men who proved themselves to be good soldiers, a number of whom had already seen military service in the Black Hawk and Florida Wars. The first company from Howard was composed of the following persons," then follows the names of officers and privates of the first company, showing "T. J. Basye," as a private. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. The *Liberty [Missouri] Weekly Tribune*, February 27, 1852, page 2, column 5, advertised an uncalled for letter addressed to Thomas Basye, Liberty, Missouri. "The Minute Book of the 5th Regiment Militia of Virginia, 1815," in Culpeper County, Virginia, shows the names of Henry Basye (E.54), Capt. Richard T. Basye (F.108), Thomas Basye (F.251) and Thomas J. Basye (F.106). Thomas Basye was a witness to deeds executed by Henry Basye (E.54) and another as executor recorded in "Book SS," pages 252-253 and 253-254 and "Book TT," page 190, in Culpeper County, Virginia. See under E.54. The "National Archives, Pension Department," Washington, D. C., shows that Thomas J. Basye enlisted as a teamster in the Company commanded by Jefferson Ferril, Wagon Master, in Extra Battalion of Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Col. Powell, in the War with Mexico, from about August 1, 1847, for 12 months. He was honorably discharged at Table Creek Block House on the Missouri river, October 15, 1848. Claim for pension was made April 7, 1855. Claim rejected.

F. 107. JAMES EDWIN BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54)

b. Oct. 10, 1820. d. Feb. 22, 1857. m. Elizabeth Thompson, Oct. 25, 1842.

Their children: G.288, G.289.

James Edwin Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. "Marriage License Records of Howard County, Missouri," Book 2, page 203, show James Basye and Elizabeth Thompson were married October 25, 1842. On April 23, 1852, Lisbon Basye (F.23) wrote in his diary that he passed through Rocheport and while there called on a "cousin," James Basye who was a merchant there, and that his father lived in the county. (See under F.23). In Recorder of Deed's Office, Boone County, Missouri, at Columbia, is shown a bond of James E. Basye for deed dated Jan. 7, 1857, filed Feb. 4, 1857, Book Z, page 402, to convey to B. F. Harris, part of lot 40 in town of Rocheport, Missouri, for \$800.00. All parties described as of Boone County, Missouri. Also, Book Z, page 654, shows a bond

for a deed dated May 31, 1856, filed May 25, 1857, to convey part of lot 22 in town of Rocheport, Missouri, from "James E. Basye & Co." to M. Staley & Co., for \$150.00. He died from smallpox at Rocheport, Missouri, in 1857. His father, Henry Basye (E.54), also died from smallpox in the same month.

Wills and Administration of Boone County, Missouri, 1821-1870, page 63, says:

"Bayse, James E.—No. 1478. Adm. Elias Thompson, Admr. Gr. May 19, 1857. F. S., May 7, 1860. Heirs: Elizabeth Bayse, w., Harriet G. & James K. Bayse. Died in Rocheport, Mo."

Estate of James E. Basye, No. 1478, in the Probate Court of Boone County, Missouri, at Columbia, shows no will. The application for letters is as follows:

"State of Missouri, County of Boone ss. This day personally came Elias Thompson, applicant for letters of administration on the estate of James E. Basye, and states that to the best of his knowledge & belief the heirs of deceased are as follows, towit: the widow, Elizabeth Basye, & the children, Harriet G., (289) James K. Basye, (G.288) who are all the heirs & reside in Rocheport, Boone Co., Mo. That deceased died without a will, & that he will make a perfect inventory of & faithfully administer on the estate of the deceased & pay the debts as far as the assets will extend & he can direct & account for & pay all assets which shall come to his possession or knowledge.

Elias Thompson.

"Sworn to and subscribed in open court, March 19, 1857.

W. Woodson, Clerk."

[Memo.—The Inventory in the above estate spells the name both Basye and Bacy.]

In Recorder of Deed's Office, Boone County, Mo., at Columbia, in "Book Z," page 655, is shown a quit claim deed dated April 28, 1857, filed May 25, 1857, conveying part of lot 22 in town of Rocheport, Missouri, from Elizabeth Basye to M. Staley and Phillips Crow, for \$1.00. She is described as of Boone County, Missouri. Also, in "Book 28," page 606, is shown Release dated Feb. 8, 1859, filed Feb. 8, 1859, of Vendor's Lien retained in the Bond for Deed in "Book Z," page 654, executed by Elias Thompson, Administrator of Estate of James E. Basye. Also, "Book 30," page 392, is shown Administrator's Deed dated Sept. 3, 1860, filed Sept. 4, 1860, conveying another part of lot 22 in Town of Rocheport, Missouri, from Francis T. Russell, Administrator of estate of Basye & Copeland, a partnership composed of James E. Basye and J. Copeland, to Michael M. Basye, (F.115) of Howard County, Missouri. Also "Book 30," page 405 is shown quit claim deed dated Sept. 7, 1860, filed Sept. 10, 1860, conveying lot 40 in town of Rocheport, Missouri, from Elizabeth Basye of Boone County, Missouri, to Matthias M. Burckhart, for \$375. After the death of her husband, Elizabeth Basye married again.

Marriage Records of Boone County, Missouri, 1821-1870, at page 59, states that Elizabeth Basye and Ira S. Brooks, of Boone County, were married Sept. 11, 1860. *Tombstone Records of Boone County, Missouri*, page 114, states: "Basye, James E., b. Oct. 10, 1820, d. Feb. 5, 1857," and that was he buried in Rocheport Cemetery. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. He is called "James E, or J."

F. 108. RICHARD TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54).

b. Oct. 13, 1797. d. Aug. 13, 1873. m. Mary Tapp.

b. 1800. d. Nov. 22, 1880.

Their children: G.290, G.291, G.292, G.293, G.294.

Richard Taylor Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He was the oldest son of Henry Basye. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824-1825, he stopped at the home (or hotel?) of Richard, and a grand reception was given in his honor. This was at Jeffersonton, Culpeper County, Virginia. (See also F.114). On August 25, 1828, John Basye (E.49) and his wife, Margaret, of Shenandoah County, Virginia, conveyed 114 acres in Little Fork, Culpeper County, Virginia, to Richard Taylor Basye (whose wife was Mary Tapp) and to others of the Tapp family, heirs of William Tapp, deceased. (See under E.49). In 1832, Richard moved to Pike County, Ohio, and then to Missouri in 1834, settling in 1836 near Rocheport, Howard County, Missouri. He owned a farm about four miles north of Fayette, Missouri. He and his wife are buried there. The farm is now owned by Adolphus P. Philips (H.318). He was a member of the Baptist Church. The Deed Records in the Recorder's Office, Howard County, Mo., show a warranty deed from Richard T. Basye and wife, Mary, to George P. Bass, dated October 20, 1848, recorded in "Book Y," page 320, conveying 40 acres in Sec. 36, Twp. 50, R. 15, Howard County, Missouri. Also, a deed of trust from Richard T. Basye and wife, Mary, to A. J. Herndon, dated May 25, 1846, recorded in "Book W," page 202, conveying 120 acres in Sec. 36, T. 50, R. 15, Howard County, Missouri. Also, a warranty deed from Richard T. Basye (wife does not sign) to Harvey Isaacs, dated April 1, 1843, recorded in "Book U," page 194, conveying 120 acres in Sec. 36, T. 50, R. 15, Howard County, Missouri. Also, a Power of Attorney from Mary Basye (and Basye) to Major L. Johnson, dated April 1, 1880, recorded in "Book 23," page 17, to release a deed of trust. He was a Justice of the Peace in Howard County, Missouri. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. *The Missouri Intelligencer*, on April 4, 1835, page 3, column 2, advertised, as uncalled for, a letter addressed to May [Mary] A. Basye, at the Post Office, Columbia, Missouri.

Among the original papers on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg, Virginia, is the following:—

"A list of property sold by the administrators of William Tapp, dec'd, the 10th September, 1823," to several persons, including:—

Richard T. Basye, (F.108) one old waggon	\$10.00
Richard T. Basye, (F.108) large spotted sow	4.50
Moses Green (E.86) 1 steer & red cow	14.70
Philip Amiss (E.78) small still iron	60.75
Richard Basye (F.108) lot of old irons	3.00
Richard Basye (F.108) lot of old irons	5.00
Richard Basye (F.108) trundle head & ink	2.50
Henry Basye (E.54) 2 ploughs & collar	.75
Henry Basye (E.54) 1 horse cart	7.25
Richard Basye (F.108) small bay horse	17.00
R. Basye (F.108) 1 ox waggon	17.25
R. Basye (F.108) 1 yoke oxen	45.25
Return made July 18, 1825.	

R. Basye, Admr. of sd. Tapp.
Armistead Tapp."

"At a court held for Culpeper County the 18th day of July, 1825, this account of the first sales of the property of William Tapp deceased was returned into court & ordered to be recorded."

A suit of Tapp vs. Basye, it seems, was filed in 1826 and dismissed in 1833 by pl'tfs. "Deed Book QQ," pages 275-277, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Richard T. Basye and Mary, his wife, dated Feb. 7, 1824, to David Stallard, \$170, 42½ acres. Acknowledged Mar. 5, 1824. Name is variously spelled Basye, Baysee, Bayse. "Deed Book RR," pages 220-222, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed of trust from Richard T. Basye, dated Nov. 16, 1824, to William Smith, trustee for Henry Basye (E.54), and George W. Tapp (E.87). Recites that Henry Basye and George W. Tapp are bound for the certain debts of Richard to a certain William Rixey, and this is given to secure them. The land, 342 acres, being the portion of the real estate of William Tapp, decd., which in the recent division was allotted to the said Richard T. Basye in right of his wife designated in the deed of partition as lot No. 9; also other pieces of land and slaves and other personal property. "Deed Book SS," pages 525-527, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Richard T. Basye and Mary, wife, dated July 27, 1826, to Albert R. Singleton, \$150, property in Amissville, ½ acre. Signed R. Basye, Mary Basye. Acknowledged July 27, 1826 and recorded. "Deed Book VV," pages 136-137, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Richard T. Basye, dated Feb. —, 1829, to Robert Slaughter sheriff of the County of Culpeper. Recites that said Richard is now in custody at the instance of several parties to whom he owed money, and he desires to take advantage of the law relating to insolvent debtors. Recites several judgments. 342 acres being the "portion of the real estate of William Tapp, decd., which in the recent division of his estate was allotted to the said Richard T. Basye in right of his wife designated in the deed of partition as lot No. 9." The said sheriff is to dispose of the land and divide the proceeds among the creditors. Acknowledged and recorded Feb. 28, 1829. "Deed Book VV," pages 367-369, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Robert Slaughter as sheirff, and Richard T. Basye and Mary his wife, to Henry Basye (E.54) dated May 26, 1829, conveying the 342 acres for \$1000. Recites the arrest of Richard for debt and his conveyance to the sheriff, the sale by the sheriff to Henry for \$1000. Acknowledged and recorded July 27, 1829. "The Minute Book of the 5th Regiment Militia of Virginia, 1815," in Culpeper County, Virginia, shows the names of Henry Basye (E.54), Capt. Richard T. Basye (F.108), Thomas J. Basye (F.106), and Thomas Basye (F.181). "Deed Book PP," pages 22-23, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Stephen Tucker and wife to Richard T. Basye, dated January 3, 1823, \$250, one half acre. Acknowledged January 22, 1823, and recorded. "Deed Book PP," pages 139-140, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from James Hackley to Richard T. Basye, dated ———— 15, 1823, \$90, 42½ acres. Proved March 17, 1823, and recorded. "Deed Book PP," pages 303-304, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Samuel Daniels and wife to Richard T. Basye, dated ———— 31, 1823, \$100, 42.2 acres. Acknowledged May 31, 1823, and recorded.

F. 109. JOHN JAMES BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54).

b. May 18, 1815. d. Jan. 17, 1888. m. Mary Rogers, May 6, 1838.

b. Feb. 5, 1820. d. Dec. 22, 1903.

Their children: G.295, G.296, G.297, G.298, G.299, G.300, G.301, G.302, G.303, G.304, G.305.

John James Basye was born at Culpeper Court House, Virginia. In 1832 he came with his parents to Ohio, and later to Howard County, Missouri. In the

office of the Recorder of Deeds, Clinton County, Missouri, "Marriage Record A," page 35, is the following:

"County of Clinton, State of Missouri. I, Henry Rennick, a preacher of the gospel, regularly ordained, do hereby certify that I solemnized the *rights* of matrimony between John J. Basye & Mary Rogers on the sixth of May in the year of our Lord 1838, according to law of the state. Given under my hand this 2nd day of June, 1838.

Henry Rennick, Pr."

A copy of the above record is also found in *Marriage Record, 1833-1881*, at page 23, copied from the foregoing original. Mary Rogers was born in Cole county, Missouri. She was the daughter of Hiram Rogers, a farmer and one time sheriff of Buchanan county, Missouri. John James Basye was a farmer and lived on a farm in DeKalb county, Missouri. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds, DeKalb county, Missouri, "Deed Book B," pages 70-71, shows a warranty deed dated August 27, 1849, from Robert P. Gilliam and Myra Gilliam, his wife, to John J. Basye, (also spelled *Bacy*), conveying the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, Township 58, Range 30, for \$150.00. And in the same office, "Deed Book C," page 54, shows a warranty deed dated November 30, 1850, from William Rodgers (signature is Rogers) and Eliza Jane Rodgers, his wife, to John J. Basye, conveying 15 acres in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23, Township 58, Range 30, for \$50.00. And in the same office, "Deed Book D," pages 112-113, shows a warranty deed from John J. Basye and Mary Basye, his wife, (she signs by mark), to Benjamin Truex, conveying SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres off W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, all in Township 58, Range 30, for \$400.00. And in the same office, "Deed Book F," page 766, shows a mortgage dated September 14, 1857, from Thomas D. Blackmore to John J. Basye, for \$1860, secured by 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in DeKalb county, Missouri. In 1859, John James Basye moved to a 160-acre farm near Holton, Kansas, where he lived until his death. Though blind for 25 years before his death, he conducted his farm successfully. He had eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

The Holton Recorder, Holton, Kansas, January 19, 1888, says: "After a severe illness of one week, J. J. Basye, one of our oldest citizens, died at his residence on Banner Creek on the morning of January 17th, 1888. The deceased was born in Virginia on the 18th of May, 1815. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he lived a few years and taught several terms of school. He then came out west and was one of the first settlers in Western Missouri. He afterwards lived near Cameron in DeKalb County, where he took an active part in politics. He held with credit an important office in that county for fifteen years in succession. He then came with his family to Kansas in 1859, and has lived on the old homestead on Banner Creek since. He is the father of eleven children, seven of whom are still living. When yet a young man he united with the Church of Christ, and was therefore one of the pioneers in that faith. Shortly before his death he expressed himself prepared to meet his Savior. About twenty-five years ago he lost the use of his eyesight, and has been totally blind ever since, and it is a sweet solace to his many friends to know that he is now permitted to see with undimmed eyes the beauties in the land beyond the stars. His funeral was preached at the Christian Church by Rev. C. Y. Yard, and he was followed to the last resting place by a large concourse of relatives and friends."

The Holton Signal, Holton, Kansas, January 18, 1888, says: "Yesterday morning one of Jackson County's honored pioneers departed this life. After an

illness of about a week, J. J. Basye, who has resided two miles west of Holton on Banner Creek for over a quarter of a century, passed peacefully away, and the community deeply mourns his death. He had lived to see the noonday of life fade away and the evening come. He had witnessed the departure of his children, one by one, to homes of their own. The allotted three score and ten years had been his, and he laid down to rest. Mr. Basye, for one afflicted as he was, led a useful and busy life. Over twenty year ago, through the malpractice of a physician, he was deprived of his eyesight and to him the light of day never came again. Possessing a vigorous constitution for one so well along in years, he did not let his great misfortune prevent him from labor. Only a few days ago he might have been seen attending to his domestic animals, pointing out the large from the small and the good from the bad, so familiar had he become with them. In his orchard he knew every tree and could tell of the corn prospects by walking through the fields. He was a man of considerable information, obtained in his latter years by having others read to him. In his early life Mr. Basye was active in politics and his sound sense and fund of political knowledge made his opinions valuable in the councils of the party to which he was so ardently devoted during his long life. If we mistake not Mr. Basye was born in Kentucky,⁸⁰ and moved to Missouri, afterwards locating near Holton. He was a kind neighbor and was honored by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Peace to his ashes."

The Holton Signal, December 23, 1903, said: "Mrs. J. J. Basye died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. B. Townsend, (G.296) Tuesday morning, December 22. She was nearly 84 years old and had been a resident of Jackson County since 1857.⁸¹ The funeral will be held this forenoon. A more extended obituary will be published next week." And also on December 30, 1903, appeared this item:—

"A. J. Basye, in his paper, the *Bellville Telescope*, pays the following tribute to his mother who died last week:

"It is with faltering pen and an aching heart that we attempt to enumerate and to depict the many virtues and beautiful traits of both mind and heart possessed by one whose memory will ever be sacred to the author of these lines. After having lived a useful life for fourteen years beyond the allotted three score and ten, Mary P. Basye, mother of the editor of this paper, took her departure, last Tuesday morning, to the land beyond the stars. Midway in life's voyage she and her husband, John J. Basye, located on Banner Creek, near Holton, and for forty-four years she lived and at last died on the same old homestead. Her husband departed fifteen years before. In 1856 Kansas was virtually a wilderness. It required faith and it required courage for the early pioneer to locate in the territory of Kansas during that period and to face the horrors of war, pestilence and famine. It was a laudable work, a noble undertaking, a grand achievement to subdue the wilderness, to transform a land of barbarism to a land of peace, a land of thrift and plenty, a land of song and hope and sunshine; a land of schools and churches; and a land of happy, Christian homes. To the early Kansas pioneers we lift our hat, bow our head and pour out to them the libation of a feeling heart. In this noble work, the one whose virtues we now extol, cheerfully did her share, and did it well. While yet in her teens the deceased gave her heart to Christ, and until her death, a period of over sixty years, she lived a faithful Christian life. But among her other virtues there was one characteristic that to her children will live longer and shine brighter than all others. She was always a mother to her children, always a mother to those with whom she came

⁸⁰Error. He was born in Virginia.

⁸¹Should be 1859.

in contact and under her benign influence. Her children to her were objects of tender and loving solicitude, and her home was her little Eden. For all these traits and her many deeds of kindness, her memory will forever be to those near and dear to her, sweet and holy and sacred."

The Holton Recorder, December 24, 1903, said: "Mary P. Rogers was born in Cole County, Mo., February 5, 1820, and died at her home in this county, Tuesday, December 22, 1903, aged 83 years, 10 months and 17 days. She was married to J. J. Basye in the year 1838, sixty-five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Basye were among the pioneers of Jackson County coming here in 1859 and settling on the farm two miles southwest of Holton where both died. Eleven children were born to them, six of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Margaret Scott, Mrs. S. B. Townsend, R. T. Basye, Newton Basye, Mrs. H. C. Hart of Yocum, Arkansas, and A. J. Basye of Belleville, Kan. Mrs. Basye was a member of the Christian Church for over sixty years and was a faithful and devoted Christian. The funeral was held at the old homestead on Banner Creek yesterday at 10 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. F. C. McKean."

F. 110. ELIZA JAMES BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye E.54).

b. 1805. d. 1868. m. Rev. William Chowning Read, Sept. 26, 1827.
b. 1803. d. 1887.

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 138, pages 9-10, states that William Chowning Read (1803-87) married, in 1827, Eliza James Basye (1805-1868). "Marriage Register, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853," page 78, shows that William C. Read and Eliza J. *Baysie* were married September 26, 1827, by C. George.

F. 111. WINNIFRED BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Thomas Read, Nov. 23, 1830.
Their children: G.306.

"Index to Book 1," of Marriage Records, Culpeper County, Virginia, page 222, shows: "Winnefred Baysee & Thomas Read. Married 11-23-1830." "Marriage Register, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853," page 78, shows that Thomas Read and Winnifred *Baysie* were married November 23, 1830, by C. George.

F. 112. ANNA J. BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye, E.54).

b. ————. d. ————. m. William A. Hinton, 1832.
Their children: G.307.

"Index to Book 1," of Marriage Records, Culpeper County, Virginia, page 97, shows: "Ann J. Basye & William A. Hinton. Married, ——— 1832."

F. 113. EMILY BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye E.54).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ——— Turner.

F. 114. SARAH JAMES BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye E.54).

b. May 13, 1803. d. Nov. 2, 1876. m. Joseph Blosser, 1822.
b. 1795. d. 1863.

Their children: G.308, G.309, G.310, G.311, G.312, G.313, G.314, G.315, G.316.

Sarah James Basye was born in Virginia. She married Joseph Blosser in Page County, Virginia, in 1822, and was given a negro girl as a wedding present. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 a great celebration was held in his honor at Jeffersonton, Culpeper County, Virginia, at which Sarah was present. An arch was constructed under which Lafayette walked. He held bolts of ribbon and cut off a piece for each guest. (See also F.108). Sarah and family moved to Pike County, Ohio, in 1831, and then to Ross County, Ohio, in 1863, where she lived until her death in 1876. She had nine children, five of whom were born in Virginia, and four in Ohio. *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. II (1926), page 338, shows that Joseph Blosser (1795-1863) moved to Pike County, Ohio, in 1831, and that he was a landholder. He married in 1822, Sarah James Basye (1803-1876). *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 586, says: "Jacob Blosser, born 1758, left the Mennonites and served in the Revolution. His son, Daniel, born 1790, was Sheriff of Page. A daughter, Mary, born 1781, married a Kagey. A son, Joseph, born 1795, married Sarah James Basye (daughter of Henry Basye, of Culpeper County, Virginia, and kinswoman through the Strother family of Presidents Taylor and Madison), and went, 1831, to Pike County, Ohio." *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists*, Vol. I, pages 287-288, states that Sarah Basye (1803-1876) and Joseph Blosser (1795-1863) were married in 1822, and that she was the daughter of Henry Basye (E.54). *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 140, page 75, states that Joseph Blosser (1795-1863), in 1822 married Sarah J. Basye (1803-76).

F. 115. MICHAEL MAUZY BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54).

b. May 12, 1825. d. Dec. 4, 1905. m. 1. Margaret Barnett, Sept. 14, 1853.

b. July 4, 1831. d. May 13, 1862.

m. 2. Sarah Johnson, April 28, 1867.

b. Aug. 1, 1835. d. ——— 1893.

Their children: G.317, G.318, G.319, G.320, G.321, G.322, G.323, G.324, G.325.

Michael Mauzy Basye was born at Culpeper Court House, Virginia. He came to Pike County, Ohio, with his father, Henry Basye (E.54), in 1832. He lived there four years. In 1836 he moved to Rocheport, Missouri. He was the youngest son of Henry Basye. Michael Mauzy Basye, in answer to a letter from I. Walter Basye, gave the following autobiographical sketch:

"7-10-04.

"Dear Cousin—I have at last taken time to answer your much appreciated letter. I will first give you a short history of myself. I am the youngest of ten children, all of whom are dead, except myself. As I am the youngest of the family, I cannot give you the information I would like to give you. I will first give you a short history of myself. I was born in Culpeper County, Va., 1825; left there when seven years old. Moved to Ohio in 1832. Stayed there four years. Came to Mo., 1836. Mine has been a memorable life. What I have seen and gone through—it would take a book to write all that I have seen and gone through, if I had the head to do so. In 1846, I went to Mexico as a soldier. Served 13 months as a soldier. In 1849, went to California; was gone 3 years. Worked two years in the mines and did well. My Father's name was Henry [E.54]. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., the 12th of May,

1777. His Father [D.23] was a revolutionary soldier and died in 1783, at the end of the year, on his way home, with smallpox.

"I have cousins at Orkney Springs, Shenandoah County, Va., children of Uncle John Basye. Cousin Jonah Basye [F.96] lives there. If you could catch him long enough he could tell you more about the Basyes than I can, as he has lots of sense. Alfred Basye [E.69] of Jefferson City, I learn, was Father's cousin.

"Our reunion will be this year at Mexico about the 10th or 12th of September. I will come to see you then and tell you more about my life, my brothers and sisters. I hope you will excuse me for not writing to you sooner. You see by my writing that I am very nervous. I am living with Laura Basye [G.317], widow of my oldest son who died 7 years ago. She is going to Fayette in August to live. I do not know what I will do for a housekeeper, as I am alone, a widower. Write soon.

"Mike Mauzy Basye.

P.S. My address is Higbee,
Randolph County, Mo.
F. D. R. No. 3."

The *History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri*, pages 341-342, shows:

"Mike M. Basye [F.115] was born May 12, 1825, in Culpeper County, Va., the son of Henry and Elizabeth (James) Basye (E.54). Henry Basye was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and an early settler of Howard County, coming here in 1836. He died Feb. 5, 1857. Elizabeth (James) Basye was born Dec. 9, 1779, and died May 23, 1852. She was related to President Taylor and President Madison. Henry and Elizabeth (James) Basye were the parents of 11 children, of whom Mike M., the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. When Mike M. Basye [F.115] was a young man he moved to Ohio and later came to Howard County, Mo. In 1849 he went to California, where he accumulated \$2000. He returned by way of Panama and New York. Mike M. Basye was first married to Margaret Barnett, a native of Moniteau township, and to this union six children were born, of whom only one is now living, Dove, the wife of Robert Fisher of Howard County. To Mike M. and Sarah (Gatewood) Basye, three children were born, as follows: George, the subject of this sketch; Gustav, Moniteau township; and Mattie, deceased. Mike M. Basye died in 1905."

In 1846, he was a soldier in the Mexican War, a member of Co. D, 2nd Regiment, Mounted Cavalry, General Sterling Price in command. He served 13 months. He was in battles of Moros and Taos, and in Indian skirmishes. After his discharge, he taught school in 1848. In 1849, he went to California and was three three years, then returned to Missouri. He lived at Higbee, Missouri, for a time. Most of his life was spent as a farmer and stockraiser. He was a member of the Baptist Church the last 50 years of his life.

History of Boone County, Missouri, page 353, in telling of the enlistment from Boone County, Missouri, for the Mexican War, says:

"The following is a complete roster of the officers and privates of Capt. McMillan's Company." Then follows a list of the officers and privates including private "M. M. Basye." This company was organized in July, 1846. Records in the Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Mo., show the following military records:

"MICHAEL M. BASEY, or Bassey.—Mexican War.—Enrolled July 6, 1846 at Columbia, Mo., as a private in Col. Sterling Price's 2nd Reg't Missouri Mounted Vols., Company D.

Captain S. H. McMillin captain of the company

Age at date of enrollment: 21 yrs.

Mustered into service August 5, 1846 at Fort Leavenworth.

Remarks: Muster Roll Dec. 31, 1846: 'Detached October 3, 1846, with company horses to Rio Moro, grazing.' "

"MICHAEL M. BASY.—Union Army.—Civil War.—Enrolled November 1 at Fayette, Mo., as a Private in Captain McDonald's 2nd Battalion, Enrolled Missouri Militia (Howard and Randolph Counties)

Age: 31 yrs.

Mustered in November 1, 1862 at Fayette, Mo., by Major Reeves."

The Deed Records in Recorder's Office, Howard County, Missouri, show Michael Mauzy Basye is grantee in a warranty deed dated Oct. 1, 1847, recorded in "Book X," page 289, from his father, Henry Basye, and wife, Elizabeth (E.54), conveying 45 acres in Sec. 13, T. 49, R. 15, Howard County, Missouri. Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, "Book 3," page 208, show Michael M. Basye and Margaret Ann Barnett were married September 14, 1853. After the death of his first wife, he married Sarah E. Johnston. Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, "Book 4, page 95," show Michael M. Bayse and Sarah E. Johnston were married April 28, 1867. Michael M. Basye was appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Basye, his father (E.54), in Howard County, Missouri, 3/23/1857. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Boone County, Mo., at Columbia, "Book 30," page 392, is shown a deed dated Sept. 3, 1860, filed Sept. 4, 1860, conveying a part of lot 22 in the town of Rocheport, Missouri, from Francis T. Russell, Administrator of estate of Basye & Copeland, a partnership composed of James E. Basye (F.107) and J. Copeland, to Michael M. Basye, of Howard County, Missouri. Also deed records in Howard County show a warranty deed from Michael M. Basye and wife, Margaret A., to Gus Hourigan, dated January 15, 1863, recorded in "Book 9," page 105, conveying 106 acres in Sec. 13, T. 49, R. 15, Howard County, Missouri. Michael M. Basye was appointed guardian of Solomon H. Basye (G.325) a minor, and after the latter's death was appointed Administrator, in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri. Michael M. Basye was appointed administrator of estate of William H. Basye, his son (G.317), in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, August 4, 1897.

A Newspaper in Howard County, Missouri, said of him: "Uncle Mike Basye, a lingering veteran of the Stars and Stripes' victory over the land of the Montezumas, is still weaving his history with that of Old Howard. Age has dimmed his eye, time has cast its palsy on the once strong limbs, but the long sentinel of our Republic's vigorous youth is as faithful as when he bore the musket in her service. Oh, that our land was full of such men today as Mr. Mike Basye proved in his prime." He died near Fayette, Missouri. *The Democrat-Leader*, Thursday, December 7, 1905, page 1, Column 2, says: "M. M. Bayse.—M. M. Basye, an old and highly respected citizen of Howard County, died Monday afternoon, December 4, at the home of his son-in-law, Bob Fisher, near Myers. 'Uncle Mike' was 73 years old, a veteran of the Mexican War, a devout member of the Christian Church and a splendid citizen. He had been married twice, both wives preceding him to the grave. His funeral was preached Tuesday by Elder G. M. Walker and his remains interred in the family burying ground near Hilldale." Estate of Michael M. Basye, Intestate, Estate No. 2007, in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, shows date of death on December 4, 1905. Application for letters of ad-

ministration filed December 15, 1905 by George Basye (G.318) and R. S. Fisher (G.324), shows the heirs living as follows:—

Geo. Basye, son (G.318).

Augustus Basye, son (G.321).

Margaret Fisher, daughter (G.322).

Heirs of William Basye (G.317) as follows:

Mary E. Basye, Minor (H.355).

William F. Basye, Minor (H.356).

Heirs of Queen Goslin, (G.319) as follows:

Michael Goslin, of age (H.362), residing in Texas.

Sidney Goslin, of age (H.363), residing in California.

Heirs of Bell Myers (G.323), as follows:

Birdie Myers, of age (H.364).

12/15/1905. Letters of Administration issued to George Basye (G.318) and R. S. Fisher (G.324).

12/22/1905. Bond, \$10,000, of George Basye and R. S. Fisher filed, with W. F. McKee and Levi Picard as sureties.

1/ 2/1906. Inventory filed.

2/15/1907. Proof filed of notice of letters granted, published in "Howard County Advertiser," 12/21/1905—1/11/1906.

2/14/1908. Proof filed of notice of final settlement, published in "Howard County Advertiser," 1/9/1908—2/6/1908.

2/15/1908. Final settlement filed.

He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

In "The National Archives," Washington, D. C., the original papers on file in reference to the Mexican War, show that Michael M. Basye, on September 18, 1847, makes application for Bounty Land warrant for services as a private in Capt. Samuel H. McMillan's Company "D" in the Second Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Col. Sterling Price. That he enlisted on the 5th of August 1846, for 12 months and was discharged at Ft. Leavenworth, on September 17, 1847. At expiration of enlistment applies for 160 acres. Address is Rocheport, Missouri. Act of Congress, February 11, 1847. This affidavit is made in Monroe County, Missouri. The original discharge is in the files. It states he was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, is 22 years of age, 5 ft. 11 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and occupation a farmer. Also, these papers show that Michael M. Basye was granted a pension July 18, 1887, for services in the Mexican War, as a private in Co. D, 2nd Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, \$8.00 per month. And was granted an increase to \$12 per month beginning March 3, 1903. He was born May 12, 1825, enlisted August 5, 1846, discharged September 17, 1847. States he was married twice—1st to Margaret A. Barnett who is dead and 2nd to present wife, Sarah C. Johnson Basye. He was in battle of Moros. & other skirmishes. Spent nearly three years in California, 1849-1852. He received a land warrant previously. Died April 12, 1906.⁸² The Adjutant General' Office, "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows Michael M. Basye (also spelled Basey, Bassey) was Private in Capt. McMillan's Company, Missouri Mounted Riflemen, age 21. Enrolled Ft. Leavenworth August 5, 1846 for one year.

F. 116. SHERROD J. BASYE (Son of Henry Basye E.54).

b. July 23, 1818. d. July 4, 1870. m. _____.

⁸²Error. Should be Dec. 4, 1905.

Sherrod J. Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He lived at Orkney Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

F. 117. EDMUND KEMPER (Son of Elizabeth Basye Kemper, E.55).

b. ——— 1804. d. ——— 1837. m. Elton Amiss, Dec. 22, 1829 (F.182).

b. Dec. 27, 1803. d. ———.

Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States, page 101, states that Edmund Kemper (son of Joseph Kemper who married Elizabeth Basye in 1800), born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1804, married (December 22, 1829) Elton Amiss, a daughter of Philip Amiss and Polly Basye (E.78), daughter of Joseph Basye (D.26) of Amissville, Virginia. Edmund Kemper died at Amissville, Virginia, in 1837.

F. 118. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Taylor Basye E.56).

b. June 12, 1832. d. July 19, 1871. Never married.

William Basye traveled extensively. By 1857 he had become interested in photography. He died when about 39 years of age. He is named in a letter written by his father, Taylor Basye (E.56). *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, Indiana*, page 604, shows that William Basye was a student at the State University of Indiana in 1851. And at page 674, shows that William Basye was one of the Trustees of the town of Troy, Perry County, Indiana, in 1867-68. In the Recorder's Office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Deed Book 28," page 490, shows a deed dated Jan'y. 31, 1866, from Jesse M. Laird and wife, to William Basye, of Perry County, Ind. In the same office, "Deed Book 29," page 183, shows a deed (not dated, but acknowledged Nov. 1, 1867) from William Basye, of Perry County, to Adoshea Basye (E.56). See under F.119 for deed recorded in "Deed Book 29," page 184. Also for deed recorded in "Deed Book 22," page 430. For other deeds in which William Basye was named as a party, see under E.56. In the Clerk's office, Perry County, Indiana, "Probate Order Book 3," page 24, in the estate of William Basye, deceased, the record shows that on January 17, 1872, certain claims were presented and ordered set for trial. John Basye was the Administrator. In the same Book, at page 110, John Basye (F.119) files his report as Administrator files his report May 20, 1873. In the same book, at page 114, on May 20, 1873, John Basye (F.119), Administrator of William Basye, deceased, files petition to sell the real estate of decedent (describing it). The only heirs of William Basye, viz., Adoshea Basye (E.56) and John Basye (F.119) give consent to the sale. Appraisers were then appointed, and an order made to sell at private sale. In the same Book, at page 239, November term, 1874, John Basye (F.119) Administrator of William Basye, files his final report, showing the estate is indebted to him in the sum of \$211.09. Final settlement and discharge.

F. 119. JOHN BASYE (Son of Taylor Basye E.56).

b. Apr. 19, 1827. d. Feb. 19, 1897. m. Elizabeth M. Sampson, Nov. 20, 1860.

b. ———, 1837. d. Nov. 9, 1930.

Their children: G.326, G.327, G.328, G.329.

John Basye was born in Spencer County, Indiana. He attended Indiana University. He bought a drug store in 1852 and was in the drug business at Rockport. He married Elizabeth M. Sampson, at Cannelton, Indiana, daughter of Wyatt Coleman Sampson and Sarah (Tabler) Sampson, his wife. After purchas-

ing the drug store in 1852 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, to buy goods. While there he bought a coal oil lamp, a novelty in that day, paying \$5.00 for it. He also bought 5 gallons of coal oil (kerosene) at \$1.00 per gallon. Returning home he exhibited the lamp, and people came for miles around to see the lighted lamp. He is named in a letter written by his father, Taylor Basye (E.56). In the Recorder's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Deed Book 24," page 520, shows a deed dated March 21, 1864, from Margaret Ackley to John Basye. North half of in-lot 5 in William R. Hynes Donation to the town of Rockport, Indiana. For other deeds in which John Basye was named as a party, see under E.56 and F.118. In the same office, "Deed Book 26," page 565, shows a deed dated August 22, 1865, from James H. Leather and wife, to John P. Bayse. 40 acres.

In the same office, "Deed Book 28," page 289, shows a deed dated Jan. 4, 1867, from Thomas H. Brown and wife to John Basye. Part of a lot in Lamar's Survey in the town of Grandview, Spencer County.

In the same office, "Deed Book 29," at page 593, shows a deed dated October 6, 1868, from Joseph T. Basye and Matilda Basye, his wife, to John Basye.

In the same office, "Deed Book 29," at page 184, shows a deed dated Nov. 1, 1867, from Adoshea Basye (E.56) and William Basye (F.118) to John Basye.

In the same office, "Deed Book 22," at page 430, shows a deed dated Mar. 18, 1862, from John Basye and Elizabeth M. Basye, his wife, and William Basye (F.118), to Adoshea Basye (E.56), wife of Taylor Basye, deceased, "all our right, title and interest in our one-third part of the real estate devised to them by the Will of their father, Taylor Basye (E.56) deceased, in the Counties of Perry and Spencer. The object of this deed is to convey to the party of the second part one-third part of the real estate of Taylor Basye, deceased, in full satisfaction of her claim for dower in his real estate." This deed was acknowledged both in Perry County and in Spencer County, Indiana. In the same office, "Deed Book 20," page 253, shows a deed dated Oct. 14, 1859, from John Basye and William Basye (F.118), and Adoshea Basye (E.56) to Blasius Shiel. In the same office, "Deed Book 20," at page 393, shows a deed dated Nov. 4, 1859, from Adoshea Basye (E.56), John Basye (F.119) and William Basye (F.118) to Francis Beaumgardner. In the same office, "Deed Book 23," page 332, shows a deed dated March 21, 1863, from John Basye and Elizabeth M. Basye, his wife, William Basye (F.118) and Adoshea Basye (E.56) to Jacob Leingang. In the same office, "Deed Book 23," page 33, shows a deed dated March 31, 1863, from John Basye and Elizabeth Basye, his wife, and William Basye (F.119) and Adoshea Basye (E.56) to Lorence Holzman.

The (Indiana) *Evansville Courier*, published the following article, which was republished by *The Monitor*, of Grandview, Indiana, January 18, 1934:

"There recently appeared in the *Evansville Courier* the following article, which we are glad to reproduce as Mr. Basye's grand-father, Taylor Bayse, was a citizen of this community way back in pioneer days.

'T. C. Basye, owner and operator of the Basye drug store at Rockport, says he is 71 years old and has been in the drug business all his life.

'I was born 71 years ago and the second day of my life I started my career as a clerk in the Basye drug store, he says.

'The Basye drug store at that time was owned by Basye's father, John, whose father, Taylor Basye, had started a general store at New Hope in 1819. New Hope is one and a half miles from Grandview and seven miles from Rockport.

'Reared in store environments at New Hope, it was only natural that John Basye was interested in the work. So he came to Rockport where he bought

a drug store from Dr. Oliver Morgan, one of Spencer county's wealthiest men. The same year his son, T. C., was born.

'Soon after purchasing the store Basye went to Louisville on the river packet, the only mode of travel outside of horseback or driving, and there he purchased a coal oil lamp, paying five dollars for it. He also bought five gallons of coal oil at one dollar per gallon.

'Returning home with the luxury, he sent word to as many persons as he could reach that he would light his lamp every Saturday night. When Dr. Morgan, from whom John had bought the store, saw the lamp he inquired its price, saying in reply: 'Well, John, if you are going to spend your money that way, you'll never be able to pay them notes.' John had given Dr. Morgan notes in the purchase of the store.

'But John's purchase was justified for the lamp proved a business-getter. People came from miles around to see the lighted lamp. Residents of Gentryville, twenty-two miles north of Rockport, changed their custom of coming to the 'county seat' early Saturday mornings in their 'jolt wagons' and ox teams. Instead they came in the afternoons so they could see the lamp in Bayse's store. Then they would return home in the darkness over the rough country road that was little more than a trail.

'Taylor C. Basye, named for his grand-father, became a partner with his father when still young and the name of the Basye drug store was changed to that of 'John Basye and Son.' Since the death of John Basye the store has again become the Basye drug store.

'When 'Opening Day' was observed by Rockport merchants recently the origin of the custom was an interesting topic of conversation. T. C. Basye and John Graham are credited with originating the idea.

'Twenty-five years ago the John Basye and Son drug store was one of the leading drug stores in 'the pocket' of Indiana. The Wessler and Graham book and stationery store was a leading store of its kind. Young Basye and Graham were close friends and decided to hold an 'opening' to display their Christmas goods. They advertised and gave souvenirs to those who came. Since that time 'Opening Day' always has been a gala day in Rockport and all the merchants join in.

'John Graham now is in Spokane, Wash., where he operates a large stationery store. Basye is hale and hearty and takes an active interest in all city and county civic activities. He is president of the Spencer County Historical Society and past president of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association. In the days of the old county fair he was president of the Rockport Fair Association for fifteen years.'

"The Basye store has enjoyed an enviable reputation through three generations of always being able to meet its accounts as they become due and most of the time taking the discounts on all bills. It has always been a good store to trade with and it is claimed the Lincolns often traded at the New Hope store. The elder Taylor Basye often entered land for prospective settlers and one of the prized possessions of the grandson is a letter giving information of such a trip made by his grandmother, who rode a horse to Vincennes to make such an entry.

"After Taylor Basye left New Hope he took part in selling some lots in a Kentucky town above Bardstown, and later located in Troy, Perry county.

"When this paper published a copy of the 1820 Census Report for Spencer county in October, 1933, it was a surprise not to find the name of Taylor Basye

with the others; but in January, 1921, A. A. Lamar, a grandson of Uriah Lamar, brought into this office some old papers and from them this copy was made:

'December 10, 1820. Uriah Lamar, Esq. I want you to pay Taylor Basye five dollars and this shall be good in our settlement on your docket, this 10th day of December, 1820. James Wright.'

"Uriah Lamar was a justice of the peace in this settlement at that time, and the order is conclusive proof that Taylor Basye was here and his name should have appeared in the census report of 'December, 1820.'

"Other documentary evidence of his presence is taken from Goodspeed's *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties*, published in 1885:

"Page 263. 'Taylor Basye had a small store of calico, sugar, tea, coffee, ammunition, saddles, leather, harness, etc., about a mile and a half northeast of Grandview, from about 1821 to 1830. He took in exchange for his wares, furs, skins, feathers, produce, etc., which he at stated seasons shipped off to market, and then laid in a stock of new goods—probably \$300 worth. Thomas Morton also kept an early store, much the same as that of Mr. Basye. James D. Hammond kept a stock of goods for several years in the twenties. He conducted a tannery for many years.'

"Page 272. 'At an election held in the house of Jonathan Greathouse in Carter township, August, 1819, the following men cast their ballots: Taylor Basye, Andrew Crawford, John Woodall, Moses Randle, John Sumner, Zachariah Wright, William Laforce, Jonathan Greathouse, Joseph Wright, Lafayette Parker, George Angel, Demp. Sumner, Josiah Swolliver, William Wright, Sr., John Ellis, Jesse Hoskins, John Masterson, John Angel, Chesley Wheeler, Ezekial Powell, James Masterson, William Baird, Samuel Lamar, Jr., Samuel Powell, Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, George Huffman, William Woolard, Young Lamar, John Ewing, Thomas Carter and A. Richardson.' "

Soon after John Basye took over the drug store, he had a large sign painted bearing the words: BASYE DRUG STORE, and placed it in front of the store. After the death of John Basye, his son Taylor C. Basye continued to operate the drug store as long as he lived, and kept the large sign in place. When Taylor C. Basye died, the store was sold to an employee who retains the old sign for historic and advertising reasons. The name "Basye Drug Store" has become well known to all in the community during the greater part of a century. John Basye was the administrator of his father, Taylor Basye's estate. See under E.56. And he was also the administrator of the estate of his brother William Basye (F.118).

He was a Methodist and a Mason, and served as treasurer of the church and the lodge for about thirty years. He was highly respected in his community and took a leading part in civic affairs. *Lineage Book of Daughters of American Revolution*, Vol. 70, page 59, and Vol. 92, page 316, shows John Basye as the father of Blanche Basye Gilmore (G.329) and Edith Basye Price, and a descendant of Richard Basye (D.24) a Revolutionary Soldier. That John was born in 1827 and died in 1897, and his wife was Elizabeth Sampson, who was born in 1837, and they were married in 1860. *Indiana.—One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development*, at pages 412-413, he is mentioned. John died at Rockport, Indiana. John's wife died at the home of her daughter, Blanche B. Gilmore, at Iowa City, Iowa, in 1930, aged 93. *The Indianapolis News*, Febru-

ary 20, 1897, records the death February 19, 1897, of John Basye, a druggist at Rockport, Indiana, since 1862.⁸³

In the Clerk's Office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Will Record 3," page 63, shows the following Will:

"I, John Basye, make this my last Will and Testament. I give and bequeath unto my wife, Elizabeth M. Basye, all of my property, both real and personal of every description. I appoint my son, Taylor C. Basye, as my sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and as the only Administrator without interference of the Courts and without taking letters of Administration.

This the 13th day of July, 1895.

John Basye

The foregoing Will was duly executed by the testator, signed by him in our presence and by us in the presence of said testator and of each other and at the request of said testator as subscribing witnesses this the 13th day of July, 1895.

S. F. Bosler, L. M. John."

The Will was proved by S. F. Bosler, February 27, 1897."

F. 120. RACHEL SMILEY (Daughter of Elizabeth Basye Smiley E.60).

Rachel Smiley is named in her grandfather's will. See under D.24.

F. 121. THOMAS T. BASYE (Son of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. Oct. 2, 1854 d. ————. Never married.

Thomas T. Basye was born in Shelby County, Illinois. He was in the cattle business in Montana in 1892. He was a restless roamer. He is named in the administration on the estate of his father, Marshall M. Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.66. Thomas Basye is mentioned in the book entitled *Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869*, as a former student. See under F.126. He is named as a party in the partition suit brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye in the Circuit Court of Shelby County, Illinois, in 1892. See under E.66.

F. 122. NEWTON TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. About 1840. d. ————.

Newton Taylor Basye was born in Shelby County, Illinois. He was a member of the 3rd Texas Calvary in the Confederate Service. Was wounded, captured, held at Camp Douglas, then sent to the Military prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, where all trace of him was lost. When captured, he refused to take a parole. Newton Basye is mentioned in the book entitled *Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869* as a former student. See under F. 126.

He was not named as a party in the partition suit brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye in the Circuit Court of Shelby County, Illinois, in 1892. See under E.66. "Index of Military Records, Archives Division," Washington, D. C., shows that Newton Basye (also Basey) was a private in Co. E, 3rd Texas Calvary, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

⁸³Should be 1852.

F. 123. ANNA M. BASYE (Daughter of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. May 7, 1857. d. ————. m. George K. Biser, Oct. 12, 1881.

Her full name was Anna McClanahan Thornton Basye. She was born at or near Dallas, Texas. She was sometimes known as Anne Basye and Anne T. Basye. Anna T. Basye was living in Dallas Texas, 212 Cadiz Street, in 1892. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Marshall M. Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. (See under E.66). "Marriage Record, 1878-1888," Book 1, Page 76, in the County Clerk's Office, Shelby County, Illinois, shows that Anna M. Basye, age 25, and George K. Biser, age 35, were married October 12, 1881. Certificate issued October 11, 1881, and returned Nov. 14, 1881. In Shelbyville, Illinois, there is an Addition known as "Anna M. Basye's Addition to the City of Shelbyville, Ill., filed July 25, 1881. Anna Basye is mentioned in the book entitled *Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869*, as a former student. See under F.126. Anna M. Biser is named as a party in the partition suit brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye in the Circuit Court of Shelby County, Illinois, in 1892. See under E.66.

F. 124. MOLLIE H. BASYE (Daughter of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. about 1842. d. ————. m. Thomas Walker.

Their children: G.330, G.331.

Mollie H. Basye, after her husband died, lived at Shelbyville, Illinois, and at 212 Cadiz Street, in Dallas, Texas. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Marshall M. Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.66. Mollie Basye is mentioned in the book entitled *Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869*, as a former student. See under F.126, where she is known as both Mollie and Mary. Mollie H. Walker is named as a party in the partition suit brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye in the Circuit Court of Shelby County, Illinois, in 1892. See under E.66.

F. 125. WILLIAM FITZHUGH THORNTON BASYE (Son of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. Oct. 26, 1834. d. Nov. 7, 1874. m. Caroline Smith, Dec. 31, 1860.
b. Jan. 10, 1842. d. Dec. 9, 1890.

Their children: G.332, G.333, G.334.

William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye was born probably at Shelbyville, Illinois. When a very young boy, about 1851, he started to California alone. He went by Manchester, Missouri, where lived his uncle, Dr. Elizamond Basye (E.63), who sent his negro slave "Yearley" along to care for the boy. "Yearley" proved true to his trust, made money while away, and upon his return to Manchester bought his freedom. When Dr. Elizamond Basye died he set "Yearley's" wife and large family free and gave them \$5000.00. William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye returned to Illinois in 1854, went back to California in 1855, and again returned to Illinois in 1860, where he married Caroline Smith. Soon afterwards he went to Texas and joined the 18th Texas in the Confederate Service. He was captured, imprisoned at Camp Chase, made his escape and re-entered the army. He was captured again and imprisoned at Johnson's Island, whence he was released at the close of the War. He was a captain in the Confederate Army. Subsequently he moved back to Shelbyville, Illinois, where he died about 1874. He is

named in the administration on the estate of his father, Marshall M. Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.66.

"Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that William F. T. Basye was a private, later a 1st Lieut. in Co. E, 18th Texas Calvary (which later became Co. H., Granbury's Consolidated Texas Brigade) Confederate Army, in the Civil War. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part 2, page 778, mentions W. F. T. Basye as follows in the report of Maj. William A. Taylor, commanding the 17th, 18th 24th and 25th (dismounted) Texas Calvary:

"Captain: About 4 a. m. on November 26 orders to retreat from Chickamauga were given, and the line of march was taken up for the rear and continued to Ringgold; encamped near the ford west of the town. . . .

About 9 a. m. the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers. When within about 20 yards of my line of skirmishers, and on the right of the regiment, they were fired upon and the engagement commenced, our fire slightly checking their advance. The enemy, heavily re-enforced, advanced steadily with the intention of flanking my right. Informing Colonel Granbury, commanding brigade, of the fact, I immediately withdrew Company K, Captain Manion, from the front, and ordered First Lieutenant *Basye*,⁸⁴ Company E, to take his position I would call attention to the gallantry of Captains Marsh, Manion, and First Lieutenant *Basye*, of Companies I, K, and E

W. A. Taylor, Major, Comdg. 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Regiments."

Capt. J. T. Hearne, Assistant Adjutant-General." "Marriage Records, 1854-1871," page 12, in the County Clerk's Office, Shelby County, Illinois, shows that William F. T. Basye and Caroline Smith were married December 31, 1860, by A. R. Bains, a minister of the Gospel. In the Glenwood Cemetery, Shelbyville, Illinois, there is a monument on which is the following: "William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye, born Oct. 26, 1834, Died Nov. 7, 1874." The same monument on another side, says: "Caroline Smith, wife of W. F. T. Basye, born Jan. 10, 1842, Died Dec. 9. 1890."

F. 126. EDMOND THOMAS BASYE (Son of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. July 19, 1849. d. Mar. 10, 1929. m. Mary M. Wright,
Dec. 11, 1873.
b. Aug. 28, 1850.
d. Sept. 20, 1914.

Their children: G.335, G.336.

Edmond Thomas Basye was born at Shelbyville, Illinois. He was in the Confederate service with General Joe Shelby. He was Marshall of Dallas County, Texas, in 1868-1869. He married Mary M. Wright in Illinois. He visited Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1892. His home was at Amarillo, Texas, in 1892 and for several years afterward. There he became editor of *The Amarillo Advocate* in 1901. The "*Amarillo (Texas) Sunday News-Globe*," in a special anniversary edition of the paper, dated August 14, 1938, in telling the history of the newspapers in Amarillo, Texas, says on page 30, column 2, "In 1900 the paper [The Northwestern] was discontinued and the plant sold to J. T. *Basye*⁸⁵ who launched the Western Advocate,⁸⁶ a seven-column weekly." It further says he sold the paper about a year later. At intervals over a period of nearly thirty years, he traveled

⁸⁴Index shows W.F.T. Basye.

⁸⁵Should be E. T. Basye.

⁸⁶The paper was the Amarillo Advocate.

with a circus, "making fortunes and losing them," as he says in a letter. In 1903-1904, he was a farmer at Macon, Georgia. In 1907, he lived at Seattle, Washington. In 1910, he was a fruit grower living at Okanogan, Washington. In 1912-1914, he lived at Bellevue, Washington. Here his wife died in 1914. He and his wife are buried at Santa Cruz, California. A tombstone is erected over their graves.

He is named in the administration on the estate of his father, Marshall M. Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.66.

"Marriage License Records, Book D," page 351, in the County Clerk's office, Shelby County, Illinois, shows the following: "I, A. L. Kellar, a Minister of the Gospel, hereby certify that on the 11th day of December, 1873, I joined in marriage Mr. Edmond T. Basye with Miss Mary M. Wright, agreeably to the authority given in the above license, and the custom and laws of this State. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of December, A. D. 1873. A. L. Kellar, M. G. (Seal)." At Shelbyville, Illinois, prior to and during the Civil War, there was a school called Shelby Seminary. In 1886 a book was published entitled *Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869*, listing a large number of the former students and teachers. At page 86 appears the following: "For dear old acquaintance sake, let us recall as many as we can of all the teachers and pupils that are still here in Shelbyville and vicinity, and perhaps some that are scattered abroad," and then says among others in the list of names: "Edward Basye⁸⁷ [F.126] travels extensively but appears on our streets frequently." And on pages 67 and 70 includes in the list of former students the following: Newton Bayse [F.122], Edward Bayse, [F.126] Thomas Bayse [F.121], Nannie Basye [F.131], Mollie Basye [F.124], Belle Bayse [?], Anna Basye [F.123].

And on page 11 includes the name of Mary H. Basye [F.124].

Edmond Thomas Basye is not named as a party in the partition suit brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye in the Circuit Court of Shelby County, Illinois, in 1892. See under E.66.

F. 127. MARY M. BASYE (Daughter of Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Mary M. Basye is named as a party in the partition suit brought by the heirs of Margaret M. Basye in the Circuit Court of Shelby County, Illinois, in 1892. See under E.66.

F. 128. JAMES BASYE (Son of Thomas Basye E.67).

b. 1824. d. May 7, 1905. Never married.

James Basye was born in Kentucky. He went to California in 1849 with Marshall McClanahan Basye E.66. He was listed there as a laborer. He became a gambler. He was eccentric. A local newspaper account of his death, said: "When Lincoln was elected, James vowed he would not cut his hair nor allow his cane to rest on the ground until a Democratic president was chosen. And until Grover Cleveland was elected, his hair was not cut, and he carried his cane under his arm or held it horizontally in his hand." He died at Marysville, California, and is buried there.

F. 129. ANN BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye E.67).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Their children: G.337, G.338.

⁸⁷Should be Edmond T. Basye.

F. 130. LOUISA BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye E.67).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Benjamin S. Long, Feb. 24, 1849.

Their children: G.339, G.340, G.341, G.342, G.343.

Louisa Basye was born in Kentucky. Her husband was a physician, and practiced near Barry, in Clay County, Missouri. They are both buried in the Barry Cemetery. "Marriage records, Book A," page 177, in Circuit Clerk's office, in Platte County, Missouri, show that Louisa Basye and Benjamin Long were married February 24, 1849, in Platte County, Missouri, by John Callerman, Minister of the Gospel. The *Liberty [Missouri] Weekly Tribune*, April 7, 1848, page 2, column 6, advertised a letter uncalled for, addressed to Louisa Bayse, Liberty, Missouri.

F. 131. NANCY McCLANAHAN BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye E.67).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Reddish.

Their children: G.344, G.345, G. 346, G.347.

Nancy McClanahan Basye lived in Denver, Colorado.

F. 132. ELIZAMOND EDMOND BASYE (Son of Thomas Basye E.67).

b. about 1794 d. ————. m. Polly ————.

The letter of Taylor Basye (E.56), dated May 1, 1857, says: "There is an Elizemond Basye, son of Thomas Basye, living in St. Francois County, Mo., near Farmington, the post office." "Land Entry Book No. 1," page 70, in office of Recorder of Deeds, St. Francois County, Missouri, shows that the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 13, Township 35, Range 6 East, and "Land Entry Book No. 1," page 72, shows that the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 24, Township 35, Range 6 East, were purchased November 22, 1852, by Elismond Basye, under Military Land Warrant No. 29198. Both these tracts of land are in St. Francois County, Missouri. The records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for St. Francois County, Missouri, show the following deeds: "Book E," pp. 464-465, mortgage from Elizman Basye (signature is E. Basye) to Philip G. Long, dated February 22, 1853, filed same day, to secure a note for \$108.62, secured by the above described land. "Book F," pp. 188-189, chattel mortgage from Elizemond Basye (signature is E. Basye) to Josephus F. Harris, dated November 9, 1854, filed same day, secured by horses and cows. "Book G," pp. 252-253, warranty deed from Elismon Basye, (signature is Elismon Basye) and Polly Basye, his wife, to Milton P. Cayce, dated April 18, 1857, acknowledged April 22, 1857, filed June 5, 1857, conveying the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 24, and the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 13, all in Township 35, Range 6 East, consideration \$430.00. "Book H," pp. 644-645, is shown a correction deed dated April 18, 1857, acknowledged March 28, 1861, filed March 29, 1861, from Elizemond Basye (who signs by mark) and Polly Basye, his wife, to Milton P. Cayse and Katherine Peery, conveying the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 24, and the Southwest Quarter of the South-West Quarter of Section 13, Township 35, Range 6 East. "Book G," pp. 601-602, chattel mortgage dated October 25, 1858, filed same day, from Elizman Basye (signature is E. Basye) to Francis Clark, to secure a note for \$50.00. Secured on Horses, wagon, growing wheat, etc. In the office of the County Clerk, Henry County, Kentucky, "Deed Book 6" at page 272, shows a deed dated October 20, 1817, from *Elizmond Basye* to Henry Autle, conveying a Negro slave. In the same office, "Deed Book

10," at page 311, shows a deed dated February 13, 1823, from Elizmond *Basey* to Thomas Smith, conveying Negroes. In the same office, "Deed Book 11," at page 55, shows a deed dated April 27, 1824, from Elizmond *Basey*, of Henry County, to Thomas Brown, conveying Negroes. In the same office, "Deed Book 11," at page 274, shows a deed, not dated, from Elizmond *Basey* to Thomas Smith, conveying a Negro. In the same office, "Deed Book 12," at page 200, shows a deed dated February 7, 1823, from Elizmond *Basye*, of Henry County, Kentucky, to William Jackson, conveying a Negro. In the same office, "Deed Book 14," at page 393, shows a deed dated December 29, 1831, from E. *Basy* to Smith & Co., conveying 3 boats, lumber, a cart and yoke of oxen, and all interest in a saw and grist mill. Said *Basy* is to continue to build boats for Smith & Co.

"Record Book 5," page 193, in the office of the Circuit Clerk, St. Francois County, Missouri, at Farmington, is shown a suit of William R. Taylor vs. Elezeman *Basye*, founded on a promissory note. Elezeman *Basye* confessed judgment thus: "Elezeman *Basye*, defendant in the above entitled cause, makes oath and says that he is indebted to William R. Taylor in the sum of Two Hundred Fifty-seven and 58/100 dollars with interest, by his certain promissory note, hereto annexed, dated the 25th day of May, 1855, and due one day after date, and hereby authorizes the Circuit Court of St. Francois County [at this term or at any subsequent term to render judgment against him.] "Elezeman *Basye* further states that he became indebted to said William R. Taylor for money paid in discharge of two certain promissory notes of his to parties residing in the State of Kentucky, and that the said sum of Two Hundred Fifty-seven and 58/00 dollars and interest thereon is justly due the said William R. Taylor therefor."

(Signed) E. *Basye*.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, 1860.

William R. Taylor, Clerk, By John Coble, D. C."

The Note reads as follows: "Farmington, Missouri, May 25th, 1855. \$257.58. One day after date I promise to pay to the order of William R. Taylor the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-seven dollars and 58/100, for value received. Witness my hand and seal, E. *Basye* (Seal)" Witness: R. T. Gregoire."

The interest is figured to May 15, 1860:	\$78.09
	257.58

\$335.67

(The papers in the above case are found in File box No. 45 at the Court House)

In "The National Archives," Washington, D. C., original papers on file show that Elizmond *Basye* (signs Elizmon *Basey*) on December 18, 1850, makes affidavit to his application for bounty land for services in the War of 1812. Gives his present residence as St. Francois County, Missouri, age 57. That he was a private soldier in the Company of Capt. William M. Rice, in the Regiment of Mounted Volunteers of Col. Richard M. Johnson. That he volunteered at New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky in the spring of 1813, for six months, and was honorably discharged at the same place November 20, 1813. His original Certificate of Discharge is attached to the affidavit. Application is made for bounty land under act of September 28, 1850. This was allowed for 80 acres. Warrant No. 29198. Subsequently on March 21, 1855 he made application for additional land warrant, giving his age as 61 years, a resident of St. Francois County, Missouri. Signature is Elizmond *Basey*. Says he volunteered at Henry County, Kentucky, April 1, 1813, for six months. Declares he has not received a warrant for bounty land under any other act of Congress nor made application therefor, except the

warrant No. 29198 for 80 acres. Ross Jelkyl and Milton Sebastian make the supporting affidavits. This second application is under the Act of March 3, 1855.

F. 133. THOMAS STROTHER BASYE (Son of Thomas Basye E.67).

b. ————. d. Dec. 26, 1846. Never married.

The military records in the "National Archives Division," Washington, D. C., show that Thomas S. Basye (also spelled Basey and Bayse) enrolled June 21, 1846, as a private in Captain Stout's Co. A. 3rd Regiment, Illinois Foot Volunteers. Was mustered in July 21, 1846, at Alton, Illinois. He died December 26, 1846, at Matamoras. He was then a Corporal. In "The National Archives," Washington, D. C., the following original papers in reference to the Mexican War, show: "State of Illinois, Fayette County, Sct. It is hereby certified that satisfactory proof has been exhibited before the Probate Court for the County of Fayette, State of Illinois, by the affidavit of William C. Greenup and James W. Berry, who are persons entitled to credit, that Thomas Basye (E.67) is the father of Thomas S. Basye (F.133), deceased, who was unmarried and who was a corporal volunteer in the Company commanded by Captain Philip Stout of the third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the United States Service. In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and seal of office at Vandalia this 17th day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Asahele Lee, Probate Justice, F. C."

"State of Illinois, Fayette County, Sct. On this seventeenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, personally appeared before me the undersigned, Probate Justice of the Peace for the County and State above mentioned, Thomas Basye who being sworn according to law declares that he is the identical Thomas Basye mentioned in the foregoing certificate and legitimate father of Thomas S. Basye, who was a corporal in the company commanded by Captain Philip Stout in the Regiment third commanded by Colonel Ferris Forman, that he was enlisted on the twenty second day of June eighteen hundred and forty six for the term of one year, and that he died at Matamoras in Mexico on or about the 25th day of December in the year 1846, as this affiant is informed and believes, whilst in the United States service and that the said deceased was never married. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal at office a Vandalia this 17th day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred & forty seven. Asahele Lee, Probate Justice, F. C."

Then Thomas Basye on August 17, 1847, over his signature asks that the warrant for 160 acres be issued and sent to him at Vandalia, Illinois. This application is for 160 acres. Cert. # 8761. Then appears the following letter:

"Shelbyville, Illinois,
January 12, 1848.

Dr. Sir: I am requested by Mr. Thomas Basye to address you in respect to his land warrant, I am not advised whether or not the necessary evidence has been forwarded to your office, but presume it has. His son Thomas Strother Basye of Comp. C., 3 Regt. of Ills. Vols. died at Matamoras about the 25th day of December 1846. His father was then living in Vadaliala, Ills. He has since moved to Liberty, Missouri, and now writes me to ascertain why his warrant has not been forwarded. It is likely the application was made in Sept. last. You will please let me know what has been done in the matter & if said warrant is due, forward it to me at this place.

I have the hon. to be Sir

Your Obt. Servt.
H. Lee

R. M. Young, Com. Gen'l, Land Office, Washington City."

The Adjutant General's Office., "Old Records Division," Washington, D. C., shows that in the Mexican War, Thomas S. Basye (also spelled Basey, Bayse) enlisted in Capt. Stout's Company 3rd Regt. Illinois Foot Volunteers. Private, then a corporal. July 8, 1846. Sick at Matamoras, June 21, 1846. Died at Matamoras, December 26, 1846. The "National Archives, Pension Department," Washington, D. C., shows: That Thomas Strother Basye was a Corporal in Co. C, 3rd Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War. He died December 25, 1844. His father was then living at Vandalia, Illinois, and later moved to Liberty, Missouri. He was never married, and his father was his only heir at law. The Probate Court of Fayette County, Illinois, made the following entries: "State of Illinois, Fayette County, Sct. It is hereby certified that satisfactory proof has been exhibited before the Probate Court for the County of Fayette, State of Illinois, by the affidavit of William C. Greenup and James W. Berry, who are persons entitled to credit that Thomas Basye (E.67) is the father of Thomas S. Basye, deceased, who was unmarried, and who was a corporal volunteer in the Company commanded by Captain Philip Stout of the third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the United States service. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal of office at Vandalia this 17th day of August in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven.

Asahele Lee, Probate Justice, F. C."

"State of Illinois, Fayette County, Sct. On this 17th day of August in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven, personally appeared before me the undersigned Probate Justice of the Peace for the County and State above mentioned, Thomas Basye, who being sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Thomas Basye mentioned in the foregoing certificate and the legitimate father of Thomas S. Basye, who was a corporal in the Company commanded by Captain Philip Stout in the Regiment Third, commanded by Colonel Ferris Forman; that he was enlisted on the twenty-second day of June, Eighteen hundred and forty-six for the term of one year, and that he died at Matamoras, in Mexico, on or about the 25th day of December, in the year 1846, as this affiant is informed and believes, whilst in the United States service, and that the said deceased was never married. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal of office at Vandalia this 17th day of August in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven.

Asahele Lee, Probate Justice, F. C."

F. 134. JOSEPH BASYE (Son of James Basye E.68).

b. May 5, 1837. d. ————. m. Elizabeth Williams, Sept. 1866.
b. ————. d. 1893.

Their children. G.348, G.349, G.350, G.351, G.352, G.353, G.354, G.355.

Joseph Basye was born of the first marriage, in Cass County, Missouri. He went to California with his father about 1850 and was left at Vacaville, California, with relatives. He afterwards lived at Santa Rosa, California. He lost track of his people, but through Isaac Walter Basye was put in touch with his nearest of kin. Elizabeth Williams was from Alabama. They were married in California.

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. L, Part 1, at pages 507-508, shows the following letter from Joseph Basye and others:

(Received June 10, 1861)

"Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army, Commanding the Department of California, &c.: The undersigned citizens of Siskiyou County, State of California, residing east of Yreka City, on the Indian frontier, in Butte Creek Valley and vicinity, would respectfully represent that we are exposed to the depredations of the tribes of Indians located east of us; that there is nothing to restrain these Indians from hostile incursions since the company of the U. S. Troops stationed near the Klamath Lakes last year was ordered to Oregon. They further represent that these Indians, composed principally of the Modoc and Klamath Lakes tribes, make frequent inroads into our settlements and plunder our cabins and drive off our stock, and keep us in constant apprehension and anxiety as to the safety of our lives. In consideration of these facts, and for the purpose of protecting us from the raids and robberies of these Indians, we earnestly and respectfully pray that you will have stationed at some suitable point on this frontier a sufficient military force (and respectfully suggest that one company of U. S. troops would be sufficient) to protect us from the above mentioned dangers until we become sufficiently numerous to protect ourselves.

John B. Rohrer, Wm. Ritchie, Joseph Basey," [and 24 others.]

F. 135. RAPHAEL (or Ruff) BASYE (Son of James Basye E.68).

b. May 1, 1832. d. Feb. 27, 1887. m. Maria Antonia Albrite,
Feb. 15, 1869.
b. May 13, 1853?,
d. _____.

Their children: G.356, G.357, G.358, G.359, G.360, G.361, G.362.

Raphael Basye was born of the first marriage, in Cass County, Missouri. He went to California with his father about 1850 and was left at Vacaville, California, with relatives. He was a merchant at El Monte, California, and his descendants live there. He died and is buried at El Monte, California.

In *An Illustrated History of Los Angeles County, California*, at pages 705-06, appears the following:

"RAFAEL BASYE, deceased, one of the well-known early residents of the San Gabriel Valley, was born in New Mexico, May 1, 1832; but while a youth his parents located in Missouri, where Mr. Basye was reared as a farmer and stock-grower. In 1856 he crossed the plains to California, and located in Los Angeles County, where, in connection with his uncle, John Sanches, he was engaged in sheep-raising and wool-growing, in the San Gabriel Valley. February 15, 1869, Mr. Basye was united in marriage with Miss Marintoni Albitre, the daughter of Anastasio and Luteria (Verdugo) Albitre. Mrs. Basye is a native of Los Angeles County, and her parents were also natives of California, and descendants of old Spanish families of Mexico. After his marriage Mr. Basye took up his residence at the old mission of El Monte, where he engaged in general merchandise pursuits and other enterprises until his death, which occurred February 27, 1887. He is a pioneer of Los Angeles County, and well known throughout the San Gabriel Valley, where he had spent over thirty years of his life as a respected and esteemed citizen of the land of his adoption. The following are the names and dates of birth of his children: James C., March 28, 1870; Rafaella, July 25, 1873; Thomas H., August 7, 1875; Miguel, September 7, 1878; Edward, April 8, 1883; and Isabelle, June 12, 1885. Since his death his widow and family have resided at the old mission and conducted a grocery store, which is under the immediate charge of James C. Basye. They are also engaged in cultivating a forty-acre tract of land owned by Mrs. Basye, and located about one mile northeast of

El Monte, upon which there are seventeen acres of vineyard devoted to wine grapes, family orchard."

Passing through this tract of land is a street named Basye Street.

F. 136. PETER BASYE (Son of James Basye E.68).

b. 1839. d. 1903.

Peter Basye was born of the first marriage in Cass County, Missouri. He was a Union Soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company G, 2nd Kansas Cavalry. He entered the Old Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, on February 24, 1887, at the age of 48, giving his residence as Miami County, Kansas. His name was spelled *Basey* in the Army records. He named "Richard" Basey (i.e., Elizamond Franklin Basye (F.139) of LaCygne, Kansas, as his next of kin. He was killed by a train at Leavenworth, Kansas. In June, 1869, he gave a quit claim deed to Richard D. DeJarnett, recorded in Book 1, page 126, conveying a part of the James *Bayse* farm in Cass County, Missouri. But Joseph and Raphael and Antonio never conveyed their interest. The James *Bayse* farm was E½SW¼ and W½SW¼, 20-43-32, Cass County, Missouri. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record: *Basey*, Peter—Enlisted in Co. G, 2nd Regt., Kansas Vol. Cav., April 15, 1862; mustered into federal service Aug. 13, 1863; rank—Private; transferred to Co. D, 2nd Regt., Kans. Vol. Cav., Mar. 18, 1865; honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., April 18, 1865. "*Index to the Reprint Edition of the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-1865*," shows the name of Peter *Basey*, a Union Soldier.

F. 137. ANTONIO BASYE (Son of James Basye E.68).

b. Jan. 1836. d. about 1842.

Antonio Basye was born of the first marriage in Cass County, Missouri.

F. 138. EDMOND BASYE (Son of James Basye E.68).

b. Dec. 1849. d. Oct. 19, 1921. Never Married.

Edmond Basye was born of the second marriage, in Cass County, Missouri. He lived at Leoti, Kansas, and in 1914, at Merwin, Missouri. While a minor, he was made a defendant in partition suit brought by his mother (who after her husband's death married Isaiah Brown) to partition the E½SW¼ and the W½SW¼, Sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 32, Cass County, Missouri, in 1860. He was named as a beneficiary in the will of his Uncle Elizamond Basye (E.63) but never received his share as appears by his affidavit. See under E.63 for his affidavit. But a letter from him says the children got their shares. He died at Belton, Missouri. Name and date of death are found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri. But his brother's name and not his father's name is given there, as the next of kin.

F. 139. ELIZAMOND FRANKLIN BASYE (Son of James Basye E.68).

b. 1846. d. Jan. 20, 1901. m. 1. Emma Platte.

m. 2. Emma Martin. Oct. 8, 1883.

b. 1863

Their children: G.363, G.364, G.365, G.366.

Elizamond Franklin Basye was born of the second marriage, in Cass County, Missouri. He was nicknamed "Richard," by which he was better known than by his true name. While a minor, in 1860, he was made a defendant in partition suit brought by his mother (who after her husband's death married Isaiah Brown) to

partition the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 32, Cass County, Missouri. He was named as a beneficiary in the will of his Uncle Elizamond Basye (E.63), but never received his share as appears by his affidavit. See under E.63 for this affidavit. He is named as the next of kin to Peter Basye (F.136) who was a Union Soldier and who died at the Old Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas. Elizamond Franklin Basye married first, Emma Platte at Mound City, Linn County, Kansas. He was a farmer and lived on a farm which he owned near La Cygne, Kansas. After her death he married Emma Martin. The Marriage Records of Linn County, Kansas, Vol. 3, page 238, show that E. F. Basye (also written E. S. Bayse), 34 years of age, and Emma Martin, 18 years of age, were married by W. A. Trigg, Probate Judge of Linn County, Kansas, October 8, 1883, at Mound City, Kansas. His widow, Emma Martin Basye, was living at LaCygne, Kansas, in 1937. He died from pneumonia after one weeks' sickness, and is buried near LaCygne, Kansas. He sometimes spelled his name Basye. He enlisted in the service of the United States during the Indian Wars. The records of the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record: Bayse, Richard—Enlisted in Co. I, 19th Regt., Kansas Vol. Cav., Oct. 23, 1868; mustered into federal service Oct. 29, 1868; rank—Private; honorably discharged Apr. 18, 1869.

F. 140. ALFRED J. BASYE (Son of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. May 10, 1811. d. 1862. m. Helen Walker, 1833 or 1834

b. May 9, 1811. d. Sept. 5, 1889

Their children: G.367, G.368, G.369, G.370, G.371, G.372, G.373, G.374, G.375.

Alfred J. Basye was the second child of his parents. He was a physician. He married Helen Walker, sister of General William Walker of the Confederate Army. He was the Administrator of the estate of John Walker, deceased, former State Treasurer of Missouri, who died in 1838. The *Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Missouri, 1840-1841*, at page 430, shows:

“Report.

“The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the petition of A. J. Basye, admr. of John Walker, dec'd., praying the Legislature to extend the time when he is required to make settlement of the amount claimed by the State, from the said Walker's estate, as late Treasurer, have had the same under consideration, and would report, that upon investigation of the subject, it appears that at the last session of the Legislature, the subject of the indebtedness of the said Walker was referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, who, upon a full, and as your committee believe, fair investigation of the books, and vouchers, reported a balance due from the said Walker to the State, of \$3810.52 cents. The said joint committee, recommended to the Legislature, to grant, to the representatives of the said Walker, a reasonable time to pay the balance; in accordance with which, the Legislature passed a law on the 13th of February, 1839, giving the representatives two years from that time to pay the balance.

“The committee can see no good reason from the face of the petition, for granting a further extension of time; they believe the practice of protracting the collection of money due from collecting and receiving officers, to be erroneous in principle, and should never be practised except in extreme cases. The committee would suggest, that to grant the prayer of the petition, would be releasing the securities, as they are parties to the petition. The committee, therefore, “Resolve, that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition.”

The Deed records in the Recorder's Office, Howard County, Mo., show a warranty deed from Alfred J. Basye and wife, Helen W., and others, to John G. Walker, dated July 4, 1849, recorded in "Book 6," at page 27, conveying 160 acres in Sec. 1, T. 51, R. 17, Howard County, Missouri. Also, the same Deed records show a warranty deed from Alfred J. Basye and wife, Helen W., to J. A. Holliday, dated Feb. 18, 1850, recorded in "Book 13," page 9, conveying 160 acres in Sec. 28, T. 49, R. 17, and undivided half of 232 acres in Sec. 29, T. 49, R. 17, Howard County, Missouri. *A History of Jefferson City, Missouri's State Capital, And of Cole County*, page 144, in the list of soldiers furnished from Cole County in the Civil War, names:

"John Basye, C. (F.141)

"Dr. A. J. Basye, C. (F.140)

"John A. Basye, C. (G.369)

[Note: The letter "C" after the name stands for Confedrate.] And at page 140, in the list of Staff officers of the Sixth Division Missouri State Guard, in 1861, with date of appointment, are:

"Major A. J. Basye, provost, Nov. (F.140).

"Lieut. Richard Basye, Ord., Nov. 28." (G.371).

History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, at pages 254-255:—"The State Guard.—The staff officers of the Sixth Division Missouri State Guards, in 1861, with date of appointment, are named as follows," then follows a list of the officers including:

"Major A. J. Basye, provost, Nov. (F.140)

"Capt. A. J. Basye,⁸⁸ provost, July 14. (F.141).

"Lieut. Richard Basye, Ord. Nov. 28. (G.371)

Also at page 258. *Roster of Soldiers 1861-65*.—In the following list the names of all soldiers who entered the Home Guards, and many of the other companies in the Federal and Confederate Services have been obtained from interviews with active military men and politicians of the time, from documents in Adj.-Gen. Wickham's office, and from the valuable files of the Enquirer [a newspaper] in possession of Maj. W. H. Lusk, then follows a long list including:

"John Basye, C. (F.141)

"Dr. A. J. Basye, C. (F.140)

"John A. Basye, C. (G.369)."

[The letter "C" is an abbreviation for Confederate.] Afterwards he joined the Confederate Army, and died of wounds received in the service. He is mentioned in the will of his Uncle Elizamond Basye (E.63). His estate was administered at Jefferson City, Missouri. Letters were issued to George T. White, January 29, 1866. In the Probate Court of Cole County, Missouri, Filing case No. 19 A, Box file No. 1, may be found the following: (See also "Probate Records, Vols. 4 and 5").

"I, Helen W. Basye, widow of Alfred J. Basye (F.140), do hereby renounce my right to administer on the estate of my deceased husband, and request that letters be granted to George T. White. The names of the children and heirs at law of said deceased are: John A. Basye (G.369), Jacob W. Basye (G.372), Hellen (H.391) and Fanny (H.392) Corwin, children of Sarah Corwin (G.368) formerly Sarah Basye, daughter of deceased, Mary E. Corwin (G.367), wife of C. J. Corwin, Ann Eliza Basye (G.374), William W. Basye (G.370), Elizman B. Basye (G.375) all now in Cole County, Missouri.

"Helen W. Basye (F.140).

⁸⁸Should be John Basye F.141.

"George T. White makes oath and says that to the best of his knowledge and belief the names and places of residence of the heirs of Alfred J. Basye are correct as above set out by Hellen W. Basye, his widow, who is also a resident of Cole County; that the deceased died without a will. That he will make a perfect inventory of and faithfully administer all the estate of said deceased, and pay the debts as far as the assets will extend and the law direct, and account for and pay all assets which shall come to his possession or knowledge.

"George T. White.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, clerk of the County Court within and for said County this the 29th day of January, 1866.

"W. H. Lusk, Clerk, G. B. Dwight."

Notice of grant of letters was published in the *Peoples Tribune*, beginning February 7, 1866. Inventory of Alfred J. Basye (F.140) filed Feb. 6, 1866, shows several lots in Jefferson City. Also a deed from John A. Basye (G.369) to deceased for 200 acres of land in Henry County, Mo.; $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, and $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, and $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, all in Township 43, Range 27. Also recites: "I understand that there will be some money coming to the deceased from the estate of Elizmond Basye [E.63] in St. Louis Co., but do not know what amount."

First annual settlement of George T. White, Admr. of Alfred J. Basye (F.140), Geo. Taylor (G.373) and Richard A. Basye (G.371) shows he paid out \$7.50 for letters. Also that "A. King (F.150), Executor of Lisbon Basye [E.63], deceased, paid me a legacy for each which amounted to a total of \$50.00." Filed May 10, 1867. *The Daily Tribune*, Jefferson City, Missouri, September 18, 1889, page 4, column 6, says:

"Obituary.—Died in Dallas, Tex., on the morning of September 5, 1889, Mrs. Helen Basye, wife of Dr. Alfred Basye.

"The deceased was born in Green County, Ky., A.D., 1811, and was at the time of her demise 78 years of age. When young she came with her father the Hon. John Walker, and family to this state, and for a few years resided in Howard County. Her father having been appointed State Treasurer, the family moved to this city, where they resided many years, highly respected by all who knew them, and are still remembered by many of the older citizens now living in this city. About the year 1834 she was united in marriage with Dr. Alfred Basye, a gentleman well known for his kind disposition and urbane manner. He now, with his son Richard, lays in a silent grave near Poplar Bluffs, Ark., they having died there in the Confederate service.

"By this union were born to them nine children, six of whom are now living, and are all useful members of society, and by their kindness and gentleness of spirit were a solace to their father and mother as long as they lived. At an early age she gave her heart to her Savior and thereupon connected herself with the Baptist Church and remained in it as long as she lived a devoted Christian. Soon after the organization of the First Baptist Church of this city she became a member of the same, and was a regular attendant upon all of its meetings and was useful in a good degree in advancing the interests of the church of her choice, and in her old age was greatly rejoiced to see the church that was weak at the beginning become a large and influential one. About twenty years ago she, with a daughter and two sons, moved to Dallas, Texas, and there with these devoted and loved ones she spent the remainder of her life contented and happy, always rejoicing in the

memory of her fond children, relations and friends left behind in the State in which she had spent her earlier and maturer years. This lady became quite feeble from age, but it was not expected that she was so soon to give up the joys of earth for the greater felicities of heaven. A day or two before her death she had a severe chill, but still her family were not alarmed at her condition, but, without notice, about 8 o'clock in the morning her spirit peaceably passed away. In the language of one who was dear to her, we will say that 'she has certainly fulfilled all of her tasks and gained her reward, and is today numbered with her loved ones who stand around the throne and sing praises to Him who doeth all things well.'

"The beloved ones have the consolation to know, that if they are only faithful to the end, that soon they will meet her and the loved ones that have gone before in the mansions of the blessed to go out hence forever.
September 17, 1889.

"S. K. Miller." (F.131)

For an account of her going to Texas in 1871, see the newspaper article under G.375. He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basye G.16.

In "Book B2," at page 186, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for St. Charles county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated January 31, 1854, given by Alfred J. Basye (also spelled Bayse) and Helen W. Basye, his wife, of St. Charles county, to Benjamin Emmons, trustee for Samuel A. Spencer, for \$1500.00. The land is 213.35 acres in parts of Surveys No. 1799 and 1754, St. Charles county, Missouri.

In "Box No. 14," in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Lincoln county, Missouri, is found the case No. 437, filed May 6, 1857, entitled Alfred J. Basye vs. Peter Bernard and Anastasia Bernard, heirs of Isadore Bernard, deceased. This is a suit to quiet title and relates to the 213.35 acres in Surveys No. 1799 and 1754. Service was by publication in the *St. Charles Reveille*.

In "Book K2," at page 43, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds St. Charles county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated January 5, 1859, given by Franz Schulte to Andrew King, trustee for Alfred J. Basye to secure payment of four notes in the total sum of \$4499.99. The land is the 213.35 acres above mentioned.

F. 141. JOHN BASYE (Son of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. about 1832. d. Aug. —, 1873. m. Sallie Burkhart.

John Basye was the youngest child of his parents. He was a captain in the Confederate Army. He was captured within the Union lines while on recruiting service, tried as a spy and sentenced to be hanged. Through the good offices of B. Gratz Brown, President Lincoln commuted the sentence to confinement in the military prison at Alton, Illinois, until the close of the War.

History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, pages 254-255, says: "The State Guard.—The staff officers of the Sixth Division Missouri State Guard, in 1861, with date of appointment, are named as follows:" then follows a list of the officers including:

"Maj. A. J. Basye, provost, Nov. (F.140)

"Capt. A. J. Basye, provost, July 14 (F.141)⁸⁹

"Lieut. Richard Basye, Ord., Nov. 28 (G.317)."

A History of Jefferson City, Missouri's State Capital, and of Cole County, page 144, in the list of soldiers furnished from Cole County in the Civil War, names

"John Basye, C. (F.141)

⁸⁹Should be John Basye.

"Dr. A. J. Bayse, C. (F.140)

"John A. Basye, C. (G.369)."

[Note.—The letter "C" after the name stands for Confederate.] After the War he lived in Howard County, Missouri. *The Peoples Tribune*, Jefferson City, Missouri, August 13, 1873, page 3, column 2, copies an article from the *Fayette Advertiser* concerning the recent death of John Basye in Howard county, Missouri, and stated that he had married only a few weeks before.

F. 142. ELIZA BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. 1806, or 1807. d. ————. m. Benjamin Holliday, Aug. 21, 1823.

Their children: G.376, G.377, G.378.

Eliza Basye was the first child of her parents. *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XIV, pages 25-26, in an article entitled "Major Benjamin Holliday," says: "On August 16,⁹⁰ 1823, at the age of thirty-seven years, Benjamin Holliday was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Basye, at Franklin, daughter of Capt. Alfred Basye and Frances Wilton Robinson. Capt. Basye was representative from Howard County in lower branch of the General Assembly. He was captain in the Missouri Militia and was afterward promoted to major and filled other positions of trust."

And in a footnote on page 26, says:

The Columbia Herald under date of April 14, 1899, in chronicling marriages of seventy-five years ago, says: 'Married in August, 1826,⁹¹ in Howard County, Missouri, Major Benjamin Holliday to Miss Eliza Basye, daughter of Captain Alfred Basye.'

Missouri Intelligencer, Tuesday, August 26, 1823, page 3, column 4, says: "Married.—In this county [Howard County, Mo.], on Thursday evening last [August 21, 1823], Maj. Benjamin Holliday to Miss Eliza Basye, daughter of Capt. Alfred Basye." Benjamin Holliday published the first newspaper published in Howard County, Missouri, at Old Franklin, and the first published west of St. Louis, called *The Missouri Intelligencer*. He states the date of his marriage. She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth (should be Eliza) Holliday et al. vs Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

F. 143. LOUISA MARSHALL BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. June 14, 1809. d. July 13, 1886. m. George W. Miller, May 3, 1832.

Their children: G.379, G.380, G.381, G.382, G.383.

Louisa Marshall Basye was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. She was the 3rd child of her parents. "Marriage Records of Boone County, Missouri, 1821-1870," page 10, says: "George W. Miller, Jefferson City, and Louise Basy were married May 3, 1832." George W. Miller was Judge of the Circuit Court of Cole County, Missouri. George W. Miller and Andrew King (F.150) were trustees for their wives and children in a deed dated April 26, 1858, from Elizamond Basye (E.63), conveying 240 acres in Sections 18 and 19, Township 43, Range 27, in Henry County, Missouri. She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

⁹⁰Should be August 21.

⁹¹Should be 1823.

F. 144. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. about 1811. d. ————. m. Cyrus Stark.

Their children: G.384, G.385, G.386, G.387.

Nancy Basye was the 4th child of her parents. She lived at Springfield, Missouri. Her husband published the first newspaper at Springfield, Missouri.

Personal Reminiscences and Fragments of the Early History of Springfield and Greene County, Missouri, Related by Pioneers and Their Descendants, at page 32, says: "Cyrus Stark, a lawyer, in 1838, established and edited the first newspaper in Springfield, the same being called *The Ozark Standard*.

F. 145. SUSAN BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. Jan. 15, 1814. d. Nov. 23, 1895. m. Charles Stuart, 1860.

Susan Basye was the 6th child of her parents. She married Charles Stuart, a widower. It is said his family was related to the Washington and the Lee families. In "Book N," at page 637, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cole County, Missouri, at Jefferson City, is found the following Marriage Contract:

"Article of an Agreement of a marriage contract entered into this the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty. Whereas, a marriage is about to take place between Charles W. Stewart and Susan Basye. And the said Stewart for the purpose of securing to the said Susan her property of every kind that she may now have or may here-Stewart and Susan Basye. And the said Stewart for the purpose of securing to some third person in trust for her separate use and benefit, and at any time during coverture to dispose of the same through said trustee, or to convey the same by will, bequest or devise, hereby releasing all his marital rights in and over the same. And the said Susan in consideration of the sum of One Dollar to her in hand paid, and also for other considerations, does hereby sell and convey to Elizabeth M. Basye all the rights, title and interest that she has in and to all her real and personal estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, in trust however for her separate use and benefit, she to remain in possession and to have the power to dispose of the personalty and to direct said trustee to dispose of the realty by deed at any time that she may direct. The said Susan reserving the right to dispose of any and of all said property by last will and testament. It is further agreed that said property is not to be under the control of said Stewart or liable for any of his debts either now in existence or hereafter to be contracted. In the event of the death of the said trustee or any time hereafter her declining to act longer the said Susan retains the right to appoint a successor who shall be clothed with all rights and subject to the rules as above set out for said named trustee. Given under our hands and seals this the day and year first aforesaid.

"Charles W. Stewart, Susan Basye, Elizabeth Basye.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF COLE ss. Be it remembered that Charles W. Stewart and Susan Basye who are personally known to me, a Justice of the Peace within and for said County, to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument as parties thereto, this day appeared before me and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand this the first day of August, A.D., 1860.

"George Staihr, "Justice of the Peace."

Filed August 14th, 1860.

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. V, page 179, says: "The following inscriptions are on monuments erected in Woodlawn Cemetery, Jefferson City." [Missouri].

"Susan Basye Stuart, born Jan. 15, 1814. Died Nov. 23, 1895." She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. *vs.* Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

F. 146. MARY McCLANAHAN BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. Nov. 30, 1818. d. —————. m. Moody Mansur, June 15, 1839.
b. Feb. 3, 1808. d. Feb. 17, 1889.

Their children: G.388, G.389, G.390, G.391, G.392, G.393, G.394, G.395, G.396, G.397, G.398.

Mary McClanahan Basye was the 8th child of her parents. *History of Ray County, Missouri*, at pages 743-744, says in a biographical sketch of Dr. Moody Mansur: "Dr. Mansur was married in the month of June, 1839, at Jefferson City, Missouri, to Miss Mary M. Basye, a native of the State of Missouri, and the daughter of Major Alfred and Francis R. Basye. Her father was a native of Kentucky⁹² and her mother of South Carolina. Eleven children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Mansur. Seven of them are now living, named as follows: Louisa Frances, wife of James Tinsley; George G.; Elismon; Basye Gertrude; David A.; Richard H.; and Edwin A. In politics Dr. Mansur, for twenty-nine years prior to the Civil War, was a Democrat. When the war broke out he sided with the cause of the Union, and since that time, until 1876, he affiliated with the Republican party."

The Felt Genealogy. A Record of The Descendants of George Felt of Casco Bay, at page 105, shows:

"Moody Mansur, b. Feb. 3, 1808; d. in St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 17, 1889. He m. in June, 1839, in Jefferson City, Mo., Mary McClanahan Basye, daughter of Alfred and Frances (Robinson) Basye. She was b. in *Harvard*⁹³ County, Mo., Nov. 30, 1818. Moody Mansur was a graduate from the Medical School of Harvard College in 1836, being a classmate of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He served a year as surgeon in the Florida War, from 1837 to 1838. This latter year he settled in Missouri, and practised his profession at Fox, Ray County, where he resided until his death. He was a highly educated and talented man." The book entitled *The House of Mansur*, at page 55, says: "Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur was a woman of pioneer stuff and spirit. She was the mother of eleven children, and that meant responsibility, labor and sacrifice. She was a fine cook, and could make supplies go farther and taste better than anyone else could. She came of fine Huguenot stock from both Basye and Robinson sides, and was proud of the fact. A son of Governor Thomas Reynolds of Missouri, married her sister, Fannie Basye. The Mansur men have generally chosen their wives from families of good stock and education." And on page 105 is said: "The Basye, Taylor, Shelton, Collier, McClanahan, Peyton, Cocke, Marshall, Binns and Ellis families intermarried in Virginia." Dr. Moody Mansur and wife lived in Ray County, Missouri, where he practiced medicine. She was living in 1902. (See F.150). She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. *vs.* Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

⁹²Should be Virginia.

⁹³Howard County.

F. 147. SIDNEY BASYE (Son of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. ————. died in infancy.

Sidney Basye was the 5th child of his parents.

F. 148. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. Jan. 11, 1820. d. Aug. 17, 1901. Never married.

Elizabeth Basye was the 9th child of her parents. She was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, and came with her parents (E.69) who were returning to Howard County, Missouri, in 1820. Elizabeth and her parents moved to Jefferson City in 1826. It is said that she was personally acquainted with every Governor of Missouri from 1821 to the time of her death. Her middle name was probably McClanahan. In the Probate Court of Cole County, Missouri, at Jefferson City, in "Filing case No. 889 B," Box file No. 69," are the papers relating to the estate of Elizabeth M. Basye, showing that letters were granted to Oscar G. Burch, as Executor, August 26, 1901.

State Tribune, August 19, 1901, page 1, column 2, says:

"Death of Miss Bayse.—Old Inhabitant of Jefferson City—Had Shaken Hand of Every Governor.—Miss Elizabeth Bayse, one of Jefferson City's oldest residents, died Saturday afternoon [August 17] at 3 o'clock, of general debility incident to old age. At her death she was 80⁹⁴ years of age and had spent more than three-quarters of a century in the State. Miss Bayse was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, on January 11, 1829,⁹⁵ and came with her parents to Howard County, [Missouri] when a baby. She was the daughter of Major Alfred Bayse, one of the best known men in Missouri. When Missouri was a territory, Miss Bayse came to Jefferson City during the year the State House was being erected on the bluff overlooking the river, where the present stands. The deceased had been personally acquainted with every one of Missouri's Governors, as well as hundreds of Missourians who had been prominent in making history in this State." The above article was also printed in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 18, 1901, except that the name was correctly spelled *Basye*.

The Kansas City Star, May 13, 1906, says:—

"A ROSE OF YESTERDAY."

"On the site of old Fort Jackson across the street from the Governor's house in Jefferson City there was for many years a vacant plot of land. On either side of it pretty homes were built in the boom that came to the sleepy old capital, but the lot remained unoccupied. That is, one would have thought that the land was vacant. But in reality it was occupied by a rose bush. "Mother" had planted it years ago, and the venerable ladies who inhabited the queer little house on the bluff kept the land sacred for the sake of the old blush roses which their departed mother loved.

"When the last of the gentle, silver-haired daughters was gone the lot was sold and a new brick house stands where the rose bush had its altar.

"One will find sentiment like this in a little town. Brick and mortar cannot kill it. The story is one of the town's possessions. It will grow into a legend. Those who leave the place will forget the buildings. The people of the town will pass out of recollection except for some old familiar faces. Those will survive, and with them this Romance of the Rose.

⁹⁴Should be 81.

⁹⁵Should be 1820.

"It was a famous place for boys to play, around old Fort Jackson. Without any very definite impression there was still the feeling that some very wonderful things had happened in the old dwelling that had once held soldiers. A buffalo head used to be in front of the Madison house on a nearby corner. Perhaps only an imaginative boy linked the head with the tumble-down house and thought of Indians and Indian fighters. But all the boys knew of the fort and played around the ruins when it was dismantled. And all of them knew of the rose bush. It was said that filial old ladies were spiritualists. The boys believed it firmly without knowing just what it was they believed—a sort of awe for ghosts and something better than that, too, which made them respect the roses when they bloomed. None of them ever pulled one of "Miz Basye's" roses. They did not trample the open space around the bush when they charged the fort in play or ran "across lots" to the deep gulley back of Brown's row.

"Never believe that there were not plenty of persons in the town to wonder and sniff. That anyone should think more of roses than money! 'Land sakes, if they want to keep that rose bush they can plant it somewhere else.' They of course were of the Peter Bell variety—

A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

"But there were others who saw the beauty in the consecration. Perhaps unconsciously it wove itself into the fiber of the town. Heaven knows, in that community, as in others, there was enough of crass insensibility. There was perhaps more than the small city's share of vain arrogance, of dull complaisance with position not won by merit and having no part with things of spiritual worth. Yet, resisting this inevitable weight—holding it aloof from the finer quality of the town—was a leaven of deeper insight, of sympathy with the inner light that makes some men and women the saving grace of the life around them. And of this grace the record of unwavering love for 'Mother's roses' must surely be accounted an enduring part." She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

F. 149. FANNIE BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. about 1816. d. 1888. m. Ambrose Reynolds, May 15, 1844.
b. 1821. d. 1905.

Their children: G.399, G.400, G.401, G.402, G.403, G.404, G.405.

Fannie Basye was the 7th child of her parents. She married Ambrose Reynolds, who was a son of Governor Thomas Reynolds of Missouri. *Jeffersonian Republican*, May 18, 1844, page 3, column 1, says: "Married.—On Wednesday Evening, [May 15, 1844], by the Rev. T. W. Chandler, Mr. Ambrose D. Reynolds, of Fayette, Howard County, to Miss Frances W., daughter of Maj. Alfred Basye, of this city." [Jefferson City, Mo.]. *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 142, page 105, states that Ambrose Reynolds (1821-1905) married Frances Basye (1833⁹⁶-88). She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

⁹⁶Error. This would make her eleven years old when she was married. Should be about 1816.

F.150. NARCISSA BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. about 1828. d. Feb. 14, 1902. m. Andrew King, June 9, 1847.

Their children: G.406, G.407, G.408.

Narcissa Basye was the 10th child of her parents. She was one of the first residents of Jefferson City, Missouri. She married Andrew King, who predeceased her. He was Judge of the Circuit Court of the St. Charles District in Missouri, and a member of Congress. *Jefferson Inquirer*, June 12, 1847, page 3, column 4, says: "Married.—On Wednesday Evening last, by the Rev. A. Bullard, Hon. Andrew King, of St. Charles, to Miss Narcissa E., daughter of Major A. Bayse, of *this city*." [Jefferson City, Missouri]. On April 26, 1858, Andrew King and George W. Miller (F.143) were trustees for their wives in a deed from Elizamond Basye (E.63) conveying land in Sections 18 and 19 Township 43, Range 27, in Henry County, Missouri. After the death of her husband, Narcissa moved back to Jefferson City, Missouri, where she lived until her death. She was buried at St. Charles, Missouri. No children survived her. The *St. Louis Republic*, February 15, 1902, in recording the death of Narcissa Basye King, says: "Mrs. Narcissa Basye King, who bore the distinction of being one of the first residents in Jefferson City, [Mo.], died today [Feb. 14, 1902] at the age of 74 years. She was the widow of the late Andrew King, Judge of the Circuit Court of the St. Charles District, and who was also Congressman from that district. She leaves no children and is the last of the famous Basye family save a sister of the deceased, [Mrs. Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur] who is nearly 90 years of age and lives in Ray County."

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, Feb. 15, 1902 in recording the death of Mrs. King, says: "The deceased was the widow of the late Judge King, of St. Charles, Mo., who was for many years one of the best known jurists in Missouri. The deceased was about 74 years of age, and since the death of Judge King had been a resident of this city [Jefferson City, Mo.]. She was a daughter of *Capt.* Alfred Basye, and was one of a family of ten children, all of whom are dead except a sister living in Ray County, who is about 75 years of age. The Basyes were some of the first settlers in Jefferson City, and were prominent in State history. The remains of Mrs. King will be taken to St. Charles for interment. She left no children." The *Liberty [Missouri] Weekly Tribune*, June 26, 1847, page 3, column 2, reports the marriage of Narcissa E. Bayse to Andrew King. She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. *vs.* Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

F. 151. MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of Major Alfred J. Basye E.69).

b. about 1830. d. about 1864. m. Sinclair Kirtley Miller, May 22, 1851.

Their children: G.409, G.410, G.411.

Margaret Basye was the 11th child of her parents. She was popularly known as Maggie Basye. *Jefferson Inquirer*, May 24, 1851, page 3, column 5, says: "Married.—In this city [Jefferson City, Mo.] on the 22nd inst. by the Rev. R. H. Weller, of the Episcopal Church, Hon. S. K. Miller, member of the House of Representatives from Buchanan County [Missouri], to Miss Margaret, daughter of Major A. Bayse, of Jefferson City." They moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. Her husband was a member of the Missouri Legislature from Buchanan County. She died at Manchester, Missouri, soon after her daughter Maggie (G.411) was born. She is buried at Manchester, Missouri. She is mentioned in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. *vs.* Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

F. 152. MAGGIE PEYTON (Daughter of Elizabeth Basye Peyton E.70).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Stephens.

F. 153. ——— PEYTON (Daughter of Elizabeth Basye Peyton E.70).

b. ———. d. ———. m. 1 ——— Garrard.
m. 2. ——— Long.

F. 154. ——— PEYTON (Daughter of Elizabeth Basye Peyton E.70).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Valentine.

F. 155. ALEXANDER L. ROBINSON (Son of Louisa Marshall Basye Robinson E.71).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Alexander L. Robinson is named in the settlement of his grandfather's estate. See under D.25. "Deed Book 41," pages 384-385, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed dated January 1, 1846, from Alexander L. Robinson, of Boone County, Missouri, to Elizmond Basye (E.63), of Bourbon County, Kentucky, \$850, all interest in the dower tract allotted to "my grandmother Nancy Basye (D.25), dec'd, as her dower in my grandfather's land." The interest conveyed being the interest of my mother, formerly Louisa Basye (E.71), now deceased, and the interest willed to me by my uncle Newton T. Basye, dec'd, (E.64) and all interest in the slaves allotted as dower to Nancy Basye, (D.25), dec'd, from estate of Elizmond Basye (D.25), deceased, and all future interest in the estate of Elizamond Basye, dec'd.

F. 156. EDMUND G. ROBINSON (Son of Louisa Marshall Basye Robinson E.71).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Edmund G. Robinson is named in the settlement of his grandfather's estate. See under D.25.

F. 157. LOUISA ROBINSON (Daughter of Louisa Marshall Basye Robinson E.71).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Louisa Robinson is named in the settlement of her grandfather's estate. See under D.25.

F. 158. NANCY COLLIER (Daughter of Mary M. Basye Collier E.72).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

F. 159. ELIZAMOND COLLIER (Son of Mary M. Basye Collier E.72).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

F. 160. MARY COLLIER (Daughter of Mary M. Basye Collier E.72).

b. July 17, 1823. d. Jan. 28, 1872. m. Dr. Charles T. Herndon, March 21, 1839.

"Deed Book 44," pages 145-146, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Charles T. Herndon and Mary Herndon, his wife, to Elizamond Basye (E.63) of the County of St. Louis, Mo., \$110.50, all interest which Mary Herndon (F.160) derived as an heir of Mary Collier (E.72), deceased, in the land allotted to Nancy Basye (D.25), deceased, widow of Elizmond Basye, Sr., deceased, same being an undivided one-fourth of the interest of Mary Collier, deceased. Acknowledged in Scott County, Kentucky. *History of Fayette*

County, Kentucky, at pages 843-844, is the following: "On March 21, 1839, he [Dr. Charles T. Herndon] was married to Mary Collier (F.160), born July 17, 1823, in Bourbon County, Ky., daughter of Franklin Collier and Mary Basye (E.72), both natives of Bourbon County. She died on January 28, 1872."

F. 161. JOHN COLLIER (Son of Mary M. Basye Collier E.72).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

F. 162. ELIZABETH COLLIER (Daughter of Mary M. Basye Collier E.72).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

F. 163. BEN F. COLLIER (Son of Mary M. Basye Collier E.72).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

"Deed Book 44," page 144, in the County Clerk's Office of Bourbon County, Kentucky, shows deed from Ben F. Collier (F.163), of St. Louis County, Missouri, to Elizamond Basye (E.63), \$75, all interest being undivided one-fourth interest in a tract of land which descended to his mother, Mary Collier (E.72), deceased, one of the heirs at law of Elizamond Basye, Sr. (D.25), deceased, in the dower land allotted to Nancy Basye, widow of said Elizamond Basye, Sr., deceased. Acknowledged in Franklin County, Kentucky.

F. 164. PRISCILLA FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Alexander Shackelford.

Alexander Shackelford lived at Mays Lick, Kentucky.

F. 165. ELIZABETH FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. Never married.

F. 166. JAMES FLEMING (Son of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. Never married.

F.167. LOUISA FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. m. James Sullivan.

James Sullivan lived at Lexington, Kentucky.

F. 168. ANNE FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. m. J. Woodson Royster.

J. Woodson Royster lived at Lexington, Kentucky.

F. 169. MARY FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Alexander Shackelford after the death of her sister, Priscilla.

They lived at Mays Lick, Kentucky.

F. 170. SARAH JANE FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Noah Patterson.

Noah Patterson lived in Harrison County, Kentucky.

F. 171. SOPHIA FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Winfield Bullock.

Winfield Bullock lived in Missouri.

F. 172. JOHN C. FLEMING (Son of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 173. MATILDA FLEMING (Daughter of Nancy Marshall Basye Fleming E.73).

b. ————. d. ————. m. John Stillwell.

They lived in Indianapolis, Indiana.

F. 174. LAVINIA BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Harrison Taylor, Sept. 20, 1853.

Lavinia Basye is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye, Administrator. See under E.76. Lavinia Basye Taylor and her husband afterwards moved to Mississippi. "Register of Marriages," Rappahannock County, Virginia, at page 54, shows Harrison Taylor and Lavinia Basye, married September 20, 1853. "Deed Book P," pages 51-52, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows the following deed: This deed made this nineteenth day of October, 1853, between Harrison Taylor and Lavinia, his wife, of the one part and Joseph Basye (F.179) of the other part. Witnesseth. &c. Consideration \$75. the said Harrison Taylor and Lavinia his wife (F.174) do grant unto the the said Joseph Basye "all the estate right, title and interest which they the said Harrison Taylor and Lavinia his wife are entitled to in rights of the said Lavinia of, in and to the dower estate now held by Mrs. Ruth Basye (E.76) in the lands of her late husband Benjamin Basye (E.76), dec'd, as one of the heirs at law of the said Benjamin Basye, being one eighth part of the said dower real estate which contains 68 acres." Acknowledged October 19, 1853, and recorded April 14, 1879.

F. 175. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Joseph F. Henson, September 12, 1848.

Hannah Basye is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye, Administrator. See under E.76. Hannah Basye Henson, and her husband afterwards moved to Mississippi, settling near Jackson. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76. "Register of Marriages," Rappahannock County, Virginia, at page 33, shows that Joseph F. Henson and Hannah Basye, were married September 12, 1848.

F. 176. FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————, 1846. m. 1. Robert Deavers.
m. 2. Lockwood Munroe.

Frances Basye Munroe died in 1846. See suit of Joseph Basye, Administrator, under E.76, where she is named as a party. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76.

F. 177. EMILY BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Elliott Green. About 1844.

Emily Basye lived on Basye farm at Amissville, Virginia. She is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye, Administrator. See under E.76. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76.

F. 178. JULIA ANN BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. John Lawrence, Sept. 7, 1843.

Juliana Basye is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye. Administrator. See under E.76. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76. "Register of Marriages," Rappahannock County, Virginia, at page 23, shows that John Lawrence and Julia Ann Basye were married September 7, 1843.

F. 179. JOSEPH BASYE (Son of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. 1832. d. 1907. m. Nancy Taylor.

Their children: G.412, G.413, G.414, G.415, G.416, G.417, G.418, G.419, G.420, G.421, G.422, G.423, G.424, G.425.

Joseph Basye was born in Virginia. In about 1870, he moved from Virginia to or near Clinton, Mississippi, and died there. Ten of his children went with him to Mississippi. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. As administrator of his father's estate he brought suit against the other heirs to sell the land and divide the proceeds. See under E.76. His granddaughter, Marie Basye Snyder (H.422) says she remembers him as being "a tall, lanky man with a gray goatee and very heavy eyebrows, and that he liked to read. He was very quiet, good natured, and slow moving." He is named in the administration on the estate of his father, Benjamin Basye at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76. "Deed Book F," pages 413-414, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph Basye and Nancy, his wife, to Thomas Basye (F.153), dated May 12, 1845, all of Rappahannock County, \$289.25, 51½ acres 33 poles. Description refers to lands of Joseph Basye (F.152), Rutha Basye (E.76), and all interest in the dower tract allotted to the widow of Benjamin Basye (E.76), in said Benjamin Basye's estate and on which she now resides. Acknowledgment May 13, 1845, and recorded March 12, 1846. "Deed Book J," pages 262-265, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows a deed from Joseph Basye and Nancy, wife, dated September 15, 1845, to Elijah Amiss, Joseph Amiss, Charles W. Diggs, John Hopper, David P. Stallard, Dr. Thomas Wharton, and Thomas J. Slaughter, trustees and their successors, in trust for the uses and purposes: that they shall erect and build or cause to be erected or built thereon a house or parsonage for the use of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the United States of America, \$33.75, 3a. 1 rood and 20 perches. Acknowledged September 29, 1845, and recorded October 4, 1855. "Deed Book 7," page 468-469, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph Basye and Nancy Basye, wife, dated April 24, 1845, to Daniel Baker, \$165.33, 16 acres 2 roods 5 poles. Joseph and Nancy are described as of Rappahannock County where the acknowledgment was taken. Recorded February 16, 1846. "Deed Book 9," pages 332-333, Culpeper County, Virginia, shows deed from Joseph Basye and Nancy Basye, his wife, dated July 13, 1849, to Elizabeth Butler, Joseph Butler, Robert Butler, William Butler and William Corbin, \$165.33, 16 acres 2 roods 5 poles. Acknowledged in Rappahannock County where Joseph and Nancy lived. Recorded Aug. 20, 1849. "Deed Book P," pages 51-52, Rappahannock County, Virginia, shows quit claim deed from R. A. Haynie to Joseph Basye, of Rappahannock County, a tract of nine acres allotted to

grantor in estate of Anthony Haynie, deceased, \$200.00, dated September 1, 1853, acknowledged September 19, 1853, and recorded October 13, 1853.

F. 180. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Joseph Haynie.

Their children: G.426.

Both Elizabeth Basye Haynie and her husband died before September, 1843. She is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye, Administrator. See under E.76. She is named in the administration on the estate of her father, Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76.

F. 181. THOMAS BASYE (Son of Benjamin Basye E.76).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Frances Button.

Their children: G.427, G.428, G.429.

Thomas Basye was born in Virginia. He lived at Lagrange and Louisville, Kentucky. He is mentioned in "The Magazine of American Genealogy," No. 26, page 734. He is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye, Administrator. See under E.76. He is named in the administration on the estate of his father Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book K" at page 94, shows a deed from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to John H. McFadden. And said McFadden sells to said Basye certain other lands. This was an exchange of lands. In the same office, "Deed Book K," at page 143 shows a deed dated January 29, 1859, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, late Frances Button, to William Crider. Conveys a negro slave. Recites that the slaves belonged to Thomas Button, deceased, and that said Frances has a 1/7 interest. In the same office, "Deed Book N," at page 431, shows a deed dated June 15, 1868, from E. P. Crider and wife to Thomas Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book O," at page 247, shows a deed dated Sept. 3, 1870, from H. R. Hitt and wife to Thomas Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book P," at page 8, shows a deed dated Sept. 21, 1871, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to Alexander Duncan. This is intended as a mortgage. In the Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book J," page 225, shows a Power of Attorney from Thomas Button and Minerva Button, his wife, to recover the interest of Frances Button Basye, as one of the children of Thomas Button.

"The Minute Book of the 5th Regiment Militia of Virginia, 1815," in Culpeper County, Virginia, shows the names of Henry Basye (E.54), Capt. Richard T. Basye (F.108), Thomas Basye (F.181) and Thomas J. Basye (F.106). Thomas Basye, in 1845, bought land in Rappahannock County, Virginia, from his brother, Joseph Basye. See under F.179. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book P" at page 355, shows a deed dated March 1, 1873, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to Henry Button. This is intended to operate as a mortgage. In the same office, "Deed Book P," at page 503 shows a deed dated August 21, 1873, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to Moses Kirkpatrick. A vendor's lien was retained. Margin shows release by T. Basye and Frances Basye, and by the assignee. There were three promissory notes. In the same office, "Deed Book Q," at page 186 shows a deed dated Feb. —, 1874, from J. F. Jett and Kate Jett, his wife, to Thomas Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book Q," at page 381 shows a deed dated January 29, 1874, from Thomas B. Hitt and wife to Frances Basye, wife of Thomas Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book S," at page 17, shows a deed dated Nov. 29, 1876, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to James D. McFadden. This was a mortgage.

In the same office, "Deed Book V," at p. 134, shows a deed dated Nov. 30, 1881, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to J. D. McFadden. In the same office, "Deed Book V," at page 386, shows a deed dated Sept. 1, 1882, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to William Beckum. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book X," at page 607, shows a deed dated Sept. 21, 1882, from C. W. Smith and wife, to Frances Basye, wife of Thos. Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book X," at page 609, shows a deed dated April 5, 1887, from Sarah Eddy to Frances Basye. In the same office, "Deed Book 32," at page 119, shows a deed dated Jan'y. 5, 1901, from Thomas Basye and Frances Basye, his wife, to John F. Riley. A vendor's lien retained. Released on margin by T. Basye. In the same office, "Order Book No. 5," page 78, shows that Thomas Basye was by the Court licensed to keep a tavern at his house, Oct. 17, 1859, in La Grange. And in the same Order Book, page 180, this license was renewed December 23, 1861. And in the same Order Book, page 514, Thomas Basye was appointed Overseer of Roads, District 19, in Oldham County, Kentucky.

F. 182. ELTON AMISS. (Daughter of Polly Basye Amiss, E.78).

b. Dec. 27, 1803. d. ————. m. Edmund Kemper, Dec. 22, 1829 (F.117).
d. 1837.

For an account of the marriage, see under F.117.

F. 183. LOUISA TAPP (Daughter of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 184. JUDITH TAPP. (Daughter of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 185. EMILY TAPP (Daughter of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 186. WINNIFRED TAPP (Daughter of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 187. JAMES TAPP (Son of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 188. ELIJAH TAPP (Son of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 189. ROBERT TAPP (Son of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

F. 190. VINCENT TAPP (Son of Sophia Basye Tapp E.85).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Vincent Tapp was killed in the Civil War.

F. 191. BUSHROD TAPP (Son of Judith Basye Tapp E.87).

b. July 30, 1820. d. ————, 1893.

Bushrod Tapp was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia.

F. 192. ELIZABETH TAPP (Daughter of Judith Basye Tapp E.87).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Hackley.

She is mentioned in the will of her great grandmother Margaret (or Peggy) Taylor, mother of Elizabeth (Taylor) Basye. See under D.27.

F. 193. ELIZA TAPP (Daughter of Judith Basye Tapp E.87).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Biggs.

F. 194. JUDITH TAPP (Daughter of Judith Basye Tapp E.87).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Havillah Johnson.

F. 195. RICHARD TAPP (Son of Judith Basye Tapp E.87).

b. ———. d. ———. Never married.

F. 196. BELINDA TAPP (Daughter of Judith Basye Tapp E.87).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Price.

F. 197. NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye, E.97).

b. ———. d. ———. m. George F. Myers, December 11, 1820.

Nancy Basye is named in her fathers will, but not in her mother's will. See under E.97. Probably Nancy Basye Myers died prior to January 7, 1823. "Lancaster County Orders, 1768 to 1770, and Marriage Register, 1794 to 1852," at page 105 shows the certificate of John Doggett that he performed the marriage ceremony of Geo. F. Myers and Nancy Basye, Dec. 11, 1820. "*Marriage Register of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1715-1852*," at page 149 shows George F. Myers and Nancy Basye, married, date of bond Dec. 11, 1820. William Oldham, security. At page 255 appears the same record as last above, also showing the ceremony performed by John Doggett, minister.

F. 198. POLLY BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.97).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Isaac Cundiff, Dec. 7, 1825.

Polly Basye is named in her father's will and in her mother's will. See under E.97.

Probably Polly Basye Cundiff died prior to 1830, since she is not named in the estate of her brother, John Basye (F.202). *Marriage Register of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1715-1852*, at page 259 shows Isaac Cundiff and Polly Basye, married, date of marriage Dec. 8, 1825. Edmund R. Jeffries, minister. At page 162 is same record as last above, except date of bond is Dec. 7, 1825, and the securities are: Thomas M. Owens and Thos. D. Davenport. *Lancaster County Orders, 1768 to 1770 and Marriage Register, 1794 to 1852*, at page 112, shows the certificate of Edmund R. Jeffries that he performed the marriage ceremony of Isaac Cundiff and Polly Basye, Dec. 8, 1825. *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, states that Polly Basye and Isaac Cundiff were married in Lancaster County, Virginia, December 7,⁹⁷ 1825, and that Thomas M. Owens was security. (See also for spelling of name Candiff, E.97). *The Marriage License Bonds of Lancaster County, Virginia, From 1701 to 1848*, page 17, shows that Polly Basye and Isaac Cundiff were married Dec. 7,⁹⁷ 1825, and that Thomas M. Owens was security.

⁹⁷Should be Dec. 8. The marriage bond was dated Dec. 7.

F. 199. CATY BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.97).

b. ————. d. ————. m. James T. Yerby, Mar. 18, 1835.

Caty Basye is named in her father's will and in her mother's will (E.97). She is named in the estate of her brother, John Basye (F.202). *Marriage License Bonds of Virginia*, states that Catherine Basye and James T. Yerby were married in Lancaster County, Virginia, March 17,⁹⁸ 1835, and that Robert T. Dunaway was security. *The Marriage License Bonds of Lancaster County, Virginia, From 1701 to 1848*, at page 81, shows that Catherine Basye and James T. Yerby were married March 17,⁹⁸ 1835, and that Robert T. Dunaway was security. "Lancaster County Orders, 1768 to 1770 and Marriage Register, 1794 to 1852," at page 111 shows the certificates of J. B. Jeter, that he performed the marriage ceremony of Jas. T. Yerby and Katharine Basye, March 18, 1835. "Marriage Register of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1715-1852," at page 189 shows James T. Yerby and Catharine Basye married, date of bond March 17, 1835. Robert T. Dunaway, security. At page 248 shows James F. Yerby and Catharine Basye, married March 18, 1835, by J. B. Jeter, minister.

F. 200. JUDITH BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.97).

b. ————. d. ————. m. William C. Kent, June 11, 1831.

Judith Basye is named in her father's will and in her mother's will. See under E.97. She is named in the estate of her brother, John Basye (F.202). "Marriage License Bonds of Northumberland County, Virginia, From 1783 to 1850," at page 64, states that Judith Basye and William C. Kent were married June 11, 1831, and that Milton P. Webb was security.

F. 201. MILLY BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Basye E.97).

b. ————. d. ————. m. George W. Booth, Mar. 8, 1830.

Milly Basye is named in her father's will and in her mother's will. See under E.97. George W. Booth is named in the estate of John Basye (F.202). "Marriage License Bonds of Northumberland County, Virginia, From 1783 to 1850," at page 11, states that Milley Basye and George W. Booth were married March 8, 1830, and that Thorton Sampson was security. John Sampson had previously been appointed her guardian.

F. 202. JOHN BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.97).

b. ————. d. prior to 1830. m. never married.

John Basye is named in his father's will but not in his mother's will. See under E.97.

In "Appeals and Land Causes" Book, at Lancaster, Virginia, at page 139, appears the following:

"Pursuant to a decree of Lancaster Court made on the 20th Septr. 1830, in the case of Booth & wife vs. Basye and others, and herewith enclosed, Bidkar George became the purchaser of the tract of land therein decreed to be sold for the sum of seven Hundred dollars & fifty cents. (\$700.50). I then deducted the costs & coms. agreeably to said decree, vizt.

pd. Wm. Basye (E.18) atty pr. rect. annexed	\$ 5.00
pd. Benj. M. Walker Clerk, do. do.	4.73
pd. Wm. T. Jesse, Dpy. Sheriff do do.	.60

⁹⁸Should be March 18. The marriage bond was dated March 17.

pd. my commission

\$10.00

leaving a balance of

\$20.33

680.17

which being divided between the four heirs of the said John Basye (F.202), dec'd makes the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and four and a quarter cents each, for which I have taken the said Bidkar George's bond with Spencer George security payable on the 19th Octbr next and have delivered the said bonds to those interested per their receipts & orders herewith annexed.

Given under my hand this —— day of February, 1831. Jos. A. Carter Comr.”
“Nov. 15th, 1830, Recd. of Jos. A. Carter Esqr, Commissioner of Lancaster Ct. appointed to sell the lands whereof John [Basye] died seized & possessed the sums of five dollars fee for decree to sell said land. Wm. Basye.” (E.18). “Nov. 15th, 1830. Recd. of Joseph A. Carter four dollars & seventy three cents in full of my fees for sale of Jno. Basyes land. \$4.73. B. M. Walker, Cl.” “Mr. Geo. W. Booth To the Sheff of Lancr., Co., Dr. 1830 to Serving Summons on C. Basye (F.199) & Isaac Basye (F.203) for sale of land.” \$.60 Nov. 15, 1830. Recd. payment of Mr. Jos. A. Carter. A. Carter, Wm. T. Jesse, Dep. for Thomas James, Sh.”
“1830, Nov. 15th: Recd. of Jos. A. Carter a commissioner appointed by Lancaster Co. Court to make sale of land of John Basye decd. Bidkar George and Spencer Georges bond payable on the 19th day of Oct. 1831 for the sum of one hundred and seventy Dollars and four and a quarter cents in full for proportionable part of said land. Attest Jno. Meridith. George W. Booth.” (F.201). “1831. Recd. of Joseph A. Carter a Commissioner appointed by Lancaster County Court to make sale of the land of John Basye decd., Bidkar George and Spencer Georges bond payable to me as gdn. to Isaac Basye (F.203) for the sum of one hundred & seventy Dollars and four and a quarter cents on demand the 19th day of Oct. 1831, being in full for my wards proportionable part of the Sales of said land. John Sampson.” “Delivered to James Robinson, Bidkar George and Spencer George two bonds for one hundred and Seventy Dollars and four and a quarter cents each on demand the 19 of Oct. 1831. One payable to Catherine Basye (F.199) and the other payable to Judith Basye (F.200) the same, being in full for their proportionable part of the sale of the land of John Basye decd. the said bonds, delivered said Robinson pr. orders of Judith & Catherine here annexed. Jos. A. Carter, Comr.”
“Mr. Jos. A. Carter Sir you will please send to me my Bond by James Robinson for my part of the sale of a tract of land belonging J. Basye decd, and oblige, your &c. Dec. 22th 1830. Catherine Basye.” (F.199). “Mr. Joseph A. Carter. Sir you will please to send me my bond by James Robinson for the sale of a tract of land belonging to J. Basye dec'd, and oblige yours Respectfully &c. Dec. 22nd 1830. Judith Basye.” (F.200). “At a Court held for the county of Lancaster on the 21st day of February, 1831. This report of the sale & division of the lands of John Basye decd. was returned and ordered to be recorded. Teste. Benjamin M. Walker, Cl.”

F. 203. ISAAC BASYE (Son of Elizamond Basye E.97).

b. ———. d. ———.

Isaac Basye is named in his father's will and in his mother's will. See under E.97.

He is named in the estate of his brother John Basye (F.202). John Sampson was appointed his guardian in 1831 in the settlement of his brother's estate. “1831. Recd. of Joseph A. Carter, a Commissioner appointed by Lancaster County Court to make sale of the land of John Basye decd., Bidkar George and Spencer Georges

bond payable to me as gdn. to Isaac Basye (F.203) for the sum of one hundred & seventy Dollars and four and a quarter cents on demand the 19th day of Oct. 1831, being in full for my wards proportionable part of the Sales of said land. John Sampson."

F. 204. WILLIAM A. BASYE (Son of William Basye E.108).

b. Nov. 6, 1811. d. Sept 26, 1883. m. 1. Mary Davis, Aug. 15, 1832.
m. 2. Catherine Briney, 1840.
b. 11/17/1821. d. 10/6/1901.

Their children: G.430, G.431, G.432, G.433, G.434.

William Basye was born in Kentucky. He is named in the will of his father. And was the administrator of his estate. See under E.108.

Filson Club Publications, No. 33. The Kentucky Land Grants. A Systematic Index to All of the Land Grants Recorded in the State Land Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, 1782 to 1924, at page 1004, shows that to William Bayse was granted 200 acres in Floyd County, Kentucky, on John May Branch. Grant recorded in Book 20 at page 378. Date of Survey Dec. 11, 1846. This is one of the Grants in County Court Orders which date from 1827 to 1849. He is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. See under E.108.

He is named as an heir in the estate of his brother, Logan Basye. See under F.208.

He is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of his birth is given. See under E.108. In County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, is found the original marriage bond, dated August 15, 1832, showing William A. Basye and Mary Davis, are to be married. Security: Benj. Davis. This marriage is not shown on the register. Since William was under 21 years of age, his father, William Basye requested the clerk to issue a license for the "Marriage of my son William and Mary Davis," dated August 15, 1832. Witnesses John Basye (F.206) and Hannah (X her mark) Basye (F.209). About 1850, he moved with his family to Indiana which was his home until the close of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1862. He moved to Cherokee County, Kansas in about 1866.

In 1876 he was living in Columbus County, Kansas. See the will of his brother Logan Basye F.208. He died at Columbus, Kansas, in 1883. He is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where his name is spelled Basye. See under G.431. The records in the Adjutant General's office, Indianapolis, Indiana, show that William A. Basye was enrolled as a private in Co. D, 63rd Regiment Indiana Volunteers, at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 4, 1862, by Lieut. Patterson, and was mustered into service at the same place, November 4, 1862, for three years, by Col. Carrington, U. S. Army. His age was reported as 44.⁹⁹ He had blue eyes, light hair, and was six feet tall. He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. His occupation is given as farmer. He was transferred to Co. G, 63rd Regiment, April 15, 1865, and again transferred to Co. K, 128th Regiment, June 15, 1865. He was discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, April 10, 1866, because of physical disability.

"Deed Book 21," pages 281-282, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from Wm. A. Basye and Mary Basye, his wife, to Aaron H. Alexander, dated August 10, 1838, \$600, being lot 1 laid off to William A. Basye as one of the heirs of Wm. Basye, dec'd, by Commissioners appointed by the Court.

⁹⁹The record of this age is incorrect. Should be 51.

The originals of the following two letters written by this William A. Basye (Basey) are in the possession of Miss Cora Bohon, Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The compiler has photostatic copies of them. These letters serve to show the residence of the writer, his occupation, and the name of Eliza, one of his children, and the name of his brother John and of his sister Hannah.

"Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, January 23, 1876

"John Basey, [F.206] Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky. Sir: I thought that I would write you a few lines in answer of yours which came to hand a few weeks ago [and] which I received gladly and read with great satisfaction to learn that you were on the land and amongst the living. Yours found me in tolerable health, and this leave me and all in tolerable health, thanks be to God for his kind blessing towards us all. I will tell you what kind of a winter that we have had. So far the month of December and up to the 21st of this month we haven't had cold enough to freeze ice thick as window glass in a tub sitting out doors; the 21st, warm and misting rain; 22nd, the same, and at night there was a thunder cloud went over; this morning the wind is in the north, and sleeting slightly. Times are very hard at this time in money matters. There were such heavy crops here last season—wheat, oats and corn—that the market for the grain is low. That makes money scarce now. The prices of grain: wheat, 80 cts. to 90 cts. per B.; oats, 20 cts. to 22 cts. per B.; corn, 90 cts. to \$1 per bl. I have had a hard time for the last two years, ever since my horse died, and I haven't been able to buy another team. They died with the epizootic. This is a beautiful country. We live in the same latitude that you do. We live 180 miles west of Cairo [Illinois], and I think 38 longitude. The winters are much milder here than with you. Once in a while we have a northwest storm, though it only lasts a few hours. I want you to write all the news that is afloat in that country,—how times are. Write as soon as you get this. If I had the means I would like to see that country once more before I leave this world. If we never meet here on earth, let us try to live so as when we die we will meet where parting is not known. I am living in Columbus with Eliza [G.433] the youngest of our children this winter, and if I can't make a raise of a horse we will have to live awhile with one and then with another, will be the way we will have to spend what few days are allotted to us to live. Good bye till I hear from you, brother. William A. Basey."

"Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, October 14, 1875.

"John Basye [F.206], Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky. Well Brother, I thought that I would write you a few lines to let you know how I am at this time. I have been very sick for some time past, though at this time I am able to sit and write a few lines, thanks be to God for his kind blessings towards us all. And if this you get, write and let me know how you are and how you are getting along. I got a letter from you over twelve months ago, and I have written several to you since, and haven't had the scratch of a pen from you yet. Write as soon as possible and give me Hannah's [F.209] address. So good bye till I hear from you. From Wm. A. Basey to John Basey."

F. 205. POLLY BASYE (Daughter of William Basye E.108).

b. Dec. 28, 1788. d. prior to April, 1832. m. William Mitchell,
April 3, 1811.

Their children: G.435, G.436, G.437, G.438, G.439, G.440.

Polly Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. Her correct name was Mary. See under Logan Basye's estate, F.208. *The Register of the Kentucky*

State Historical Society, Vol. 31 (published 1933), pages 341-342 mentions Polly Basye and her marriage to William Mitchell on April 3, 1811. See under E.108.

Kentucky Pioneer and Court Records, Abstracts of Early Wills, Deeds, and Marriages from Court Houses, states that William Mitchell and Polly Basye were married in Mercer County, Kentucky, April 30, 1810.¹⁰⁰ She is named in the will of her father and as an heir in his estate. See under E.108. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where her birth and her marriage dates are given. See under E.108. Polly Basye's real name was Mary Basye, but she was generally called Polly Basye. She is named as an heir in the estate of her brother, Logan Basye, F.208. "Marriage Register, Book 1," page 162, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows William Mitchell and Polly Basye, married April 30, 1810, by Samuel Robertson. "Deed Book 25," pages 361-362, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from Joseph Mitchell, Eliza Bohon and James Bohon, her husband, William Mitchell, William W. Mitchell and Malinda Mitchell, by John B. Thompson, Commissioner, to John Bacey (F.206), dated October 7, 1836, \$745.87½, all that tract containing about 60 acres, being that part allotted to the children of Polly Mitchell (F.205), dec'd., under the will of Wm. Bacey (E.108), dec'd, being the land devised to the children of Polly Mitchell, dec'd. This deed refers to a suit of Joseph Mitchell against James and Eliza Bohon and others, and this deed is the result of that litigation. "Deed Book 26," pages 134-137, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows a deed from Joseph Mitchell and Abigail, his wife, Mary Stein, late Mitchell, Jas. Bohon and Eliza, his wife, late Mitchell, of Cooper County, Missouri, and Wm. B. Mitchell and Mary, his wife, of Morgan County, Missouri, heirs of Mary Mitchell (F.205), late Mary Basye, who was a sister of Logan Basye (F.208), dec'd., to John Basye (F.206), \$120, the land which descended to us as children and heirs of our mother Mary Mitchell who was an heir of her said brother Logan Basye, dec'd, and which land was laid off to him by Commissioners appointed for that purpose and being lot No. 6 in said division of said land. See Will Book No. 12, page 230, for the records of said division in the office of the Clerk of the Mercer County Court and said lot No. 6 is bounded as follows (describing it). Acknowledged in Pettis County, Morgan County, and Cooper County, Missouri.

F. 206. JOHN BASYE (Son of William Basye E.108).

b. Oct. 29, 1790. d. 1876. m. Ann E. Smith, Nov. —, 1833.

Their children : G.441.

John Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. He is named in the will of his father. See under E.108. He is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. See under E.108. He is named as an heir in the estate of his brother, Logan Basye. See under F.208. And as an heir in his father's estate. See under E.108. John Basye was named as Executor of his father's estate, but did not act. He is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of his birth is given. See under E.108. See the letters to him from his brother, William A. Basye (F.204). "Marriage Register, Book 1," page 400, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows John Basye and Ann E. Smith, married (date partly torn, probably 1833) by N. Waters. *Mercer County, Kentucky, Marriages, 1785-1830*, second part, page 8, shows John Basye and Ann E. Smith were married in November, 1833, by Rev. N. Waters.

¹⁰⁰The Bible record shows 1811.

"Deed Book 25," page 93, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from John Basey to Robert Alexander, dated February 7, 1846, \$23, about one acre on which said John Basey resides. "Deed Book 26," page 92, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from John Basey to Peter R. Dunn, dated August 12, 1848, \$10, a part of the tract of land on which said Basey resides, containing about 55 square poles. "Deed Book 31," pages 280-282, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from John Basey to William Cole, dated October 24, 1857, \$4287.50, the land on which the said John Basey now resides (describing it) containing 122½ acres, except ¼ acre is reserved as graveyard. "Deed Book 33," page 60, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from John Basey to Hanley West, dated January 7, 1860, \$840, the same land described as in Deed Book 25, at page 170-171, (F.209) and another tract of 12 acres (describing it). Executors & Administrator's Bond Book, page 21, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows John Basey is the surety on the Bond of Garret Bohon (F.210) Admr. of the estate of Logan Bacey (F.208), dated October 6, 1845.

"Will Book 18," page 241, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"I, John Basey, of Mercer County, Ky., being of sound mind do make this my last Will and testament.

1st I desire my just debts & funeral expenses paid.

2nd I have heretofore given my sister Elizabeth Bohon some cash notes. I therefore give her nothing more.

3rd Out of my estate I will my sister Hannah Smith now living at Manchester, Iowa, the sum of Four Hundred Dollars to be paid her by my executor when the same is collected.

4th Out of my estate I will to my brother William A. Basey now living at Columbus, Kansas, the sum of Six Hundred Dollars to be paid by my executor when the same is collected.

5th If at my death I have not enough property to pay the above mentioned legacies, I desire & will that it be divided in the proportion as stated above.

6th I hereby appoint Thomas H. Hardin as my executor and desire him to qualify. This 24th Feb'y, 1876.

John Basey.

Witness: Wm. N. Gaither, M. D., T. H. Hardin.

"Mercer County, Sct. April term, 1876. The foregoing Last Will and Testament of John Basey, dec'd., was this day produced into court and proved by the oath of W. N. Gaither & T. H. Hardin, two subscribing witnesses thereto & ordered to be recorded, which is done. Att. Ben C. Allen, Clk., By Bush W. Allen, D. C."

F. 207. ANNA BASYE (Daughter of William Basye E.108).

b. Jan. 7, 1793. d. ————. m. John McCowen.

Anna Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. She is named in the will of her father. See under E.108. She is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. See under E.108. She is named as an heir in the estate of her brother, Logan Basye. See under F.208. And as an heir in her father's estate. See under E.108. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of her birth is given. See under E.108. "Marriage Register, Book 1," page 224, in the County Clerk's

Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows John S. McEwen and Ann Basey, married June 5, 1818, by H. B. Bascom.

F. 208. LOGAN BASYE (Son of William Basye E.108).

b. Mar.6, 1797. d. _____.

Logan Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. He died on his way to Europe. He is mentioned in "The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society," Vol. 31, pages 341-342. See under E.108. He is named in the will of his father, and as an heir in his estate. See under E.108. He is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of his birth is given. See under E.108.

"Will Book 13," pages 72-73, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"We the undersigned having been appointed by the Mercer County Court for the purpose did on the 20th day of December, 1845, proceed to value the personal estate of Logan Basey, dec'd., and do certify that the following is a list of the articles appraised by us and the value thereof affixed to each article, that is:

one silver watch at	8.00
1 feather bed, two pillows & bedstead	10.00
1 cover lid	1.00
1 bed quilt	1.00
1 trunk	.50
1 over coat	3.00
1 hone	.25

Given under our hands this 20 day of December, 1845. Samuel Alexander, S. J. Thomas, Robt. Alexander. "Mercer County, Sct. December County Court, 1848.

The foregoing inventory & appraisement of the personal estate of Logan Basey, dec'd, was this day produced into Court and ordered to be recorded, which is here done. Attest: Tho. Allen, C. C."

"Will Book 13," page 73, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following:

"I do certify that the following is the articles sold on the 20th day of December, 1845, as the property of Logan Basey, dec'd, and that the amount fixed to each article was the amount for which it sold.

Garret Bohon, 1 silver watch	1.00
William A. Basey, 1 feather bed, two pillows & bedstead	9.87½
John Basey, 1 bed quilt	.50
John Basey, 1 cover lid	1.12½
William A. Basey, 1 hone	.12½
Garret Bohon, 1 overcoat	6.00
Garret Bohon, 1 trunk	.50

\$19.12½

Robert Alexander, Clerk

"Mercer County, Sct. December County Court, 1848. The foregoing sale bill of the personal estate of Logan Basey, deceased, was this day produced into Court and ordered to be recorded, which is here done. Attest: Tho. Allen, C. C."

"Will Book 12," pages 230-231, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows the following: "Mercer County, Sct. In obedience to an order of the worshipful Mercer County Court appointing the undersigned commissioners

to divide the land of Logan Bacy, dec'd, between his brothers and sisters and in compliance to and with said order submit the following as our report, viz., being first duly sworn, met on the 7th day of February, 1846, on the premises agreeably to notice and proceeded to survey the entire tract of land of which the said Logan Bacy, died seized and possessed lying in Mercer County on the dividing waters of Shawneerun & Salt river. We found said tract to contain 72 acres. We then proceeded to allott the same in six several lotts as follows, towit: To Garret Bohon & Elizabeth, his wife, late Elizabeth Bacy (F.210), We allotted by Lott Lott No. 1 containing 12 acres and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone at Figure 1 and running from thence S. 41° W. 93 poles to two red buds at a bald hill at figure 2 thence S. 2° W. 37 poles to a stone at figure 3 in Robert Alexander's line thence his line East 14 poles to a stone at figure 4 thence N. $28\frac{3}{4}$ E. 116 poles to the beginning.

We allotted by lott lott No. 2 to John Bacy (F.206) containing 12 acres and is bounded as follows towit: Beginning at figure 1 a stone, thence S. $28\frac{3}{4}$ W. 116 poles to a stake at figure 4 in said Alexander's line, thence his line E. 18 poles to figure 5 a stake, thence N. $28\frac{3}{4}$ E. 108 poles to figure 6, thence N. $65\frac{1}{4}$ W. 17 poles to the beginning.

We allotted by lott lott No. 3 to William Bacy (F.204) containing 12 acres and is bounded as follows towit: Beginning at figure 6 a stake and running from thence S. $28\frac{3}{4}$ W. 108 poles to figure 5 a stake in Robert Alexander's line, thence his line E. 20 poles to figure 8 a stake from thence N. $28\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 100 poles to figure 7 a stake, thence N. $65\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 19 poles to the beginning.

We allotted by lott lott No. 4 to George Smith and Hannah (F.109), his wife, late Hannah Bacy, containing 12 acres & is bounded as follows, towit: Beginning at figure 7 a stake and running from thence S. $28\frac{3}{4}$ W. 100 poles to figure 8 a stake in Robert Alexander's line, thence his line East 23 poles to figure 9 a stake, thence N. $28\frac{3}{4}$ E. 90 poles to figure 10 a stake, thence N. $65\frac{1}{4}$ W. 20 poles to the beginning.

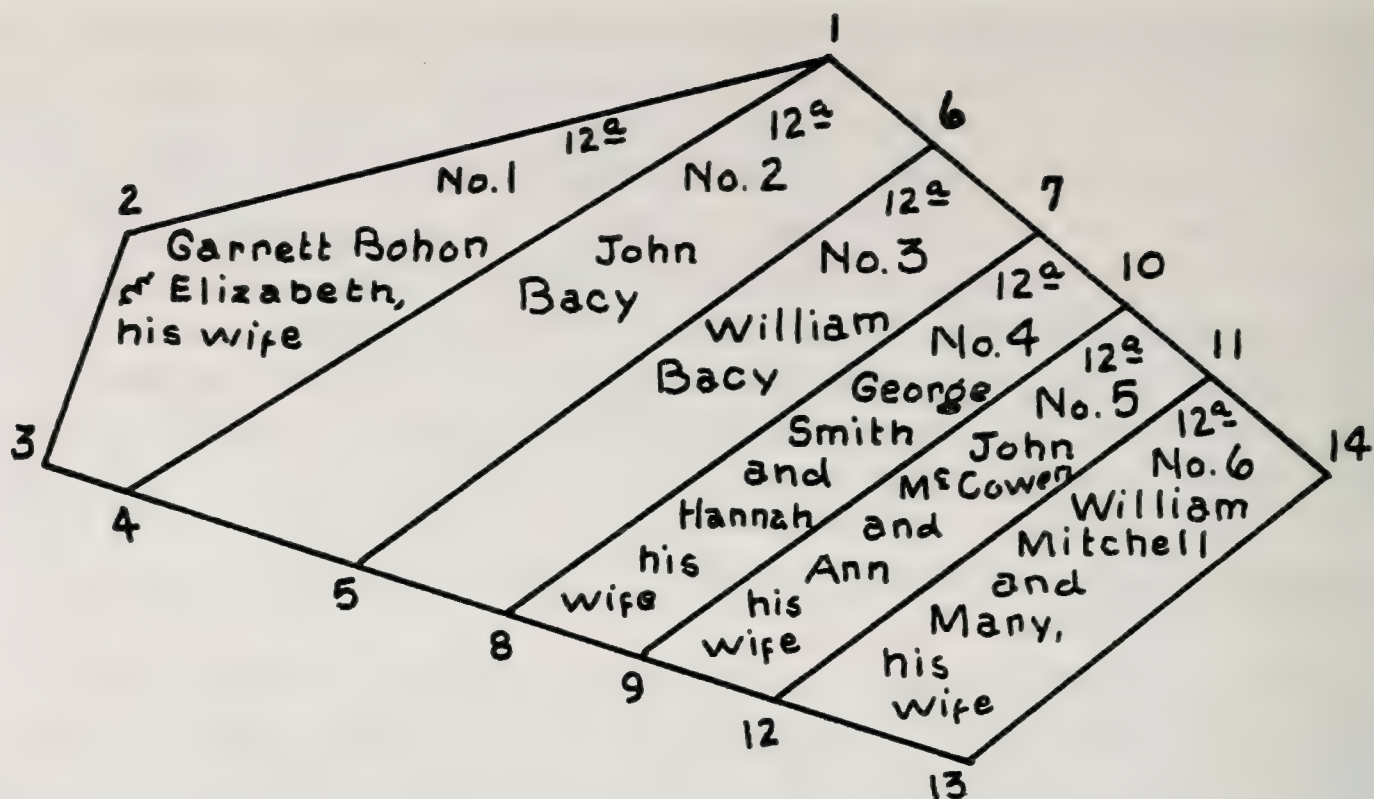
We allotted by lott lott No. 5 to John McCowen and Ann (F.207), his wife, late Ann Bacy, containing 12 acres and is bounded as follows, towit: Beginning at figure 10 a stake, and running from thence S. $28\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 90 poles to figure 9 a stake in Robert Alexander's line, thence his line East 25 poles to figure 12 a stake, thence N. $28\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 79 poles to figure 11 a stake, thence N. $65\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 23 poles to the beginning.

We allotted by lott lott No. 6 to William Mitchell and Mary (F.205), his wife, late Mary Bacy, containing 12 acres and is bounded as follows, towit: Beginning at figure 11 and running from thence S. $28\frac{3}{4}$ W. 79 poles to figure 12 a stake in Robert Alexander's line, thence his line East 36 poles to the middle of the Shawneerun ferry road at figure 13, thence with said road N. $24\frac{3}{4}$ E. 63 poles to figure 14 a stake standing on the West side of the Shawneerun ferry road, thence N. $65\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 25 poles to the beginning, all of which lotts we consider equal in value, each to each, and respectfully submit the foregoing as our report. Given under our hands this 28th day of February, 1846. James C. Westerfield, Samuel Alexander, Robert Alexander, Commissioners.

"Mercer County, Sct. July County Court, 1846. The foregoing division of the land of Logan Bacy, dec'd., was this day produced into court and ordered to be made of record.

Att: Tho. Allen, C. C."

In "Will Book 13," pages 24-25, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, appears the following:



"A settlement of the accounts of Garret Bohon (F.210), Admr. of Logan Basey, dec'd., in which said Admr. is made Dr. to amount of sale of deced's estate

Cash rec'd for rent of decd's land, 1st April, 1838	30.00
Int. on same up to 1st Novr, 1848	19.00
Cash rec'd of John C. Dean, rent of land, April 1, 1845	18.00
Int. on same up to 1st Novr, 1848	3.87
Do. rec'd for wood off dec'd's land, April, 1845	5.40
Int. on same up to Novr 1st, 1848	1.08
Cash on hand at time of Administration 4th Oct. 1845	30.00
Int. on same up to 19th Novr, 1848	5.55

132.02½

Account against Geo. Smith and wife

14.00

146.02½

Credits

By Clerk's fee bill Mercer County Court	1.23
Samuel Alexander, appraiser	1.00
Thos I. Thomas, same	1.00
Clerk recording inventory & sale bill	2.00
Commrs. to Admr. his services	10.00
Comrs. fee for this settlement	4.50

19.73

"We the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Mercer County Court to settle the accounts of Admr. &c. have this day settled the accounts of Garret Bohon, Admr. of Logan Basey, dec'd., and find the same to stand as above stated, all which is most respectfully submitted to the Court. Given under our hands this 19th Novr, 1848. Tho. Allen, James C. Westerfield, Phil B. Thompson.

"Mercer County, Sct. Jan'y County Court, 1849. The foregoing settlement of accounts was this day produced into court, approved and ordered to be made of record. Att: Tho. Allen, C. C."

F. 209. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of William Basye E.108).

b. Feb. 26, 1800. d. ————. m. George Washington Smith, Aug. 11, 1835.
b. Sept. 22, 1812.

Their children: G.442, G.443, G.444.

Hannah Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. She is named in the will of her father. See under E.108. *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342, mentions Hannah Basye and her marriage to George Washington Smith. See under E.108. They moved to Missouri and then to Iowa. She is named as an heir in the estate of her brother, Logan Basye. See under F.208. And as an heir in the estate of her father. See under E.108. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where dates of her birth and marriage are given. (E.108.) She is mentioned in a letter from her brother, William A. Basye (F.204). See under E.108 for the power of attorney given by Hannah Smith to her brother, John Bassy (F.206). In the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, is found the original marriage bond, dated August 10, 1835, showing George W. Smith and Hannah Basye are to be married. Wm. A. Basye (F.204), is security. This marriage is not shown on the register. "Deed Book 25," pages 170-171, in the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, shows deed from George Smith and Hannah, his wife, late Hannah Basye, of the County of Charriton, State of Missouri, to John Basye (F.206), \$130, the land which descended to said Hannah Smith from her brother Logan Basye (F.208), deceased, and which descended to him from his father William Basy (E.108), dec'd.

F. 210. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of William Basye E.108).

b. Mar. 1, 1803. d. Mar. 25, 1882. m. Garrett Bohon, Oct, 10, 1833.
b. July 9, 1800.

Elizabeth Basye was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. She is named in the will of her father. See under E.108. She is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. See under E.108. She is named as an heir in the estate of her brother, Logan Basye. See under F.208. And as an heir in the estate of her father. See under E.108. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of her birth is given. See under E.108. And she is named in the Garrett Bohon family Bible, where the dates of her birth, marriage and death are given. In the County Clerk's Office of Mercer County, Kentucky, is found the original marriage bond dated October 9, 1833, showing Garrett Bohon and Elizabeth Basye are to be married. Wm. (his X mark) Basye, security. This marriage is not shown on the register. The Garrett Bohon Bible, in the possession of Miss Cora Bohon, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, shows the following record:

"Garrett Bohon and Elizabeth Basye was marryed in the year 1833. October the 10."

"Garrett Bohon was borne in the year of our Lord July the 9, 1800."

"Elizabeth Bohon was borne in the year of our Lord March the 1, 1803."

"Elizabeth Bohon departed this life November the third, 1850."

"Garrett Bohon died June 18th, 1816."

"Elizabeth, wife of Garrett Bohon died March the 25th, 1882."

F. 211. THOMAS SMITH BASYE (Ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ———, 1825. d. Aug. 23, 1874. m. Mary A. Moss, Sept. 7 (or 13), 1848.
b. 1818. d. 1900.

Their children: G.446, G.447, G.448, G.449, G.450.

Thomas Smith Basye was born in Ohio. He moved to Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana, in about 1855, and resided there until his death. The records of the University of Michigan show that he registered in the School of Medicine 1855-56. Also their records show that he died at Spiceland, Indiana, August 23, 1874. He was a member of the Friends, or Quaker, Church. *The People's Guide. A Business, Political and Religious Directory of Henry County, Indiana. Together with a Collection of Very Important Documents and Statistics Connected With our Moral, Political and Scientific History. Also a Historical Sketch of Henry County and a Brief History of Each Township*, at page 321, shows: "Basye, Thomas; physician and surgeon; Spiceland. Born in Ohio, 1825; Settled in H[enry] C[ounty], 1855; Rep[ublican]; Friends." *Hazzard's History of Henry County, Indiana, 1822-1906. Military Edition*, Vol. I, page 325, shows Thomas F. (Should be S.) Bayse of Spiceland was mustered in September 16, 1861, as Hospital Steward. He was promoted to Assistant Surgeon. This was in the 36th Infantry Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. William Grose was Colonel, and Thomas W. Bennett was Major. *Complete Census Return for Henry County, Indiana, 1860*, on page 190, shows: Thomas Basye, age 34, physician, born in Ohio; Mary Basye, age 38, born in North Carolina; also Tabitha Basye (G.446); age 10, born in Indiana; Sarah Basye (G.448), age 6, born in Indiana; Wilson Basye (G.449), age 4, born in Indiana; Coroden Basye (G.450), age 2, born in Indiana. The records in the Adjutant General's office, Indianapolis, Indiana, show that Thomas S. Basye was enrolled as a Hospital Steward in the 36th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, at Richmond, Indiana, September 19, 1861, by Col. William Grose, and that he was mustered in on October 23, 1861, for three years by Lieut. Col. Wood, United States Army. He was promoted to Assistant Surgeon August 19, 1862. Because of disability he resigned March 25, 1863. *The Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army for the Years 1861-1865*, Indiana-Illinois, Part VI, page 88, shows that Thomas S. Basye was Assistant Surgeon in the 36th Regiment, and was later transferred to the 30th Indiana Infantry, and that he resigned March 25, 1863. Thomas Smith Basye and his wife, Mary A. Basye, are buried in the cemetery at Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana. One tombstone marks their graves and bears the following inscription:—"T. S. Basye, Ass't Surg'n 36 Ind. Inf.—Mary A. Basye, 1818-1900." The military records in the "National Archives Division," Washington, D. C., show that Thomas Smith Basye enlisted as hospital steward, in the 36th Indiana Regiment, Oct. 23, 1861. He was then 34 years old. He was promoted to First Asst. Surgeon, August 19, 1862. His resignation was accepted March 25, 1863, because of physical disability. He had black eyes and auburn hair. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio. "The National Archives, Pension Department," Washington, D. C., shows that Thomas Smith Basye (also Bayse) enrolled Sept. 7, 1861 and was discharged Sept. 15, 1862, at Bowling Green, Kentucky. A certificate of O. H. P. Carey, Lt. Col. Commanding Regiment, dated March 9, 1863, says Thomas Smith Basye was born in Carroll County, Ohio, and is 34(?) years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, and is a practicing physician. He served in the 36th Indiana Volunteer Infantry September 16, 1862, to March 25, 1863. Also served as hospital steward

in Co. A, same Regiment, from Aug. 29, 1861, to Sept. 15, 1862. He died Aug. 23, 1874. Date of birth not found. He married Mary Ann Moss in Howard County, Indiana, Sept. 7 or Sept. 13, 1848, and she received a pension. She died in 1900. Thomas Smith Basye was a brother of Noah Basye (F.212) and Wilson Basye (F.213).

While Dr. Thomas S. Basye was in the army in the Civil War he wrote the following letters¹⁰¹ to his wife and children:

“Sept. 30th, 1862. Lewisville, Ky.

“Dear Children: I have promised a long time to write you a letter. I wrote your mother a letter this morning. I am in moderate health. We are all worn down on account of many hardships, and God knows how many more we will have to endure. O how I would like to see you all. God knows I love [you], and tho I have never written you a letter I think about you all the time. You may think because I am here that I don't think about you. You are all I do think about. You are all I hope to live for. I want you all to be good children. Mind your books and your work and obey all your mother tells you. Pretty children always obey their parents. I know you will do that. I think you want to be good. Jane, I want you to take a great deal of pains with Sarah and Wilson. I want you to have them reading nicely when I come home. Jane, I promised to write you a piece. I will as soon as I can get time enough. Noah (F.212) wants to see you very bad. He is well. All our Spiceland boys are well. I want you to write often. We may stay here 2 or 3 days yet. Nothing more.

Your affectionate father, T. S. Basye.”

To Jane Basye, Sarah Basye, Wilson Basye.”

“Jane, I send Wilson a little locket I got in some paper. I will send you and Sarah the next.”

“Nov. 20th, 1862. Tennessee.

“Dear Wife and Children: Since I wrote you last we have made another day's march and are now laying in camp 9 miles East of Nashville. It is supposed by some that we may remain here until the . . . [here some word or words are omitted] repaired to Nashville which will be 2 or 3 weeks, but we may leave in 2 or 3 days. My health is better than when I wrote last. Our boys are all well. We have a nice camp here. I wish we could remain here until we rest. Dr. Kersey left the Regiment today. He is appointed Brigade Surgeon. I am doing all the business of the Regiment. Morgan James is my Steward and makes a good one. I received your letter of Nov. 9th about half hour ago stating that Elizabeth Alexander was dead. I was very sorry to hear that. But such are the providences of God and we must submit. Chaplain Armstrong boards with me. Myself, Armstrong, Morgan, James, and the cook constitute our family, and I think we have a decent family. We don't quarrel about milking the cows nor feeding the pigs—in fact our cows don't come up regularly no how. Well, when we leave here we will go to Chata-nooga, a distance of two hundred miles from here, near Georgia State line. Yesterday I wrote a letter to Father Moss Shelly, Sarah Wickersham, Charles Bogue, Curtis Wiggs, Thomas Alexander, Benjamin Clifton. That is writing fast after I get at it once. Well I must close. Give my respects to my friends.

¹⁰¹The originals of these letters are in the possession of Mrs. Clay Weesner (F.903). The compiler has photostatic copies of them.

The next will be to Ann Please, James Parke, and David Rogers. I want you to send me a dollar's worth of postage stamps in a letter. We can't get them here. Nothing more.

Yours until death, Thos. S. Basye."

M. A. Basye"

"Camp Near Lavern, Tenn. Nov. 21 1862.

"Dear Children: Jane, Sarah and Wilson.

I am again blessed with another opportunity to write you another letter. I will say first that I am reasonably well and hope this may find you all well. I got a letter from your mother yesterday stating that you were well, a thing that I am always proud to hear. I have no other uneasiness about you. I hope you are trying to be good children and if you knew how much I think of you and about you, I am sure you would love to be good and obedient children. There is nothing on earth more lovely than a pretty behaved, obedient child. I will tell you how to do, and when you grow up I am sure you will think it good advice,— and that is to follow the ways and examples of respectable old folks, instead of giddy young folks. And one of the greatest evidences you can give of youthful greatness is to show all your young companions that you love and obey your mother not only in theory but in practice. Then your conduct will be example for other little ones. Then you see you do good to others as well as yourselves, and blessings will be multiplied upon you that will extend from time to eternity. Now my dear children, resolve to be good children; be great children. You are dear to me. I would like for you to lay up this simple little letter and if it should be my misfortune never to see you again, I think you will find it useful to keep at least some things in remembrance that you should never forget. Now Jane, I want you to take a great deal of pains with Sarah and Wilson. You are older and have a better start. You are much older. The providence of that God to whom you are accountable has made vacancies between you by the death of two little brothers. Another thing you should not forget,—that you like them may die. Then I again admonish you to be good children, then you are prepared for death. I fully believe you will do the best you can to be all I desire you to be. I will write to you as often as I can. I remain Your loving father, Thos. S. Basye."

To Jane Basye, Sarah Basye, Wilson Basye."

The records in the office in the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, "Complete Probate Record Book 26," pages 292-296, show the estate of Thomas S. Basye, deceased, No. 1181, Nov. 15, 1875. Josiah P. Bogue was the Administrator. The petition of the Administrator shows that decedent died intestate. The personal estate amounted to \$260.00, and the real estate (Lot No. 34 in the town of Spice-land, Henry County, Indiana), was valued at \$500.00. That decedent left surviving him his widow, Mary A. Basye, who is the owner in fee of the undivided one-third part of said lot, and the following named children and heirs, to-wit: Jennie V., Sarah, and Wilson Basye, the last named being under the age of twenty-one, and is a minor. The others are over twenty-one. The Administrator asks for private sale of the lot, and states that all the parties, including the minor by his Guardian, Wm. F. Walker, have given their assent in writing for the sale. The Order of sale was made, notice was given, and a report made of the sale. (Memo. In these proceedings the name is spelled Basye and Bayse). "Order Book 9," page 139,

of said records shows the final report of William F. Walker, Guardian of Wilson Bayse, filed April 30, 1877, showing no money or other property has come into his hands, and asks discharge. So ordered.

F. 212. NOAH BASYE (Ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. about 1842. d. Sept. —, 1887. m. Lucetta Phillips, 5-26-1881.

Their children: G.451.

Noah Basye lived at Spiceland, Indiana, at the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a farmer. *Hazzard's History of Henry County, Indiana, 1822-1906. Military Edition*, Vol. I, page 327, shows that Noah Bayse, of Spiceland, was mustered in September 16, 1861, as a private; mustered out September 21, 1864. Company A of 36th Indiana Regiment, William D. Wiles, Captain.

And at page 563, shows that Noah Basye, of Spiceland, was mustered in January 21, 1865, as a private in Company A, Fourth Regiment in Hancock's Corps. This was an organization of veterans. He re-enlisted. The records in the Adjutant General's office, Indianapolis, Indiana, show that Noah Basye was enrolled as a private in Company A of the 36th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, at Richmond, Indiana, August 24, 1861, by Captain Wiles, and that he was mustered in on September 16, 1861, for three years by Lieut. Col. Wood, United States Army. At that time this record shows he was 19 years of age. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana, September 21, 1864. Noah Basye is mentioned in a letter from his *brother*, Thomas Smith Basye. See under F.211. Both of them were brothers of Wilson Basye (F.213). In "Marriage Record 4," page 357, in Probate Court of Preble County, Ohio, is the following: "The State of Ohio, Preble County, ss. Isaiah Mungs having made application for a license for Noah Basy and Lucetta Phillips, and being duly sworn says that Noah Basy is of the age of 21 years, and has no wife living; and that Lucetta Phillips is of the age of 18 years, a resident of said County, and has no husband living, and that said parties are not nearer kin than second cousins, and that there is no legal impediment to their marriage.

Isaiah Mungs.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of May, 1881. A. L. Harris, Probate Judge."

"The State of Ohio, Preble County, ss I certify that I this day solemnized the marriage of Noah Basy with Lucetta Phillips. Witness my hand this 26th day of May, 1881, Hiram Johnson, M. Gospel."

Filed and recorded 31 day of May, 1881. Attest: A. L. Harris, Probate Judge." And in the book entitled "*Record of Deaths for Year ending March 31, 1888*," in Probate Court of Preble County, Ohio, appears the following: "Basy, Noah, date of death, Sept. — 1887, Widower, died in Dixon Township." No further information is given.

F. 213. WILSON BASYE (Ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Irene Walker, October 3, 1858.
b. Oct. 19, 1835.

Wilson Basye was a physician. In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-2, page 220, shows that Wilson Basye and Irene Walker were married October 3, 1858, by Samuel Porch.

Wilson Basye died not long after the marriage and thereafter Irene Walker Basye, whose full name was Nancy Irene Walker Basye, married Calvin R. Canaday, March 5, 1863, as is shown by the "Marriage Record CC-3," page 59, in the

office of the Clerk aforesaid. Calvin M. Canaday, a son of Calvin R. Canaday and Nancy Irene Walker Basye at Canaday, his wife, says in his letter dated Oct. 10, 1947, to the compiler: "My mother married Dr. Wilson Basye and lived in Spice-land [Indiana] only about a year until Dr. Basye died of typhoid fever, and their daughter died in infancy." Wilson Basye was a brother of Thomas Smith Basye (F.211) and Noah Basye (F.212).

F. 214. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Jonathan Basye E.109).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Hannah Basye was born at Beverly, Massachusetts. "Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849," Vol. I, page 36, shows that Hannah Basay, daughter of Jonathan Basay, was baptized January 11, 1795. These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

F. 215. ISRAEL BASYE (Son of Jonathan Basye E.109).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Israel Basye was born at Beverly, Massachusetts.

"Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849," Vol. I, page 36, shows that Israel Basay, son of Jonathan Basay was baptized October 21, 1792.

These records were taken from the church records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

G. 1. ANDREW DOUGLASS BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. Nov. 6, 1860. d. Oct. 11, 1929. m. Thursey Goodheart, _____, 1883.
b. _____, 1860.

Andrew Douglass Basye lived at Lancaster, Iowa. "Marriage Records, Vol. 1," page 37, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Sigourney, Iowa, show that Douglass Basey, age 23, a farmer, and Thursey Goodhart, age 23, were married, but the date is not shown. License was issued January 31, 1883, and the return was made February 2, 1883. The names of his parents are shown to be William Basey and Rebecca Ayers. The names of her parents are Geo. Goodhart and Nancy Jacobs. The old family Bible of William Basye, now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Andrew D. Basey was born November 6, 1860, and that he died October 11, 1929.

G. 2. ANN C. BASYE (Daughter of William Basye F.1).

b. 10/27/1839. d. _____. m. John P. Ashpaugh 12/24/1857.
b. Feb. 17/1839.

"Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31," page 109, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Anna C. Basey, age 9, born in Iowa. "Marriage Records, Vol. 2," page 65, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Sigourney, Iowa, show that John P. Ashpaugh and Ann Basey were married December 24, 1857. The old family Bible of William Basye, now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, shows that Anna C. Basey was born October 27, 1839, and that John P. Ashpaugh was born February 17, 1839.

G. 3. EMILY PATIENCE BASYE (Daughter of William Basye F.1).

b. Dec. 11, 1841. d. _____. m. Martin V. B. Butler, 1/30/1861.

The History of Cedar County, With a History of Iowa, Vol. 2, page 217, shows: "On January 30, 1861, he (M. V. Butler) was married to Emily P. Basey,

daughter of William and Rebecca Basye of New Jersey. Eleven children were born of the union, of whom eight are living. "Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31," page 109, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Emily C. Basye, age 8, born in Iowa. "Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Emily P. Basye, age 18, born in Iowa. "Marriage Records, Vol. 2," page 104, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Sigourney, Iowa, show that Martin V. B. Butler and Emily P. Basye were married January 30, 1861. The old family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Emily P. Basye was born Dec. 11, 1841.

G. 4. JOSEPHINE W. BASYE (Daughter of William Basye F.1).

b. 3/17/1846. d. ————. m. William W. Brown 3/15/1866.

"Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31," page 109, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Josephine Basye, age 5, born in Iowa. "Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Joseph W. [should be Josephine], age 14, born in Iowa. "Marriage Records, Vol. 2," page 259, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Sigourney, Iowa, show that William W. Brown and Josephine W. Basye were married March 15, 1866. The old family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Josephine W. Basye was born March 17, 1846.

G. 5. PRUDENCE J. BASYE (Daughter of William Basye F.1).

b. Nov. 21, 1853. d. ————. m. ————.

"Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Prudence Basye, age 4, born in Iowa. The old family Bible of William Basye, now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Prudence J. Basye was born November 21, 1853.

G. 6. MARYETTA BASYE (Daughter of William Basye F.1).

b. March 6, 1863. d. ————. m. ————.

The old family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Maryetta Basye was born March 6, 1863.

G. 7. GEORGE W. BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. May 2, 1848. d. ————. m. ————.

George Basye lived at or near Edgar, Nebraska. "Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31," page 109, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists George W. Basye age 2, born in Iowa. "Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists George Basye, age 7 [should be 12], born in Iowa. The old family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that George W. Basye was born May 2, 1848.

Jewell County [Kansas] Republican, January 15, 1897, said: "Geo. Basye and son from Edgar, Neb., are here visiting relatives—came down to attend the obsequies of their uncle (F.9). Mr. Basye says corn in his section is usually quite good, though he lost 250 acres by hail, making the third failure in succession for him."

G. 8. PRESLEY LAFAYETTE BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. Nov. 17, 1855. d. ————. m. ————.

Lafayette Basye lived in Oklahoma. "Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Presley Basye, age 4, born in Iowa. The old family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Presley L. Basye was born November 17, 1855.

G. 9. CHARLES M. BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. Nov. 7, 1857. d. ————. m. ————.

Charles Basye lived in Missouri. The old family Bible of William Basye, now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Charles M. Basye was born November 7, 1857.

G. 10. JAMES A. BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. 9/10/1843. d. 9/16/1863. m. ————.

The *History of Keokuk County, Iowa*, page 513, shows: "James A. Basye, a member of Co. B., 33 Inf., died Sept. 15, 1863, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas." *Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion*, Vol. 5, page 156, shows James A. Basye, age 19, residence Sigourney, Iowa, nativity Iowa, enlisted in Co. "B", 33rd Iowa Infantry, August 14, 1862, mustered into Service September 1, 1862, died of disease September 16, 1863, at Devall's Bluff, Arkansas. The original enlistment papers in the Iowa State Department of History and Archives shows that William Basye, the father, gave consent Sept. 1, 1862, to the enlistment of James A. Basye. "Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31," page 109, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists James Basye, age 6, born in Iowa. "Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists James Basye, age 16, born in Iowa. The old family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that James A. Basye was born September 10, 1843, and that he died September 15, 1863.

G. 11. EDWIN BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. July 15, 1850. d. ————. m. ————.

The Old Family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that Edwin Basye was born July 15, 1850.

G. 12. WILLIAM G. BASYE (Son of William Basye F.1).

b. Aug. 9, 1851. d. ————. m. ————.

"Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86," page 245, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Willie Basye, age 3, born in Iowa. The Old Family Bible of William Basye now in the possession of Mrs. Jessie De Marce, Sigourney, Iowa, shows that William G. Basye was born August 9, 1851.

G. 13. ED. BASYE (Son of Francis H. Basye F.2).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 14. ROBERT BASYE (Son of John Basye F.4).

b. Aug. 9, 1831. d. ————. m. Emma J. Price, 2/11/1875.

Robert Basye went to California and there lost all he had. He went to Salem, Oregon. He married the niece of General Sterling Price. In "Marriage Record A" at page 349, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton County, Missouri

is shown the following: "This is to certify that on the eleventh day of February, A.D. 1875, I united in marriage Robert Basey and Emma J. Price, and did then and there pronounce them husband and wife. H. P. S. Willis, Minister of the Gospel." He is mentioned in the letter from De Witt Clinton Basey G.16.

G. 15. ELIZA BASYE (Daughter of John Basye F.4).

b. Dec. 29, 1834. d. ————. m. 1. W. V. DePuy.
b. ————. d. 1854.
m. 2. William Thompson (of St. Louis).

Eliza Basye, by her second husband had three children. After the death of her second husband, she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. ——— Smiley, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. She is mentioned in the letters from De Witt Clinton Basye G.16.

G. 16. DeWITT CLINTON BASYE (Son of John Basye F.4).

b. Aug. 3, 1837. d. ————. m. Martha W. Plunkett, May 13, 1858.

Their children: H.1, H.2, H.3, H.4, H.5, H.6, H.7, H.8, H.9.

DeWitt Clinton Basye was the first white child to be born in Brunswick, Missouri. When sixteen years of age he was a pilot on the Missouri river. Later he became a steamboat captain on the Missouri river, and also on the Yukon river in Alaska. He spent one winter and four summers in charge of a steamer on the Yukon river. He has explored to the headwaters of both the Missouri and the Yukon rivers. He was a merchant for fifteen or twenty years at Brunswick, Missouri, where he was married. He and his wife celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary, on May 13, 1908, at Brunswick, Missouri. He visited his grandfather, Isaac Basye (E.2) in Iowa, in 1840.

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XII, page 52, mentions an article in the *Linneus Bulletin* which gives a sketch of the life of Capt. D. C. Basye, first child born in Brunswick and noted river pilot in the early days. He is mentioned in *A History of Northwest Missouri*, Vol. I, page 92, as the grandson of Isaac Basye (E.2).

A History of Northeast Missouri, Vol. I, at page 318, in telling about the town of Brunswick, Missouri, says: "Captain Basye [son of John Basye] was the first white child born in the town." And on page 319, "among the prominent business men who have lived in Brunswick and extended its trade," the name of D. C. Basye is found.

He permitted the spelling of his last name, Basye, because others usually wrote his name that way on checks, payrolls, contracts, etc., and his father permitted that spelling of his name in his later life.

In "Book V," at page 40, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated October 23, 1860, from Cyrus J. Van Swearingen and wife to DeWitt C. Basye, conveying, for \$325, Lot 6, Block 5, in Brinker's Addition to the city of Brunswick. In "Book V," at page 348, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated May 16, 1861, from Dewitt C. Basye and Martha W. Basye, his wife, to Willis H. Plunkett, conveying, for \$300.00, Lot 6, Block 5, in Brinker's Addition to the city of Brunswick. In "Book W," at page 654, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed April 5, 1865, from John Martin and wife, to Dewitt C. Basye, conveying for \$2000.00, the North Half of the Southwest Quarter of section 26, and the Southeast fractional Quarter of section

34, all in township 53, range 19, Chariton county, containing 166 acres. In "Book X," at page 58, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated September 9, 1865, from Dewitt C. *Basey* and Martha W. *Basey*, his wife, "of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri," to James D. Plunkett and Charles S. Ferguson, conveying, for \$3400.00, the land described in the last above deed. Also at page 537 of said "Book X," there are shown two promissory notes from the last above named grantees, payable to DeWitt C. *Basey*, both dated September 5, 1865, one for \$950.00 and the other for \$500.00, reciting that they are for purchase money. This is unusual in that no deed of trust is recorded. In "Book 11," at page 368, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated January 20, 1871, from The North Missouri Land Improvement Company, a Missouri corporation, to Dewitt Clinton *Basey*, conveying, for \$20.00, Lot 12, Block 14, as marked on the plat of the village of Cunningham, Chariton county, Missouri. In "Book 16," at page 283, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated November 10, 1875, given by Mary A. Elliott to D. C. *Basey*, conveying, for \$234.50, a tract of land containing 4.69 acres in the Northwest Quarter of section 2, township 53, range 20, Chariton county. In "Book 16," at page 417, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a trustee's deed from Jacob Hartman, trustee, in foreclosure, to Dewitt C. *Basey*, conveying a tract of land in the city of Brunswick, Missouri. In "Book 17," at page 82, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Chariton county, Missouri, is shown a deed dated February 29, 1876, from Daniel Richardson and wife to D. C. *Basey*, conveying, for \$910.00, a part of Blocks 27 and 28 in Price's Addition to the City of Brunswick, Missouri.

The compiler has the originals of the following letters written by DeWitt Clinton *Basye* (*Basey*) to I. Walter *Basye* (G.132), which have historical value and for that reason are here published.

Brunswick, Mo., Jan'y. 22, 1903.

Mr. I. W. *Basye* [G.104], Bowling Green, Mo.

Dear Cousin,—Your very interesting letter in regard to the *Basey* family read with much interest. Unfortunately my father died when I was young, and he not being a scholar left no writings. My recollections are that he, John *Basey* [F.4] was born in Mercer Co., Ky., near Harrodsburg, Aug. 25, 1808. My mother was born in the same Co. and State April 26, 1812. Her name was Melissa Chesney. Her father was from Ireland. My father was the son of Isaac *Basey* [E.2], who moved near Collinsville, Ill., in an early day, and from there to Iowa. I think my father had 12 brothers and sisters,¹ and my mother about the same. My father came to this place [Brunswick, Missouri] in 1835 and built the second house in this town, and kept a tavern up to his death, Feb'y 24, 1851. My mother married, in 1857, George Moffett, of Collinsville, Ill., and died there July 23, 1864.

I remember we all visited Grandfather *Basey* [E.2] in Iowa about 1840. If I remember right his wife's name was Patience Nearin, both having been married twice. I remember some of my Uncles: Joseph [F.6], Frank [F.2], Benjamin² and Isaac [F.9]. Joseph went to Salem, Oregon, where he died and left a family. Isaac I think went to Jewell Co., Kansas.

My mother had three children: Robert [G.14], Eliza [G.15], and Dewitt Clinton [G.16]. Robert [G.14] was born Aug. 9, 1831; Eliza [G.15], Dec. 29, 1834; and DeWitt Clinton [G.16], Aug. 3, 1837. Robert is living in

¹Error.
²Error.

Salem, Oregon, where he married the niece of Gen. Sterling Price of Confederate fame. Eliza married W. V. DePuy, of Cincinnati. He died in 1854, and she married Capt. Wm. Thompson of St. Louis, who is also dead. She now lives with her young daughter, Mrs. Smiley, of Minneapolis, Minn. She had a girl and one boy by Thompson. Robert has no children.

I was the first white child born in this town. At 16 I went on the river and learned piloting. I have been to the headwaters of the Missouri and the headwaters of the Yukon in Alaska, having spent one winter and four summers in the land of the midnight sun in charge of a steamer on the Yukon. I have also merchandized here, off and on, for 15 or 20 years. I married Martha W. Plunkett in this city on May 13, 1858, and we have nine children living: Mary L. [H.1] married James Laughlin, Assistant Superintendent of the Wabash R. R., and lives here; Anna B. [H.2] married L. K. Watkins of Denver, a merchant, and resides there; Daisy Clinton [H.3] married G. M. Cushing of Denver, a druggist, and lives there; Elizabeth [H.4] married J. F. Crighton of Denver, and lives there; Willis Chesney [H.5] is married and lives at Victor, Colo., a telegraph operator. I have three girls left: Laila [H.6], May [H.7], and Roberta [H.8], and one son, Frank [H.9].

In regard to others of our name you will find James K. Basey [G.288] in Seattle, Wash., and some in Salem, Oregon, some in Jackson Co., Mo., some in Iowa, some in Joplin, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind. During the war I met a Dr. Basey [F.140] at Wilson Creek, from Jefferson City. And on my last trip from Seattle I met a lady who said her mother was a Basey. She lived in Kansas. All join me in wishing you and yours and all of the name a long and prosperous future. Yours truly,

DeWitt Clinton Basey.

Brunswick, Mo., Nov. 3rd, 1905.

Mr. I. Walter Basye; [G.104]

My dear Cousin,—I have just returned from Alaska after a pleasant summer boating on the Yukon. I stopped at Seattle several days, and met J. K. Basye [G.288] and family, who is merchandising and doing well. I went to Portland and visited the Lewis & Clark Exposition, and my brother Robert [G.14] at Salem, Oregon. He informed me that our Grandfather Isaac Basye [E.2] was a member of the Lewis & Clark Expedition as far up as Fort Mindan where he wintered in 1805, and with 16 others of the Expedition returned to St. Louis. Many a time in passing up the Missouri river I have thought of the hardships of that wonderful trip. I wish you would let me know if you have any knowledge of the fact. If you have not, write to the Philadelphia Historical Society, Pennsylvania, as they have the original papers relating to the Expedition, and ask them if Isaac Basye was a member of it; or write to the Secretary of War.

In Portland I found 8 Baseys, one of them a young man who is Cashier of N. C.-Pacific Express Co., who said he was born in Ohio. His father's name was James and he followed the Ohio river. I had heard of him years ago. He spells his name the same as mine. I think his name is Charles Basey. I told him to write you. All send love to you. Come and see us. Yours, D. C. Basey.

Brunswick, Mo., Nov. 20, 1905.

Mr. I. Walter Basye: [G.104]

Dear Cousin,—I hand you a clip from K. C. Star—an account of the death of Mrs. J. W. B. [G.372]. I did not know them but have heard from them. I also noticed the death of the widow of Henry Basye [F.105] formerly of Weston, Missouri, in an early day. She was the stepmother of Chas. P. Basye [G.283] of St. Louis, and the mother of Mrs. Maggie Stephens [G.285] of Kansas City. She was somewhere near 80 years old. . . . All join me in love. Yours truly, D. C. Basye.

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 25th, 1909.

Mr. I. Walter Basye: [G.104]

My dear Cousin,—I have been up here boating since May. Have gotten through and will go home after the 4th of October. . . . I saw Dr. E. E. Basye's [G.131] card in the Fargo [North Dakota] paper and wrote him. He seems to be a nice man. And today I clipped out the death of Charles Basye, [G.132] of Fargo, and I enclose same to you. I suppose it is his brother. I have been under the weather for 10 days and I am not feeling well now. Hope you are all well. Write me at Brunswick, Mo.

Yours, D. C. Basye.

The Brunswick, Brunswick, Missouri, May 14, 1908, published the following article: "Their Fiftieth Anniversary.

"Wednesday, May 13, 1908, was a happy day for Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Basye, two of Brunswick's oldest and most highly respected citizens. That day marked the fiftieth milestone in their married life, a period attained by few couples. A number of relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Basye were present, and the event was befittingly celebrated.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Merchant, the latter a twin sister of Mrs. Basye. Mr. and Mrs. Merchant in presenting to Mr. and Mrs. Basye each a handsome goldheaded umbrella, offered the following tribute of good wishes:

May 13, 1858 — 50 — 1908.

'On a beautiful May day fifty long years ago, an elegant Missouri river steamer, "Morning Star," arrived at our port and the handsome young pilot came on shore and repaired at once to the little brick cottage of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Plunkett, where there was in waiting a merry crowd of young people to greet and welcome his arrival. In a short time this young man led to the marriage altar Miss Martha Plunkett, one of the winsome twin daughters of Mr. Plunkett. After the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. S. J. M. Bebee, the bride and groom left for the boat, followed by the party of young people. The boat soon started for St. Joseph, and with the band playing and the cheers of the crowd on shore, everything was befitting of that lovely spring day.

In behalf of myself and wife, who are the only ones present of that gala party, besides yourselves, we desire to congratulate you both on this, your Golden Anniversary of that happy occasion, and beg leave to present you both a souvenir of same as a slight token of our very high esteem and love.

May the Lord bless both of you and spare your lives to see the returns of this day and may your last days on earth prove your happiest days, is our earnest and most sincere prayer.

J. A. Merchant and Wife.

The Brunswicker unites with many well wishing relatives and friends that this respected couple may live to enjoy many anniversaries above the half century mark.

The following children and grandchildren were present: Mrs. Jas. Laughlin [H.1] and son, of Kansas City; Willis Basey [H.5] and wife and daughter, of Bowen, Colo.; Mrs. Fred Creighton [H.4] of Denver, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Merchant, of Brunswick. A number of congratulations were received from Denver and Chicago. The bride and groom received a number of handsome remembrances and each a purse of gold.

A very happy day was spent, with wishes for the absent ones.

Blessings on the bridegroom,
And blessings on the bride,
Who for half a century
Have journeyed side by side.
Have known life's joys and sorrows,
Its pleasures and its pain;
But from each disappointment
New hope would spring again.
Nine children have they lived to see
Grow into women and men.
And on their knees have trotted
Grandchildren numbering ten.
And while we do so much regret
That all could not be present
To celebrate this great event
(It would indeed be pleasant.)
Yet we will to our Father in Heaven
Breathe forth a fervent prayer;
And thank him for his mercy,
His tender loving care,
That He may all their footsteps guide
By his all-watchful eye,
And fill their hearts with love and peace
As the days go swiftly by.

Mrs. Geo. Cushing [H.3], Denver, Colo."

G. 17. CAROLINE BASYE (Daughter of James Nearin Basye F.5).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 18. ALLEN BASYE (Son of James Nearin Basye F.5).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 19. WILLIAM WESLEY BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye, F.6).

b. June 7, 1843. d. Mar. 27, 1911. m. Martha A. Briggs, Jan. 1, 1868.
b. Mar. 8, 1850. d. Apr. 15, 1929.

Their children: H.10, H.11, H.12, H.13, H.14, H.15, H.16, H.17, H.18,
H.19.

The History of Keokuk County, Iowa, page 700, shows: "Wm. Basey, a farmer, on Sec. 36. His P. O. address was Lancaster." The U. S. Census Report for 1850, Vol. 31, page 105, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists William W. Basey, age 7, born in Iowa. William Wesley

Basye followed his father's spelling of the family name, Basey, and his descendants generally adopted that spelling. In 1853 he went with his parents to Salem, Oregon.

G. 20. Andrew Jackson Basye (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye, F. 6).

b. Dec. 2, 1848. d. Sept. 5, 1929. m. 1. Amelia Phillips, Oct. 1, 1873.
m. 2. Nancy Wyatt, Oct. 16, 1898.

Their children: H.20, H.21, H.22, H. 23, H.24.

Andrew J. Basye followed his father's spelling of the family name, Basey, and his descendants generally adopted that spelling. The "U. S. Census Report for 1850," Vol. 31, page 105, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Andrew J. Basey, age 1 year, born in Iowa. In about 1853, Andrew J. Basye went to Salem, Oregon, with his parents.

G. 21. ISAAC NEWTON BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye, F.6).

b. May 20, 1851. d. June 6, 1943. m. Sarah Stephens, Oct. 27, 1872.
b. May 8, 1855. d. Feb. 4, 1928.

Their children: H.25, H.26, H.27, H.28, H.29, H.30, H.31, H.32.

Isaac Newton Basye's father changed the spelling of his family name to Basey, and his descendants generally adopted that spelling. In 1853 he went with his parents to Salem, Oregon.

G. 22. JOHN CLINTON BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.6).

b. Dec. 29, 1845. d. Feb. 5, 1909. m. Kathrine Dennison, Dec. 30, 1875.
b. June 7, 1849. d. Feb. 19, 1945.

Their children: H.33, H.34, H.35, H.36, H.37.

"Census Report for 1850," Vol. 31, page 105, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists John C. Basey, age 5, born in Iowa. In 1853 he went with his parents to Salem, Oregon. John Clinton Basye followed his father's spelling of the family name, Basey, and his descendants generally adopted that spelling.

G. 23. MARY PATIENCE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.6).

b. Aug. 20, 1857. d. July 3, 1926. m. 1. Warren Truitt.
m. 2. Pete Willard.

Their children: H.38, H.39, H.40.

G. 24. ANNA CAROLINE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.6).

b. Feb. 18, 1855. d. Oct. 23, 1866.

G. 25. JOHN MILTON BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye F.9).

b. May 20, 1859. d. Jan. 23, 1925. m. Lydia Wallace, Feb. 12, 1882.

Their children. H.41, H.42, H.43, H.44, H.45, H.46, H.47, H.48, H.49.

John Milton Basye was born in Keokuk County, Iowa. At the close of the Civil War, his father's family moved from Iowa to Grundy County, Missouri; and five years later, to Brown County, Kansas; three years later, to Jewell City, Jewell

County, Kansas, where he died. Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists John W. (Should be M.) Basye, age 2, born in Iowa.

The Jewell County Republican, January 30, 1925, said :

"John Milton Basye was the fifth of eight children of Isaac and Nancy Ashpaugh Basye, and was born May 20th, 1859, in Keokuk County, Iowa. The family moved to Missouri after the close of the Civil War, locating in Grundy county. Five years later they moved to Brown County, Kansas, and three years afterward, 1874, moved to Jewell County, Kansas, and located five miles east of Jewell City. Here the family lived, each child leaving the parental roof to marry. Then the father died and then the mother. The homestead was then sold. From this family landmark the Basye people mingled with their neighbors and established abiding friendships covering the fifty-one years. Mr. Basye was married to Lydia Wallace, Feb. 12th, 1882. To this union were born nine children, three of them dying in infancy. The surviving children, all grown, are Mrs. Etta Hull, of Ionia, Emanuel R., of Obrelin, Mrs. Pearl Welch, of Kansas City, Mo., Andrew, of Jewell, Charles of Chanute, and Miss Mae, of Kansas City, Mo. There are three grandchildren. In all these 43 years Mr. and Mrs. Basye have lived in the same neighborhood, occupying only three places. After the death of the late B. F. Wallace, by his request, the Basye family were to live on the Wallace homestead, care for Mrs. Wallace while she lived and occupy the place until sold, and these will requests have been carefully kept. In the meantime for five years Mr. Basye has had a bitter trial with a peculiar affliction which baffled the best in medical skill. It was of a nervous type, the seizures sometimes requiring much help. Finally a stroke of paralysis last Sunday left him unable to speak and death relieved him, Jan. 23, 1925 at nearly 66 years of age. His wife and his children were at his bedside. Mr. Basye is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Geo. R. Drake, of Jewell, Mrs. Hester Tuttle, of Riverside, Calif., and Mrs. Alice Moses, of Hiawatha, Kansas, and one brother, Newton, of Jewell. Mr. Basye was a farmer all his life and loved the outdoors. Throughout these years of affliction when convalescent, he did light work, ran errands to town, read the papers and entertained the family and visitors with his Brunswick phonograph, steadily endeavoring to endure the hardship that showed itself very often in sudden jerkings. Religiously, Mr. Basye was reared in the Baptist faith. He held rather strongly to the idea of his father, Jesus Christ only is the Church, and consequently never had a membership in any religious body. He was a lover of old fashioned gospel hymns, listening to them constantly in the last years. His favorite hymn being "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

G. 26. ISAAC NEWTON BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye F.9).

b. ————d. ————. m. Leafie Thorpe, Oct. 1887.
b. July 23, 1863. d. Jan. 14, 1914.

Their children : H.50, H.51, H.52.

Isaac Newton Basye lived at Jewel City, Kansas.

The Jewell County Republican, January 16, 1914, said :

"Early Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, 1914, while the mantle of light was hanging over our little city, the death angel entered the home of our fellow townsman Isaac Newton Basye, claiming as a trophy the wife and mother of the home who, after long months of suffering ended her earthly pilgrimage. Leafie Ann Thorp, the subject of this sketch, was born July 23,

1863, in Morrison, Ill., and departed this life, Jan. 14, 1914, at her late home in Jewell, age 50 years, 5 months, and 21 days. When a girl she came with her parents to Jewell County, Kansas, where she resided continuously until death. In October, 1887, she united her life in holy wedlock with Isaac Newton Basye with whom she shared life's joys and bore its sorrows for a little more than 26 years. They were blessed with three children, two boys and one girl, who by the death of their mother, have sustained their greatest earthly loss. About 33 years ago during a meeting held by Rev. James L. Lawrence, she publicly confessed Christ and was baptized. Mrs. Basye was a devoted wife and mother and was greatly loved and esteemed by her family. The unusual kindness of neighbors during her prolonged illness and during these days of death and burial attest their love and esteem for the departed and sorrow stricken husband and children. For this great kindness and help the bereft family desire to express their deep gratitude and high appreciation. The funeral was conducted Thursday afternoon from the family home by Rev. Bower. Interment in Wallace Cemetery."

G. 27. HATTIE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye F.9).

b. 1846. d. 1892. m. Jesse Carpenter.
b. ————. d. 1892.

Their children: H.53, H.54, H.55, H.56, H.57.

Hattie Basye is buried about fifteen miles from Mankato, Kansas. "Census Report for 1850," Vol. 31, page 108, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Hariet Basey, aged 4, born in Iowa. Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Harriet Basey, age 14, born in Iowa.

G. 28. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye F.9).

b. Mar. 18, 1848. d. Dec. 1, 1933. m. George Drake, Oct. 22, 1876.
b. ————. d. Mar. 2, 1935.

Their children: H.58, H.59, H.60, H.61, H.62.

Mary Ann Basye was born in Des Moines, Iowa. She and her husband, George Drake, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. "Census Report for 1850," Vol. 31, page 108, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Mary A. Basey, age 2, born in Iowa. "Census Report for 1860," Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Mary A. Basey, age 12, born in Iowa.

G. 29. HESTER J. BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye F.9).

b. 1852. d. ————. m. Charles Tuttle.

Their children: H.63, H.64.

Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Hester Basey, age 8, born in Iowa.

G. 30. ALICE LAURA BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Basye F.9).

b. ————. d. ————. m. James Moses.

Their children: H.65, H.66, H.67, H.68, H.69.

Alice Laura Basye and her husband lived at Clay Center, Kansas. In 1939, they lived at Hiawatha, Kansas.

G. 31. SAMUEL BASYE (Son of Isaac Basye F.9)

b. 1855. d. ————. m. ————.

Census Report for 1860, Vol. 86, page 248, in Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa, lists Samuel Basye, age 5, born in Iowa.

G. 32. ALMIRA PATTERSON (Daughter of Rebecca Basye Patterson F.10).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 33. LARETTA PATTERSON (Daughter of Rebecca Basye Patterson F.10).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 34. ILMIRA McPIERSON (Daughter of Lucy Basye McPierson F.11).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 35. SURETTA McPIERSON (Daughter of Lucy Basye McPierson F.11).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 36. EDMOND WILLIAM TALBOT (Son of Sarah Phoebe Basye Talbot F.12).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 37. LYDIA QUICK (Daughter of Fannie Basye Quick F.13).

b. Nov. 7, 1810. d. ————. m. Stephen Gordon, April 3, 1836.
b. ————. d. Sept. 1836.

The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. IX, page 205, states that the marriage Records of Pike County, Missouri, show that Stephen B. Gordon and Lydia L. Quick were married April 3, 1836, by F. B. Leach. She is mentioned in the letters of her mother, Frances Womack, F.13. Vol. 1, page 220, in the Circuit Clerk's office, at St. Louis, Missouri, shows that John W. Basye (E.5), as guardian of Lydia Quick (G.37), filed suit in partition against the widow of Jonas Quick, deceased. Suit filed June 8, 1818. The Court appoints Richard Chitwood, Seth Chitwood, William Massey, and George Kelly, commissioners, to make partition and assign to the widow her dower of one-third. And at page 443, is shown that on August 13, 1919, the commissioners filed report setting off the dower³ in certain lands described, to Frances, the "widow, now the wife of Larkin Womack," and sets off the remainder to said Lydia Quick, infant heir and child of said Frances Wommack. The Report was approved by the Court.

G. 38. JOHN WOMACK (Son of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Feb. 25, 1816. d. 1891. m. Marie Campbell.

John Womack lived at Waco, Texas. He is mentioned in the letters of his mother, Frances Womack, F.13.

G. 39. LYDIA B. WOMACK (Daughter of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Nov. 17, 1810. d. ————. m. ———— Linck.

³The compiler has the original receipt for the dower interest.

G. 40. JACOB WOMACK (Son of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Jan. 18, 1818. d. ————. m. Lucy Lovell.

Jacob Womack lived at Waco, Texas.

G. 41. LOUISANA WOMACK (Daughter of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Jan. 3, 1820. d. ————. m. ———— Elliott.

Louisana Womack lived at Waches, Texas.

G. 42. MATILDA WOMACK (Daughter of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Apr. 9, 1822. d. ————. m. Michael Greer.

Matilda Womack lived at Jacksonville, Texas.

G. 43. NEWTON WOMACK (Son of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Aug. 13, 1825. d. ————. m. Algana Garrett.

G. 44. LARKIN WOMACK (Son of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Dec. 18, 1828. d. ————. m. Mauda Carter.

G. 45. JAMES B. WOMACK (Son of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. Oct. 4, 1831. d. ————. m. Evaline Carter.

James B. Womack lived at Moab, Arkansas.

G. 46. WILLIAM F. WOMACK (Son of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. May 18, 1835. d. ————.

G. 47. MARY WOMACK (Daughter of Fannie Basye Womack F.13).

b. 1838. d. ————. m. 1. ———— Hill.

m. 2. ———— Brown.

G. 48. LOUISA JANE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. Dec. 9, 1821. d. Mar. 29, 1845. m. J. F. Kirkpatrick,
b. 1811. d. 1882.

Their children: H.70, H.71.

Louisa Jane Basye is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, (see F.14). She was born in Illinois. The Tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Louisa J., wife of J. F. Kirkpatrick. 1821-1845." The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "John F. Kirkpatrick, 1811-1882." *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 911, says: "He [J. F. Kirkpatrick] married near Washburn, Mary J. Basye,⁴ who died as did her four children." J. F. Kirkpatrick is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basy, (G.58), and in a letter from Samuel T. Basye (G.59), and in the letters from James J. Basye, F.22.

G. 49. JOHN WALTER BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. Oct. 24, 1823. d. Nov. 9, 1846.

John Walter Basye was born in Illinois. He was a member of the Odd Fellows. He died of small pox. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. (See F. 14). The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wis-

⁴Error. Should be Louisa J. Basye.

consin, shows: "John W. Basye, son of J. J. & A. Basye died Nov. 9, 1846. 23 yrs, 23ds." In Vol. 2, at page 11, in the office of the County Clerk of Grant County, Wisconsin, the County Board named John Basye as one of the petit jurors in 1846. He is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14.

The compiler has the original of the following letter written by John Walter Basye when he was seventeen years of age. The letter was mailed at Platteville, and stamped May 19. The postage was 25 cents. It was addressed to Lismon Basye, Bowling Green, Pike Co., Mo.

"May the 3, 1840, Grant Co., W. T.

"Dear Sir: It is once more that I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all well at present, and I hope that these few lines will find you all enjoying the same blessing. I have not heard from you in a long time nor from any of our old friends. Therefore I want you to write as soon as you get this letter. Times are hard with us as usual and we have no money circulating here. Mineral is worth \$15; lead, \$12.75; corn is 50 cts.; oats 31¼ cts.; flour, \$5; wages \$20 per month. As for mining, there is a great deal of it here. They have been raising the ore in every quarter of the mines. I will now tell you something about your old friends, Seth Basye [F.21] is farming this season. He and his father-in-law have rented father's place. As for James J. Basye [F.22], I believe that he isn't doing much at this time. I wish you would come up here, and how it would save me the trouble of writing to you! If you could imagine what difference there is in the two countries I think you would come up right off and bring all you could with you. I believe that I have written all that I can think of, being very much hurried by the man who is going to take this letter to the office. I wish very much to be excused for my bad lines and bad spelling and for my bad blot, for I am no dictionary nor dictionary's wife.

Yours in haste,

John W. Basye."

"Let this be in remembrance of our old friends."

G. 50. JOSEPH JACKSON BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. Aug. 24, 1828. d. Aug. 29, 1864. m. Hannah E. Williams,
June 11, 1857.
b. 1829. d. 1904.

Their children: H.72, H.73, H.74.

Joseph Jackson Basye was born in Illinois. He attended school at Platteville, Wisconsin, and later studied medicine, but practiced little, if any. Hanna, his wife, was born in the State of New York. In 1850, he went to California. He was at Sonora, California, in May, 1854. In 1856, he returned to Grant County, Wisconsin. Here he was a farmer and a merchant. Later was postmaster at Arthur, Wisconsin. Joseph Jackson Basye is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. (See F.14 and G.58).

His widow lived in Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1864-1870. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Hannah E. Basye, 1829-1904." Another tombstone in the same cemetery shows: "J. J. Basye, son of J. J. & A. Basye, died Aug. 29, 1864. Aged 36 yrs. 5 ds. "Marriage Record 2", page 147, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, shows that Joseph J. Basye and Hannah E. Williams were married June 11, 1857. His parents were J. J. Basye and Hannah. He was a farmer. He was born in Green County, Illinois. Her parents were John Williams and Hannah Raleigh Williams. He is mentioned in the letters of Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14, where the date

of his marriage is incorrectly given. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye (G.59), and James J. Basye (F.22), and he wrote a letter for Elvira Basye. See under F.22. *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 682, tells about those who went from Grant County, Wisconsin, to California, during the gold rush, naming Jackson Basye and others. The letter of James J. Basye (F.22), says he went to California in the spring of 1850.

In "Record Book No. 11," at page 185, in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Grant County, Wisconsin, appears the following:

Washburn, Sept. 1st, 1864.

"To the Hon. William McGonaque, Judge of the County Court of Grant County, Wis.

I do hereby request you to grant Letters of Administration on the Estate of my late husband Joseph Jackson Basye to my friend Isaac Hodges, Esqr., hereby relinquishing my right to said Hodges to administer. The property Real and Personal would probably amount to about Sixteen Hundred Dollars.

Yours with Respect, Hannah E. Basye
Signed in the Presence of Wm. Clifton"

Bond of Isaac Hodges was furnished on Sept. 2, 1864 as shown by Record Book No. 11, on page 74. Isaac Hodges was appointed Special Administrator on Sept. 3, 1864, as shown by Record Book No. 11 on page 75, to act until an admr. could be appointed. On December 6, 1864, Isaac Hodges was appointed Administrator of said estate as shown by Record Book No. 11 on page 187. Thereupon bond of Two Thousand Dollars was furnished as shown by Record Book No. 11 on page 186. Publication notice was made in the Grant County Herald. On December 6, 1864, the two appraisers appointed by the Court to appraise the estate filed their inventory and appraisal as shown by Record Book No. 11 on pages 194-204 showing a total of \$1918.17 of personal property, consisting largely of a stock of merchandise. Final settlement was made Feb. 26, 1867, as appears by the final report of the administrator and receipt of H. E. Basye as Guardian of the minor heirs of Joseph Jackson Basye.

In Vol. 47, page 535, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye and Hannah E., his wife, to Hugh W. McReynolds, dated 12/3/1863, \$1600, 80 acres. In Vol. 48, page 116, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye, Sr., (F.14), and Anna, his wife, to Joseph J. Basye, Jr., dated July 28, 1857, \$1000.00. 80 acres.

G. 51. ELEANOR SOPHRONIA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. Apr. 28, 1830. d. July 11, 1846. m. _____.

Eleanor Sophronia Basye was born in Illinois. She died of small pox. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See F.14. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Ellener S., daughter of J. J. & A. Basye, died July 11, 1846, aged 16 years 2½ months." She is mentioned in the letters from James J. Basye (F.22). He says her death occurred July 12th, 1846.

G. 52. SETH BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Seth Basye's name is omitted from the list of children named in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, (see under F.14).

G. 53. MARY MELINDA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. May 25, 1835. d. Jan. 10, 1864. m. John R. Hamilton.

Mary Melinda Basye was a twin sister of Martha Lucinda Basye (G.54). She lived and died at Platteville, Wisconsin. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515 (see F.14). She went on a trip from Wisconsin to Bowling Green, Missouri, and then on to Carthage with her brother, Isaac Newton Basye, (G.58), and her uncle Libson Basye (F.23), in 1852. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Mary M., consort of John R. Hamilton, daughter of J. J. & Anna Basye, born May 25, 1835, died Jany. 10, 1864." She is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14), where her marriage is referred to. And is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basye (G.58), and from Samuel T. Basye (G.59) and from James J. Basye (F.22).

G. 54. MARTHA LUCINDA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. May 25, 1835. d. Dec. 21, 1843. m. —————.

Martha Lucinda Basye was a twin sister of Mary Melinda Basye (G.53). She died of small pox. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, see F.14. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Martha L. died Dec. 21, 1843, aged 8 years 7 mos."

G. 55. FRANCES ANN BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. June 9, 1825. d. Feb. 24, 1900. m. William Clifton, July 21, 1839.
b. May 23, 1817. d. 1885.

Their children: H.75, H.76, H.77, H.78, H.79, H.80, H.81.

Frances Ann Basye was born in Alton, Illinois. She visited Bowling Green, Missouri, in about 1831. She married William Clifton, of Platteville, Wisconsin. He was a farmer. In 1886, she was living on a farm near Planeview, Douglas County, South Dakota. Frances Ann died in Lancaster, Wisconsin. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See F.14. She is mentioned in the letters of Seth Basye (F.21), and in the letters from Samuel T. Basye (G.59), and from James J. Basye (F.22). The compiler has a letter from her son, James Theodore Clifton (H.75), to I. Walter Basye (G.104), dated July 26, 1900, in which he says: "Mother's death of which you spoke was indeed a triumphant one. I should not dread to go if I could go as she did. I was with mother to the last, and our conversations together were a great comfort to me. The last words she spoke to me before passing away were 'My house is set in order: I am ready to go.' " *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954, says: "William Clifton, farmer, was born in St. Charles Co., Mo., May 23, 1817 He came to Grant Co., Wis., in 1834, being attracted by the lead mines He was married July 21, 1839, to Miss Frances Ann Basye, second daughter of Dr. J. J. Basye, (F.14), the pioneer physician and minister of Platteville. They have had twelve children, five of whom are still living—E. W., (H.76), J. Newton (H.77), Rev. J. Theodore (H.75) (now Pastor of the Third Congregational Church, St. Louis, Mo.), Rev. Joseph J. (H.78), of the Rock River M. E. Conference, Ill.,

and Carrie (H.80) (now Mrs. Arnett). Their youngest daughter, Anna Belle (Mrs. Hoppin) died recently at LaCrosse Mr. & Mrs. C. are among the oldest members of the M. E. Church in this Section of the country"

G. 56. MARIA JOSEPHINE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. Nov. 20, 1837. d. Dec. 10, 1843. m. ———.

Maria Josephine Basye died of small pox. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, see F.14. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin shows: "Maria Jose died Dec. 10, 1843, aged 6 yrs. & 20ds."

G. 57. SARAH CAROLINE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. June 10, 1839. d. Dec. 23, 1843. m. ———.

Sarah Caroline Basye died of small pox. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, see F.14. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Sarah Caroline, died Dec. 23, 1843, aged 4 yrs. 6½ mos."

G. 58 ISAAC NEWTON BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. June 8, 1832. d. June 30, 1905. m. Susan Eleanor Slater,
Sept. 20, 1857.

b. 1832. d. April —, 1914.

Their children: H.82, H.83, H.84, H.85, H.86, H.87, H.88, H.89.

Isaac Newton Basye was born in Illinois. He lived at Arthur (formerly Washburn), Wisconsin. He studied medicine. He was a mining prospector, school teacher, salesman, and storekeeper in Wisconsin. He was Commissioner of Highways for six years. In 1852, he came from Wisconsin to Bowling Green, Missouri, and went with Lisbon Basye (F.23) on the trip to Carthage, Missouri. *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, shows:

"I. N. BASYE, a retired business man, now living in the village of Arthur, Grant county, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 8, 1832, son of Dr. J. J. and Annie (Watson) Basye (F.14). Dr. Basye was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Sept. 24, 1799, and his wife in South Carolina, Dec. 28, of the same year; they were married in Missouri "I. N. Basye began his early education in 1837, in a little log school house, practically erected by his father, in the town of Clifton, and attended the old Platteville Academy, under Profs. Carier, Magoon, and Pickard, who in 1852 erected the old stone academy at Platteville, now the State Normal. He finished his schooling at the M. E. Collegiate Institute, under Prof. John Nolan. One of a Latin class of four students, consisting of J. M. Roundtree, Lois Atwood, and J. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, beside himself, Mr. Basye feels that in his early life he had good company. "Mr. Basye left home after his graduation, and went into southwestern Missouri⁵ seeking for Galena ore, and discovered what are known as the "Granby mines," in that State. Remaining there a year, he came back to Platteville, studied law with George W. Lakin, and then taught in the public schools of Grant county. In 1853 he became a photographer,

⁵In 1852.

under the instruction of Hesler & Johnson, of Galena and Chicago, Ill., and established the first gallery in Platteville, which is still continued there, by J. L. Nye.

"In September, 1857, Mr. Basye married Miss Susan Slater, of Platteville, daughter of Rev. Isaac Slater, of Duquoin, Ill. After his marriage he taught school in Lafayette county, Wis., for two years, and in 1860 came back to Platteville, engaging with G. Hexter & Co. as a salesman and bookkeeper, and later with Pettijohn & Rewey, in the same capacity. In 1863 he took charge of the general store of H. Hoyt, with whom he remained seven months. In 1864 he bought out J. R. Stevens of Platteville, and engaged in the grocery trade, which he continued for some time. At the death of his brother, J. J. (G.50), who was postmaster and general merchant in the village of Arthur, he administered his estate, and combined his business, continuing at Arthur for some two years. Selling out, he became again an employee of G. Hexter & Co., at Platteville, and continued with them until 1870. That year he became manager for Laughton & Sons, general merchants, and was with them some four years. At the end of that time the firm was changed to Laughton Brothers, and a year later Mr. Basye entered again into the grocery business, owning one of the finest stores in the city, and doing a fine trade for some three years. Since 1884 Mr. Basye has lived for the most part retired in the village of Arthur, where he is interested in the poultry business. He has been commissioner of highways for some six years, and notary public.

"Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Basye, four are now living: (1) Katie (H.82), born in 1858, was a student of the State Normal at Platteville, and was one of the successful teachers of Grant county for several years. Going to California in 1881, she was for some years a teacher, and contributor to the local press, and then married Oscar DeWitte, a fellow teacher. Mrs. DeWitte died in 1886, leaving one son and one daughter, Eugene (I.45) and Susie (I.46), who are now with their grandmother in Platteville, attending the Normal School. (2) Cora E. (H.87), born in Grant county in 1860, obtained her education in the State Normal, and was for some years one of the successful teachers who have gone out from that institution. She is now the wife of J. H. Cushman, of Platteville, and the mother of four children, Nettie (I.51), Dora (I.52), Katie (I.53), and Leon (I.54), all students of the Platteville Normal. (3) George T., (H.85), born in November, 1864, lives at Pipestone, Minn., where he is engaged in the sale of Indian curiosities and jewelry; he is known as "Pipestone George" all over the country. (4) William R. (H.83), born in Platteville, received his education there. When fifteen years of age he became foreman of the Platteville *Democrat*, and was manager of that paper for a year. Becoming a fine musician, and a composer of music, he was a professor in the music department of a ladies' college at Galesburg, Ill. Moving to Milwaukee, he studied under a German teacher some two years, and taught for a time at La Crosse, Wis. At Winona, Minn., he established a Conservatory of Music. After some four years of work in Winona he found his health shattered, and went to an infirmary in Chicago. There he remained for a year and a half, and was about to return to Platteville when he took a sudden relapse, and died June 29, 1900. His remains were interred at Platteville. As a composer and publisher of music he had attained considerable prominence and from his pen had come a popular book of instruction in music which is quite generally used in schools and by private instructors. (5) Helen V. (H.86), born in Platteville in 1872, had a normal training, and a fine musical schooling, appearing frequently

before the public as a prominent soprano. She married George Hughes, and they live in Omaha, where Mr. Hughes is a motor conductor. They have two children, Lenice (I.48) and a little son (I.49). (6) J. Virgil, (H.84), born in Platteville, in 1873, the youngest of the family, lives at Owatonna, Minn., where he conducts a temperance billiard hall, tobacco business and news depot. He is married, and has one child. (I.47).

"Mr. Basye has been an independent Republican, and has been active in local affairs. In religion he was reared in the Methodist Church. Mr. Basye studied Medicine with his father, and was his prescription and financial clerk for a number of years. He has instructed private and public classes in vocal music for over forty years, and is still active in training children in the Sunday-school and in the church. He established the first choir in the Methodist Church in Platteville, and trained same for eighteen years; he introduced the first organ into a Platteville Church, and organized the first choir in the Episcopal Church."

(Note.—For remainder of this article see under F.14). In 1913, his widow was living in Platteville, Wisconsin. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Basye—Susan Basye—Mother. 1832-1915." [Error. The date of her death was 1914 instead of 1915]. She died at the home of her daughter Helen Virginia Huse (H.86), in Omaha, Nebraska, and was buried at Platteville. The "Marriage Records, Vol. 2," page 152, in the office of The Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, shows that Isaac N. Basye and Susan E. Slater were married September 20, 1857, by Isaac U. Slagg, Minister of the Gospel. His parents were Joseph J. Basye and Anna. He was a photographic artist. Birth place was Illinois. Her parents were Isaac and Elizabeth W. Slater. "Ike" N. Basye witnessed a deed from Joseph J. Basye (F.14), and wife, recorded in "Vol A.2," page 511, Register of Deeds office, Grant County, Wisconsin.

Helen Virginia Basye Huse (H.86), in her letter dated July 28, 1942, to the compiler, says: "My mother was a beautiful and talented lady, a little too fine for life's crudities. My grandfather Basye was fond of her and always said she was too fine a vessel for buffeting storms. . . . In their earlier years, she and my father were considered the handsomest couple in Platteville [Wisconsin]. They were both fine musicians, and the happiest memories of my childhood are of the evenings in our home. My mother had a lovely rosewood square piano given her by her father when she was married. My father had a choice violin, and they played together nearly every evening. Then they would sing duets, and I can still hear my father's splendid tenor voice. After that, we children all gathered around the piano and we had group singing. There is where my brother William Ralph [Basye] (H.83) developed his exceptional talent. For many years my father led the choir at the Methodist church."

And in her letter dated September 27, 1942, to the compiler, says:

"One of my most valued possessions is my parents' photograph album, kept from the day of their marriage. It is not large, six by four and one half inches. The binding is heavy dark green leather, tooled, and we children are all there. The girls all wear lovely little dresses braided in designs. There were no sewing machines in those days, and my mother made all the clothing by hand. Also, there were no braiding designs on sale, so my father made them for her. He drew original patterns, then cut blocks of soft pine wood. He procured narrow strips of tin and pounded them into the blocks, tracing the

design, then made thick starch with plenty of bluing, dipped the block into this and made the impression on the material. Mother braided them by hand."

"Another valuable possession is a rare set of garnet jewelry of mother's, a beautiful brooch, and earrings with long pendants. Each stone has a separate setting. . . . I also have a three-cornered Chantilly lace shawl which my father brought to mother when he returned from a buying trip for his store. He brought it by stage from Chicago. Mother wore it when she went calling, with a white dress, hoop skirts and long lace mitts. The shawl came to the hem of her dress. I also have her calling-case made of diamond shaped pearls, two toned, with leaves made of something like celluloid, and a tiny pencil on a ribbon. I have one odd shaped sterling silver teaspoon from my parents' wedding silver. It has the initials I. N. B. I have a piece of ribbon from mother's wedding bonnet. It is white with a rose colored scalloped border, and stitching of black and white. There is a lovely design through the center of blue, rose and pale yellow flowers with their green leaves which look as if they were hand embroidered."

He is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14, and from Samuel T. Basye, G.59, and from James J. Basye, F.22.

The compiler has the originals of the following letters which are deemed to be of sufficient importance to publish here. They show certain personal characteristics that are not to be found elsewhere. They show that he was inclined to be ideal, but at the same time practical. He was not egotistical nor selfish. He was considerate of others. He was interested in education and music.

Centre Creek, [Jasper County, Missouri] July 11th, '52.

Uncle Lisbon, [F.23] Dear Sir :

I must beg to be excused for so long a delay in writing, but I had nothing as I thought to interest you. Neither have I at the present. We received your letter directed to Nathaniel [G.60] and was well pleased to hear of your safe arrival, and were only grieved a little to think that we were not there to enjoy it with you. Our present prospects are rather gloomy. Sickness has at last made its appearance among us and has, I regret to say, taken one that was dearly loved and caressed both by its parents and the rest of the family, which was the person of Mary Jane (H.71), eldest daughter of J. F. Kirkpatrick (G.48). She was taken down Saturday the third and died on Wednesday the 7th of July, and was buried at Carthage on Friday. Her father was unable to attend the burying. He is at the present a little better, but has been very sick. Little Eddy [H.98] is also sick. Father [F.14] was very sick yesterday, but is better today. The rest of the family are well, but are almost worn out from watching. There is at present a great deal of sickness here, though it is principally confined to Centre Creek and vicinity. Mr. Harker is very sick, and there are several others in the neighborhood. There have been but three other deaths besides the above since your departure. They were these : the first was Pasco, a Cornish man who came here from Washington county soon after us. He was drowned in attempting to cross Centre Creek while it was up some three weeks since. The next was Murdock's child, which I believe was sick when you left. The other was Murdock's mother who died yesterday. The corpse just now passed the door and I must stop to attend the funeral. Since my return from the funeral I have been informed that Mr. Fitzgerald of the Coffee House, Carthage, has lost his child which had been very ill for some time. This I think is enough to convince any reasonable man that this is a sickly country. Besides this, there have been innumerable accounts and

reports of sickness on Spring River and Shoal Creek, but no deaths as I remember. We are already for a start as soon as sickness will permit. Father's intention I believe is to return to Wisconsin the way we came. As for Kirk [i.e., J. F. Kirkpatrick, G.48] or Nathaniel's [G.60] I leave it for them to say. We all calculate to start the same road and together, but where they will leave us I can't say. But they are determined not to return back to Wisconsin. Lem's family are all well at present, but are very dissatisfied as usual. Frank [F.2] started last week for St. Louis with a drove of cattle belonging to Mr. Rankin of Spring River. Uncle Bobby's folks are all well so far as I know. The crops are very poor. The farmers are pretty much through with their wheat harvest, and it was generally hardly worth cutting. And they think (and the present prospects prove it) that there will be hardly enough grain raised to supply the wants of the citizens. Mr. Irvin of Turkey Creek has opened a store at Glens. Mr. Tingle and McKee have also opened one at their residence, and have also a post office established at the same [place]. The prospects for a furnace are still good. The amount has been raised in stock, and the work to commence about the first of August. No new discoveries of mineral I believe. The prospects for mineral about the same as when you left. Give my respects to all relatives and friends, and accept this as a token of approbation. [At top of letter]: I had not sufficient room at the bottom to close, so I must end here. From your humble servant, I. N. Basye.

Platteville, [Wisconsin] Oct. 10th, '52.

Uncle Lisbon, [F.23] Dear Sir: I eagerly accept this my first opportunity of addressing you by letter. We have as you perceive at last reached that long desired spot—home. But we had a long and tedious journey and not very pleasant or pleasing I assure you. But we have no grounds for complaint. Sickness made its appearance among us soon after you left, which kept us out there longer than we would have stayed had we kept our health. But probably it is all for the best. We were also confined 23 days on our way home by sickness. Nearly all of us were confined, and Mary [G.53] is yet very poorly but is still mending a little. The part of country we traveled over coming home was much prettier than almost any we saw going out in the spring, but no place so healthy as old Bowling Green. Iowa, what we saw, was generally very fair land but rather too much prairie. Some of it is very thickly settled, yet there are thousands of acres vacant, and some good land all along for ten or twenty miles from the river. We found quite a change at home, but not so much as we expected. A great many have left here for Oregon and California. But nearly all their places are supplied with new comers. Dr. Russell is still alive. Uncle Seth's [F.21] family are all well but not doing much for their country. He has entered 80 acres of land adjoining father's place and is going to make a farm and might do well if he would settle down. But there is too much Jim [i.e., referring to James Basye's, F.22, roving disposition] in him,—always moving and never contented. Crops here this season are pretty good. The potato crop, that is the quality of it, is better than it has been for a number of years. Corn is just tolerably good. Wheat is worth 65 to where it was worth from 75 to 80 cts. last fall when we left. Potatoes are worth 30 cts; green apples, 3½ per barrel; dried, do., 2.25 per bushel; dried peaches, but few in market. But enough scribbling. I did not sit down to fill this sheet, neither will I, for I have nothing to fill it with. I merely wished to hear from you all and what was going on in old B[owling Green], and how many weddings, &c., and I took this method of so doing.

Nothing more, so I must prepare to close. Give my undivided respects to all the family and all others who may take the trouble to inquire after me, and accept this from Yours, &c., I. N. Basye.

Be sure and write.

Platteville, [Wisconsin] Jan. 8th, 1853.

Uncle William, [F.24] Dear Sir: As the Holidays are past, the year of Fifty-two having passed away, and that of '53 made its debut (and which was a joyful and pleasant one in these parts I assure you), for never was the interim between Christmas and the ushering in of the New Year more properly occupied and pleasantly passed than that of 1853. Everything and everybody in our little village wore a pleasing and happy countenance. Many were the ears that were saluted on every corner with the exclamation: Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year; and many hearts have been made glad by the recurrence of those festive seasons to the juveniles. Christmas is a time unexcelled by anything during the year. It is a season of bitter anguish or unalloyed happiness. The succession of entertainments offered to the public were full and complete. First, a festival and a Fair to aid in furnishing the new Academy⁶ with library and apparatus, &c. I cannot give the particulars of this assemblage, not being present; but from report, there was a brilliant assemblage congregated. The 'chicken fixins' and 'wheat doings' were fair to look upon—they were shorn of their beauty. The sales room was well attended, but the money market appeared to be tight. The receipts however amounted to \$150. We were also entertained on the 28th by the musical Association which was organized in the forepart of the winter. The effort exceeded the highest anticipation of the audience who were of that class who can appreciate good music. The Odd Fellows annual festival came off on the 29th, and 'twas said that Platteville had gathered there 'her beauty and her chivalry.' But I must have done with the haranguing. But my reason for commencing in the present strain and continuing it to such a length was to give my 'composical organs' time to dilate and drink in the essence of what I intended to communicate in the closing. But supper is announced. Candlelight just after supper.—Father received a letter from you a few days ago, and I suppose will answer it when he gets a leisure time. People appeared to have been ignorant of his return until the commencement of the Holidays, for he has been going almost incessantly, night and day, since then, and has just returned from a visit in the country, and has left the harness on old Hawk,⁷ expecting a call before bed time. Speaking of old Hawk reminds me of his persecutions in Missouri. He makes the greatest Doctor Horse out of jail. He has more than trebly paid for himself since we came home. We can get 90 dollars for him at a moment's warning, and have repeatedly refused 80. Horses are very high here at present and have been for the last 8 months, but do not appear to be in much demand. I see the editor of our paper has advertised for a saddle horse for which he offers the highest cash price. And I think if I had some horses here that I saw in Missouri I could realize a right handsome little pile. For there are but few saddle horses in this country, and what there are demand the highest cash prices [at] ready sale. But enough in the horse business as I am no jockey. Our family and the surrounding friends and relatives are in a healthy condition and in full enjoyment of this world's pleasures and goods. Our future prospects are not the most flattering, yet

⁶The Platteville Academy.

⁷See under F.14 for other references to this horse.

we enjoy our share of the spoils. We have had up to this date generally pretty fair winter weather with a reasonable portion of snow. But it has the appearance of leaving us today. The roads this evening [are] quite sloppy. The weather all along has been mild and pleasant. In the department of business in this place (in looking over the weekly reports) we find it flourishing and the prospects of a busy summer and rich harvest in the fall both ample and flourishing. In fact everything bears a healthy, promising aspect. The only thing appears to affect the major part of this community is, Why the defeat? Many and frequent were the Whig meetings held in this place previous to the election, and the effort to carry through the Whig ticket was arduous. Their meetings and clubs were conducted with pomp and display accompanied with appropriate music by the Platteville band and the Glee Club. Never was there an election in this country that partook of party interest as did the one just past. The Whigs true to their party distinguished themselves in imitation of their nominee. They went to work as though their future destiny was to be decided in the contest, and happy to say they carried their ticket to a mark. Excepting the Congressional district the Whig majority in the place for president was about one-fourth. The idea of their going up Salt River is harrassing in the extreme. But they do not despair, but hope to see a turning of tables in '56. The stump speeches were so incessant here that it brought on a mania, and 'tis said that there is a man in this section who has several roots of a stump speech. He is looking for the key of a soap lock.

Having wound your anticipations to the present pitch and taxed your patience sore, I will [send] my compliments to all (affix) and trouble you at present no more.

When you receive this,
 Don't think it amiss
 My compliments to give
 To all relatives.
 For 'tis always a pleasure
 To me, in a measure,
 To treat all alike
 Who are related to Ike.

Yours with due respect,
 I. N. Basye.

P. S. Answer this if you please. Ike."

Platteville, [Wisconsin] Jan'y 27th, 1853.

Well, Uncle Lisbon [F.23] I now proceed to answer your welcome communication which I received yesterday. I should have answered it yesterday, but I received two others from Bowling Green at the same time, and as they were first due I thought they first to be answered. However they will all go in the same mail. We are all enjoying our due portion of this worlds goods, and hope by prudence and economy to merit a further continuance. I am sincerely happy to hear that you are in the enjoyment of good health and hope ere I see you again that I may see the natural endowment of health and vigor instead of the sallow, pale and weakly individual that I bade a sad and long farewell to last summer in Carthage. But I am sorry to hear that you have again suffered another leap year to pass without prostrating your self and all at the shrine of Hymen's altar. And if my constructions are correct which I am led to draw from the tenor of your language touching this subject, I should judge that your lamentations upon your lost estate were truly heart

rendering. If I tell you all I've got to tell I shall have to take my time for it, but as I cannot study and consider in the guidance of my pen you will have to be content with a recital of some of the leading topics stored in my memorial cabinet. Without entering into detail I will commence with a record of the weather which looks today more like May than January. We had a very wet and cloudy fall, but 'twas short. The winter has been mild and pleasant. The sun discharged its every duty regularly. You see it rise in the east scattering its reflecting influence on all around and after entertaining the things of this earth with its pleasant beams of light and radiance, it quietly and gently yields to the forcing influence of sleep and softly sinks to rest in the west giving way to the faint and glimmering moon. So you see that if we are nipped by the chilling winds of the north we are free from the dreadful pest of rain and mud, enjoying the influence of sunshine and clearness. Whereas it appears that without rain and mud in your country you could not enjoy the blessings of nature. But we pass next to notice the various kinds of amusements established in this place for the entertainment of the young this season. And first we have a musical troupe composed of musical powers of this village which entertain the public frequently. Next is the revival of the Platteville theater, an old and long established society. But from the outbreak to California in '48 it was resigned over to the stocks, the leading members having migrated to that section. We have also Mr. Adams troupe of amateurs who established themselves here this week giving their first entertainment last night. They are to remain for a few weeks. Last but nowise least in the line follows the revivals of religion. We have one in the M. E. Church and one in the Primitive church, both progressing with rapid strides to overturn the block of sin and Satan and establishing the divine laws and principles of our Maker in the hearts of every individual, and converting the ball room into a sanctuary for the worship of God. We hear of great good being done all around us this winter. At Mineral Point they have been holding forth for some months incessantly and have made two hundred and fifty rebelling sinners humble themselves in the attitude of prayer at the throne of God's mercy. In Dubuque [Iowa] they have turned the city upside down, and from the general report all that remains to transfer the city into one church is the dedication. But to conclude. Uncle Seth [F.21] and lady spent the evening with us some week ago. They are all well. Nat [G.60] and family are at the farm. All well. We have heard no word from Jim [F.22] as yet. We should be most happy to have you come up and pay us a visit, or any or all of the family. I don't think that you would miss the time for I think you would amply be rewarded for your pains in riding over our prairies and viewing the rich and fertile soil But I have continued farther than I intended so I must bring this to a close by appealing to you to bear in mind that punctuality is the best of virtues. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Yours &c.,

"To Lisbon Basye, B.D."

I. N. Basye, Esq.

Platteville, [Wisconsin] May 22nd, '53.

Uncle Lisbon, [F.23] Dear Sir: I received your letter a few days ago and as the scissors were small their damage in cutting can soon be repaired. I have written two letters already to the same P.O. [for] which this is intended. I hardly know how to entertain you, but I expect to be busily engaged to find time to write the coming week, so I will have to write it out, and if I don't succeed in entertaining you, you have my excuses.

We have charming weather, and terra has assumed her robe of green. The farmers are about through planting. Oats and spring wheat are generally up and look fine. Fall wheat never looked better than it does now. And if the commencement of the season is a sample of the end the farmer may expect a bountiful harvest and a rich recompense for his labor and industry. We had a stock fair last Friday, which is held here annually. The number of animals and men congregated was large, and peace and harmony prevailed. There was quite of display of fine stock, and premium horses, mares and colts as they passed through the ring and paraded the square was beautiful, and encouraging to the farmer. All were caparisoned with ribbons and rich housings which were provided for the occasion. One ram sported a tassel of pink, blue and yellow on one horn,—and cattle also. But poor Mr. boar having no horns and being a dirty brute was forced to be content with wallowing in the shade, adding an occasional grunt to the encomiums of his more exalted neighbors. There were to be seen on the skirts of the ring the ingenuity and skill of Jonathan from a cheese press to threshing, grinding and shelling machines. Horses are very high,— range from \$80 to \$150; cattle in proportion. Milch cows from \$20 to \$30, and some as high as \$35. Groceries high. Produce same. Clothing, dry goods &c. very low. Great competition in mercantile business. Mineral is worth 35 dollars, higher than it ever has been here at this season of the year. Labor is also fair, wages from \$1.00 to \$1.50. We received a letter from Uncle Jim [F.22] some time ago in which he stated all well, and would start for the land of gold on the next day. Uncle Seth [F.21] and family, Nat [G.60] and family are all well. Both farming. Kirk [G.48] also well. Mother and father [F.14] still talk of going south this winter. If they do I hope they may be prevailed on to stay and settle down for life, for I don't think they will ever be content to remain here again. As for this child, he is going to make a strike with the world for higher wages. And if he does not get them will climb a tree. I got a letter from Mr. Harker last week. He was well, and all the friends doing well and well satisfied. Lem Gillham is in Neosho laying stone. Old Mrs. McDowel married to a Dutchman named Zoff. Old Uncle Bobby married four months after his wife died. Nothing more, but hope these lines may find you all well, as it leaves us at the present. Give my R.S.V.P.'s to all the family and friends, and believe me,
Very respectfully yours,& c.,I. N. Basye.

The following letter was written to Sarah J. Basye [F.24].

Platteville, [Wisconsin] August 14th, '53.

Respected Aunt,— I have just answered a letter to cousin Ag [G.67] in which she said that you was looking for that letter from me, but did not believe it would ever come. And now to give you, as I hope, an agreeable surprise, and disappoint your belief, and also to prove my deep gratitude to you in the kind manner in which you and your family entertained me when a guest in your house, I have concluded to write you this small note. It has been common among letter writers, I believe, ever since letter writing came in vogue to offer as an excuse for delay the want of something to write, that is they have nothing to write about now. This is not an excuse at all. It merely shows a weakness or inability in the person to write. Now my delay has been long. But all the excuse I can make is my neglect, and I trust you will accept it and believe that it is not the less entertaining or acceptable by such delay. You laughed and made your boast when we left Bowling Green that

we would, after spending a winter north, wish we were back in old Pike. Now we have spent that winter, but we cannot say that we wish we were back. Still if we were there I cannot say that we would have any disposition to leave, for I believe and have always said that Bowling Green is equally as pleasant a place to live in as this. And I believe the chances for making money are much better, though there is not so much to entertain a young man there as here. I would much rather settle there to accumulate wealth and to be prosperous and happy. The great objection found against this country now is the foreigners who are about two-thirds equal to the citizens, and every year brings her thousands more. Our farmers have been doubly blest with rich and abundant harvests this year. And if there is any such things as prosperous and wealthy farmers Wisconsin bids fair to produce some. The season for farming never was better nor more pleasant. The last two weeks however have been distressingly hot. At one time in the shade the mercury was looking out at the top of the thermometer—103 degrees in the shade has been the highest it has attained and that was on Wednesday last. Then you better believe it was excruciatingly hot. The day before there was a museum and menagerie in town, and some seven thousand individuals were in attendance to see among various other curiosities the original General Tom Thumb. The little General had the pleasure of kissing about 1500 ladies. And when some individual asked him how many he had ever kissed, he replied about two million and a half. We received a letter from Uncle James [F.22] about three weeks ago. He was at Fort Laramie [Wyoming]. All well and pursuing their journey across the plains. I received a letter from Jasper mines about a week ago. Louisa Gillham had been very sick, but was improving. You may tell Uncle Lisbon that Joe Kirk died at Mr. Hunt's this summer with consumption; and that Mary Lawther is married to her stepbrother, an individual about as green as herself. I was farming last week in the harvest field. The way I got at it was: I went into the country to visit and shoot chickens. They told me that unless I worked they would charge me for my board. So I concluded I'd have to do it. So I went to work two days faithfully, and bound two acres of grain, and they laughed at me, so I sloped for home the next day. But as I have prolonged this farther than I intended I must bring it to a close. Remember us all to all friends, and may this find you as it leaves us at present all well. Tell Uncle Lisbon that old Moses is still anxious to travel again. Give my respects to the gals, and I'll subscribe myself, Very respectfully yours, &c., I. N. Basye. P. S. Give little Ann Elvira [G.105] a kiss for me and tell her I'll redeem it the first opportunity.

G. 59 SAMUEL TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. Oct. 24, 1826. d. Mar. 7, 1912. m. Mary E. Hull, Oct. 19, 1847.
b. Feb. 15, 1829. d.———.

Their children: H.90, H.91, H.92, H.93.

Samuel Taylor Basye was born in Illinois. He visited in Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1832-1833. He was a merchant at Washburn (now Arthur), Wisconsin. He lived in Grinnell, Iowa, 1897-1899, and Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1900. Mary Hull was born in the State of New York. The "Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers," Vol. I, page 749, shows that he enlisted in the Union Army on November 4, 1861, from Magnolia, Wisconsin, and was mustered out on November 19, 1864. He died in Taylor, Jackson County, Wisconsin. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette,*

Wisconsin, pages 513-515. (See F.14). The records in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin show the following military record: Samuel Basye, late a Private in Company "D" of the 13th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers was enlisted on the 4th day of November, 1861, at Footville, Wisconsin, for the term of 3 years; was mustered into the military service of the United States on the 4th day of November, 1861, at Janesville, Wisconsin; Absent-Nurse in General Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee. Absent-Teamster in Q.M. Dept., Brownsboro, Alabama, and mustered out—Expiration Term of Service on the 19th day of November, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee. The records further show that said soldier when enlisted was 18 years of age, single, had gray eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, was 5 feet 9 inches in height, and by occupation a farmer. "Marriage Record A," page 37, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, shows that Samuel T. Basye and Miss Mary E. Hull were married October 19, 1847.

In "Vol. W," pages 74-75, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, is a deed dated 5/19/1854, from Samuel T. Basye and May E. Basye to William Evans, \$400.00, 40 acres. In "Vol. U," page 268, is a deed not dated, but acknowledged September 30, 1853, from Joseph J. Basye (F.14), and Anna, his wife, to Samuel T. Basye, Lots 1 and 2, Block 47, in town of Platteville, \$60.00. In "Vol. H.2," page 326, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye (F.14) and Anna, his wife, to Samuel T. Basye, dated July 28, 1857, \$2000.00, 160 acres.

History of Grant County, Wisconsin, at page 954, says: "S. T. Basye, retired. was born in Illinois, near Jacksonville, Oct. 24, 1826; came to Wisconsin in 1836, with his parents, who died in Grant Co.; bought 40 acres of land in 1847 and farmed three years, then sold and engaged in teaming for seven years in Platteville, then bought 160 acres of land; there he remained for twelve years, when he sold and engaged in business in Washburn, and continued until 1878. His wife, Mary E. Hull, a native of New York, born Feb. 15, 1829, came to Wisconsin in 1846, with her parents, her father died in Wisconsin; her mother resides with a son in Illinois at the age of 88. They were married in 1847; they have four children—Fannie A. (H.90), now Mrs. J. A. Brown, of Richland Co., Wis.; Ella S., (H.92), deceased; Ida May (H.91), now Mrs. F. W. Cushman; Hattie F. (H.93), deceased. Owns 200 acres of land, also town property. Member of I.O.O.F., and Past D.D.G.M.; also a Good Templar. Has been clerk eight years, and is now holding the office. Taught school two winters. Member of the Methodist Church (Recording Stewart). In politics, Republican, Delegate to the Lay conference, held at LaCrosse in October, 1879. A man generally interested in the moral affairs of the community; also Notary Public for six years."

The *Grant County Witness*, July 25, 1867, page 2, gives an account of the annual Good Templars Picnic held at Annston, Wisconsin, July 18, 1867. The officers of the day are given as follows: S. T. Basye, president, J. A. Brown, Vice-president; Leslie Clifton, Chaplain; Thomas Watson, Toastmaster; I. N. Clifton (H.77), Marshall; J. J. Clifton (H.78), Secretary. Samuel Basye is mentioned in the letters from Seth Basye. See under F.21. And is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14.

The compiler has the originals of the following letters written by Samuel Taylor Basye. They are deemed to be of sufficient historical interest for publication here, and to have information that is not obtainable elsewhere.

"Platteville, [Wisconsin] Sept. 19th, 1852.

"Dear Parents: [F.14] I with pleasure attempt once more to drop you a few lines. We are all in good health today, and we do hope that ere this you

have improved in health yourselves. At times we are in high hopes that you have so far recovered as to prosecute your journey and that you will be with us in a few days; but alas! when we contemplate the great distance that lies between us, the disadvantages you labor under, the many privations you have to forego and the deep waters of affliction and tribulation you all have to wade through, our hearts sink within us and we almost despair of ever seeing you again. But we trust in Providence and hope the day is not far distant when you will be restored to the bosom of your friends and the enjoyment of their company once more at home. If you could but spend one hour with Doctor Russell and family it would drive off *one* chill at least. You have no idea what anxiety they have about you. The Doctor says he would rather see you than his own father. He is, I think, improving a little, although he is very much emaciated and very weak. Mrs. R. supports herself and family principally by keeping boarders and sewing. Mrs. Toll and family are with them. The Doctor is now under the treatment of a new Doctor lately come to town, whose mode of treatment I believe is different from his. He has had but little effect as yet. I have had no letters from Jack [G.50] for 2 mails, although we heard from him through Doctor Bevans. He is still at Sonora [California] digging with Wm. & C. Bevans, making from 6 to 7 dollars per day. Some of this year's emigrants have written back. S. F. Cleaveland writes that he arrived there on the 3rd Aug. [He] says J.R.V. & Co. were 3 days behind; Bill V., 15 days. Nothing from Dick Verran or any of your particular friends. I suppose you have heard ere this of the death of Sarah Hodges, A. Griswold, young Seeley, and several others who died on the way to California. The bark "Emily" sailed last Feb. from Panama for San Francisco, and which was supposed to be lost, has been heard from. She is reported by last arrivals to be in distress near San Blas. Fifteen deaths had occurred on board. Among them were Alfred Drake from this county. He died March 20th of fever. None others were from this part of the country. Some dozen or 15 of our citizens were on board, and the news of their comparative safety will be received with much satisfaction by their anxious friends at home. It is the Company in which the Stephens, Jno. Mitchell, Gus Goodell, &c, were in.

Bill [G.55] and Fanny [G.55] were well 3 days ago. Fanny has quite recovered from her bodily derangement, I believe, and is doing her own work. Seth [F.21] still remains at the same place. He has entered eighty acres of land below your and Ross Ferry's. Our camp meeting commences next Tuesday at the same place. It was postponed a few days on account of the Conference which did not come off till in Sept. Elder Summers has been transferred to the Illinois Conference, and it is reported he will locate. I presume it will be on his own farm. He wrote to Doctor Russell to inquire if he knew where Mary [G.53] and Kirk [G.48] were and what they intended to do. Brother Searls has been ordained P. E. over Madison district, and Elder Wilcox, from the same district, has been appointed over this circuit. Since writing the above we learn that Dick Verran and his Company have got through in good health. Our city is replete with merchandise and business. Hancock advertises twenty-five thousand dollars worth of goods for sale. Rountree has about the same, and others in proportion. They are selling nails @ 4½ cts., sugar @ 5 to 8, and upon the whole goods are very cheap, as cheap as they can be had in St. Louis. Little Frank [H.90] is as cheerful as ever. We had her miniature taken which is very natural except her hair. They couldn't make it red. Tell mother her favorites are still alive. The old cow has lost one of her eyes, and Nora is with Fanny. Give our love to all,

especially Mary [G.53] Kirk [G.48] and Lizzy [G.60]. Tell them that a letter from either would be very acceptable. I close by requesting you to write every opportunity and let us hear your prospects for home. I am very resp'y yours &c.,

S. T. Basye."

(Compiler's notation,—

The foregoing letter was addressed to Dr. J. J. Basye, at Bowling Green, Missouri, assuming that he and his party would return that way from their trip to Jasper County, Missouri. But that Dr. Basye did not return by way of Bowling Green, see his letter under F.14, explaining why.)

"Grinnell, Iowa, Oct. 23rd, 1899.

"I. Walter Basye, [G.104] Dear Cousin: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of all your kind letters. I hope you will excuse me for this seeming neglect, for I have not had the least idea of neglecting them. I knew Fannie [H.90] had answered some of your letters, and as I knew not what she wrote, thought perhaps she had answered most of your inquiries. You must remember I am an old man (73 tomorrow, 10/24) and have an invalid wife to care for. She has been under the hand of affliction most of the time for 15 or 20 years, and especially for the last 3 or 4 years. She has had kidney, bladder & urethral trouble which has caused sometimes excruciating neuralgia pains I have had the sole watchful care of her night and day for these 3 years, and as our room is upstairs and I have to climb from 15 to 27 steps from 6 to 16 times per day, I find it sometimes uphill business. Four times during these 3 or 4 years we have both been prostrated at the same time One of these times we were both down at camp meeting in Platteville,—had to remain on the ground in our tent 2 days after the meeting closed. But we had good help. I took my bed as soon as I got home, where I remained for a week or more. Now do you wonder that letter writing is somewhat of a task for me? And besides caring for an invalid wife (which you know something about) I do innumerable little things around and in the house, barn, chicken house, pig pen, woodpile, &c., that I will not take time to mention. I am truly glad I am able to do so much. I think I can truly say I enjoy and esteem it a pleasure to try and make those around me as comfortable as possible, so they can get all they can out of this present life. Is not this our mission to work for others and try to make them happy? Are we not our brother's keeper?

Fannie [H.90] returned a week ago last Saturday from Omaha and Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she had been spending nearly 3 weeks with Clark [I.56] and other friends, taking in the exposition and sight-seeing. She returned with improved health. She is the same fail creature she always was, only a little more aristocratic. Mr. Brown [H.90] is also in Omaha with Clark. They have a very interesting family of three grown up boys and one girl,—all fairly educated. The two older boys are graduates of Iowa College, refined and cultured, capable of moving in any society, and all more or less useful and a pleasure to the family. Stanley [I.55] will be 10 in March next. He is also a very promising boy—bids fair to make one of the smartest of the family if properly cared for and educated May [H.91] and her family are still in Wisconsin near Evansville where they went a year or so ago for the advantages of good schools. They have six children, 2 boys and 4 girls. They lost their eldest girl and boy. They have also a very interesting family,—only one grown to manhood. He will be 21 next spring. The others that are old enough are going to school. May [H.91] and her

husband are doing their best to educate their children but find it uphill business. They have good health and are workers and I hope they will succeed. I have said a good deal about my own family and nothing yet about my father's family which you are anxious to know more about. I know nothing more about our ancestors than you do, perhaps. I remember hearing them say that the family was of French or English extraction. I remember grandfather Basye [E.5] and your grandmother]E.5[. My own grandmother [i.e., Agnes Ballew Basye, E.5] I never saw, as she died many years before my father was married. There used to be a great uncle living here in Iowa City some 100 or 200 miles from here. His name was Isaac Basye [E.2]. One of his sons [F.2] spent a summer in Wisconsin and I got pretty well acquainted with him. That I think was in the summer of '51 or '52, so I have kept no track of him. There may be some of them living there yet, but I have not the means to go and trace them up. Perhaps Aunt Fannie Clifton [G.55] of Lancaster, Wisconsin, might give you some information concerning our ancestors as she has father's and mother's [F.14] family record. Or brother I. N. Basye [G.58] at Arthur, Wisconsin, may have the record. No, I am far too ignorant upon the history of my ancestors, and am sorry now that I didn't take more pains to learn more about them when I had the opportunity. This shows us the importance of embracing every opportunity for doing good at the supreme moment, for an opportunity once passed never returns. We may climb the chariot of fire and go with the rapidity of lightning—we cannot overtake it. I am truly glad you and your son are undertaking this arduous task, and hope you will succeed to your entire satisfaction. And I hope, should I live till you complete it, to procure a copy of it I am glad you hold such sweet remembrance of your first love, the mother of your children. Laura [G.104] was a sweet girl and we had learned to love her before you did. May we all meet her in heaven. And what a meeting that will be with all our loved ones gone before and to follow. If I have not answered all inquiries, write again and I will try to do better next time. Hope you will call to see us when you go to Des Moines. With much love from all to you all, I am, Yours truly,

S. T. Basye."

The following letter was written to I. Walter Basye, G. 104.

"Grinnell, Iowa, Jan'y —, 1903.

Dear Cousin: Your circular letter without date was received several days ago. I have read it over and over two or three times and was much interested in it. Am sorry to say I have no material at hand at present that would aid you in the least in completing the genealogy of the Basye family. I haven't even got a family record of any of my father's people. The last of the John W. Basye family, [viz.,] Aunt Margaret (Seth) Basye [F.21] died April 30, 1902, at Richland Centre, Richland Co., Wis., aged about 80 years. Her maiden name was Margaret Sandlin, daughter of Randolph and Sarah Sandlin, late of the same place. This is all I know of her ancestry. She left three sons: Josephus [G.82], Alexander [G.85] and James [G.89]. I can't even give you their residences. James I think is still in Richland Centre, Wis. Also several daughters reside there. As regards my own family there has been no increase of late except by marriage. First, Clark E. Brown [I.56] married Oct. 22, 1902, to Miss Josephine McWilliams. Will L. Brown [I.57] married Nov. 27, 1902, to Miss Mattie Lee Davis, both of Wichita, Kans. . . . Henry L. Brown [I.58] married June, 1897, to Miss Grace Leake. They

have one son, Harold, born June, 1899. Then Charles A. Cushman [I.60], son of F. W. and Ida May (Basye) Cushman [H.92], married Dec. 25, 1901 My brother Isaac [G.58] resides still at Arthur, formerly Washburn, Wis. There have been no additions to his family of late that I know of, but his two older boys, George [H.85] and Will [H.83] have both died recently. I think brother Ike has the old family Bible that contains the family record of my father's family I remember many things about old Bowling Green, especially grandpa Basye's [E.5] old 'horse mill' that stood a few rods from the old homestead. That was in 1832-1833. Your pa [F.24] was about 13 years old then. I used to drive the horses around to grind the corn. I also remember the 'big spring' where most of the villagers got their water. I presume it is dried up long ago. I also remember aunt Jemima, the old colored matron that raised the family, and her son Steve As regards our family we are all in usual health, none of us truly sound May's [H.91] are also all well. She buried her youngest boy, aged 20, a year ago last September, which was a terrific blow to them All join in best regards to you and your family.

Your cousin, S. T. Basye.

"Grinnell, Ia., Feb. 8, 1904.

Dear Cousin Walter, [G.104] Yours mailed Feb. 3rd received several days ago I am glad you are still picking up Basye genealogy. Hope you will succeed till you get all you want. I am sorry I can't assist you more than I have already done. I never thought much of such a movement until it was too late. My father [F.14] probably could have given me many items if I had only asked him. But it is too late now. Neither did I ever find anything in any of his writings that would throw any light upon this subject, except what you know about our grandfather [E.5] and an Uncle or two of my father's At present I am not able to do anything, only assist a little about the house. I spend my time reading, writing and studying. The weather is too cold for me to be outdoors, and this is hard on one used to active outdoor life Wife is well for one of her age (75 next Monday.) Fannie [H.90] and family are also well as usual. They have only one child at home now,—Stanley [I.55], youngest boy, 14 in March. Clark [I.56] and Will [I.57] are in Wichita, Kansas, Harry [I.58] in Moline, Illinois, and Nelle [I.59] in Des Moines, Iowa, all engaged in the busy affairs of life. Our May [H.91] and her family are still at Evansville, Wis., farming. Yes, I would like to know all about the Basyes that's possible, especially the time they first came to America, and how our great grandfather Edmond [D.1] came to Louisville, Kentucky, and all about our great grandmother, who you say was blind and did many wonderful feats.⁸ Also the incident of our grandfather J. W. B. [E.5] pulling down the French and pulling up the American flag You spoke of calling upon Joe Clifton [H.78] and family. My wife and I made a visit in November to Rock Rapids, Iowa, [and] had a very pleasant visit with Adolph [H.96] and family, and the Layne family. Bertha [H.95] and Mr. Layne and family have all moved to Houston, Texas. They started the day before we left there Mr. Layne has landed interests there in oil wells and rice lands. He has also a patent screen for preventing fine sand from entering and wearing out the pumps too rapidly. We found Adolph [H.96] rather poorly,

⁸Error. She was not the grandmother of S. T. Basye, the writer of this letter. A reference to the litigation brought by Lisbon Basye (E.9) at Louisville, Kentucky, shows clearly that she was not the mother of John Walter Basye, (E.5) the grandfather of S. T. Basye. See under E.5 and E.9.

but a letter from them since says he is better. Wife, Fannie and all join in sending best regards to you. Let us hear from you as soon and as often as you can. Yours truly, S. T. Basye.

G. 60. NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY BASYE Son of Joseph Jackson Basye F.14).

b. July 24, 1822, d. 1889. m. Elizabeth L. Kirkpatrick, Oct. 16, 1842.
b. Nov. 21, 1822, d. Feb. 2, 1883.

Their children: H.94, H.95, H.96, H.97, H.98, H.99.

Nathaniel Montgomery Basye was born in Illinois. He was the oldest son of Dr. J. J. Basye. He was a farmer. He was married in 1842, to Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, who was born at Springfield, Illinois, and came with her parents to Wisconsin. She was an active worker for more than 43 years in the Methodist Church. They lived at Montfort, Grant County, Wisconsin. They stayed at Bowling Green, Missouri, the winter of 1852. They also lived at Boscobell, Wisconsin, in 1867, then moved to Yankton, South Dakota, in 1871. He went with Lisbon Basye (F.23) to Carthage, Missouri, in 1852. See the letters of Seth Basye concerning this trip, F.21. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515, See F.14. His marriage is mentioned in a letter from Seth Basye. See under F.21. He is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye (F.14), and is mentioned in the letters from Isaac Newton Basye (G.58), and from Samuel T. Basye, (G.59), and from James J. Basye (F.22).

In "Vol. V.2," page 68, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Grant County, Wisconsin, is a deed from Joseph J. Basye (F.14) and Anna, his wife, to Nathaniel M. Basye, dated 1850, acknowledged September 30, 1853, \$600, 160 acres. In "Vol. 51," page 151, is a deed from Nathaniel M. Basye and Elizabeth L. Basye, his wife, to Ralph Woodward, dated December 13, 1864, \$2500.00, 165 acres. In the office of the County Clerk of Grant County, Wisconsin, proceedings are shown as follows: In Vol. 2, page 53, the Board declared N. M. Basye elected as Constable of the voting precinct at the Head of Platte precinct. This was at the election held September 7, 1846. In Vol. 2, page 110, N. M. Basye was declared elected Constable at the meeting of the Board held September 23, 1847.

The *New Era*, published at Parker, South Dakota, had the following obituary, February 8, 1883: "Died—At Swan Lake, Dakota, February 2d, 1883, suddenly, of heart disease, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Basye. Mrs. Basye's maiden name was Kirkpatrick. She was born in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21st, 1822. From there she removed to Wisconsin while yet a girl, where she was married to N. M. Basye, October 16th, 1842, making for them over forty years of wedded life. They came to Dakota in 1871. There were born to them six children, three of whom died in childhood. One of the remaining three, Leslie [H.94], lives in California, and the other two, A. Adolphus [H.96] and Miss Bertha [H.95] are living here. Mrs. Basye was for over forty-three years a member of the M. E. Church, to which she was sincerely attached, taking a deep interest in all its enterprises, never failing to do all in her power to build up the church, and advance the cause of Christ in the community in which she lived. She was specially interested in Sabbath School work, in which she was a very successful and efficient teacher. She will long be remembered as a kind and obliging neighbor, a devoted mother, and an affectionate wife. She was followed to the grave by a large and sympathizing concourse of neighbors. The funeral services were conducted at the M. E. Church by Rev. W. F. Hart, preaching from Rev. 14:13. W. F. H."

The Compiler has the originals of the following letters.

[Platteville, Wisconsin Territory] "March the 21st, 1841."
[This letter is addressed to Lisbon Basye, Bowling Green, Missouri].

"Dear Friend: It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of writing to you to let you know our health and circumstances in life. We are all well at at this [time] and doing tolerably well. At present Seth [F.21] and his family are well, but [he is] not doing very well. What business he follows I cannot tell. He is in town every day or two trying to get into business or to get a house. He calculates to move in and mine this summer. James [F.22] is well and doing well at present. He is mining on Peddlar's Creek and is getting good mineral at present. I have not seen him for some time, neither do I know whether he talks of going down soon or not. It is scarce worth my while to weary your patience with the history of the prices of marketing or the productions of our country. However I will give you a small sketch of them. Wages are from fifteen to twenty dollars per month; mineral is from thirteen to sixteen dollars per thousand; corn is fifty cents per bushel; wheat, seventy-five; oats, thirty-seven; potatoes, twenty-five; and all other produce in proportion.

J. F. Kirkpatrick [G.48] and family are well. W. Clifton [G.55] and family are well, and they are doing middling well. Lemuel Gillham and family are in reasonable health, and not doing overly well. They make out to live decent and that is about all. We have had one of the pleasantest winters⁹the exception of about two⁹ I ever experienced in any⁹ has been dry, warm and pleasant so far. Now we expect to see you "Pukes" and "Suckers" a rushing to this our northern country in a year or two, where you will be free from sickness, pain and misery; where the shaking blast and scorching heat of fever and ague are felt and feared no more. Were you living in some healthy part of illinois I then would say whether I was anxious or not to come down, but we are tolerably well pleased and satisfied with our present situation. We have sold our farm for a large and well selected stock of goods. We now reside in Platteville, and have got a handsome little store and expect to do business here till fall, and we may continue. We have rented ground near town and expect to raise a crop this season. We would all be glad to see you again. I do expect to come down some time or other to see you once more. I would be glad if you could come up this spring and see all of your friends and the country too. ⁹. . . . Nothing more at present, but remain yours until death.

Your affectionate friend, N. M. Basye."

"Platteville, G. C., W. T., to Lisbon Basye."

"Platteville, [Wisconsin Territory] March 1st, 1842
[This letter is addressed to Lisbon Basye]

Dear Uncle,—It is with pleasure that I address you at this time. I and the rest of the family are well at present, and hope that this may find you the same. Clifton [G.55] and myself are mining. Kirkpatrick [G.48] and father are still merchandising in connection. John [G.49] is in no particular business at present, but purposes mining the ensuing summer. James [F.22] and Seth [F.21] are well and mining in Fairplay eighteen miles south of us. I have seen neither of them for four or five months. They have some small prospects but nothing of a good lead as yet. We have had an unusual sickly

⁹Letter mutilated.

winter which has resulted in many deaths. We have also had four man-slaughters within our vicinity, but expecting and believing you to be a true Whig and taking our paper you have heard all the particulars pertaining to them. As to times, they are still hard. Mineral is from 15 to 16; wages 15 to 20; beef, 5 to 5½; pork, 3; corn, 37½; oats, 31½; wheat, 75 to \$1.00. Stock land and property of all description is remarkably low. Religion and all literary institutions are in a dull and torpid state. I have heard from none of you since you wrote to me through James [F.22] in the summer. I should have written you sooner but have neglected it until the present. I have not married yet, neither is there any prospects of it. I am in no humor for boasting or bragging at this time. I therefore will close by saying: write as soon as convenient. Nothing more, but remain Yours with due respect. Nathaniel M. Basye.

G. 61. ADELINE TOMBS (Daughter of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 62. SUSAN TOMBS (Daughter of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 63. SAMUEL ALEXANDER TOMBS (Son of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. Dec. 28, 1828, d. Aug. 12, 1904. m. 1. America Susan Whitledge, Mar. 22, 1855.
b. ———. d. Oct. 22, 1873.
m. 2. Sarah Ann Doyles, Sept. 30, 1874.
b. ———. d. Jan. 12, 1879.
m. 3. Berthenia C. Cameron, Nov. 8, 1883.
b. ———. d. Mar. 22, 1892.
m. 4. Rebecca Mix, Feb. 12, 1893.

G. 64. JAMES TOMBS (Son of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. Feb. 12, 1825. d. Jany. 11, 1902. m. ———.

He is mentioned in a letter from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14.

G. 65. MAGGIE TOMBS (Daughter of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 66. MATTIE TOMBS (Daughter of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 67. AGNES TOMBS (Daughter of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

She is mentioned in a letter from Isaac Newton Basye, G.58.

G. 68. BETTY TOMBS (Daughter of Louisiana Basye Tombs F.17).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 69. JOHN BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye F.18).

b. about 1843. d. Dec. 20, 1864. m. Never married.

John Basye was born in Missouri. Records in Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri, show the following military record, as follows: "JOHN

BASYE.—Union Army.—Civil War.—Enlisted August 8, 1862 at St. Joseph, Mo., by Captain Hunter in Company M, 9th Reg't Cav. S. M. Vols. Mustered in August 29, 1862 at St. Joseph, Mo. Remarks: Died in Military prison at Alton, Ill. December 20, 1864."

G. 70. CHARLES BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye F.18).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 71. WILLIAM HUGH BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Oct. 26, 1832, d. Aug. 9, 1833.

William Hugh Basye was born in Bowling Green, Missouri.

G. 72. ELIZABETH AGNES BASYE (Daughter of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Dec. 10, 1836, d. Nov. 30, 1863. m. ———.

Elizabeth Agnes Basye was born in Bowling Green, Mo. A tombstone is erected over her grave in the cemetery at Bowling Green. She is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

G. 73. JOHN WALTER BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Nov. 29, 1834, d. Apr. 16, 1837.

John Walter Basye was born in Pike County, Missouri.

G. 74. MARY LUCRETIA BASYE (Daughter of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Feb. 26, 1839. d. Feb. 3, 1918. m. James Mull.
d. July, 1890.

Their children: H.100, H.101, H.102, H.103, H.104, H.105.

Mary Lucretia Basye Mull lived and died at Bowling Green, Missouri. She is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

G. 75. ISAAC NEWTON BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Nov. 15, 1841. d. Jan. 20, 1864. m. ———.

Isaac Newton Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri.

Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, Vol. II, page 295, shows he enlisted August 8, 1862, from Platteville, Wisconsin, in Co. "E," 25th Regiment Infantry, Union Army, and that he died January 21, 1864, at Bowling Green, Kentucky,¹⁰ of disease. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin show the following military record: Isaac N. Basye, late a Private in Company "E" of the 25th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, was enlisted on the 8th day of August, 1862, at Platteville, Wisconsin, for the term of 3 years; was mustered into the military service of the United States on the 14th day of September, 1862, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and died of disease on the 20th day of January, 1864, at Bowling Green, Kentucky.¹⁰ Buried in Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee.¹¹ The records further show that said soldier when enlisted was 20 years of age, single, had gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, was 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and by occupation a Farmer.

The name of Isaac N. Basye appears on the monument to the Union Soldiers erected at Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin. It shows he was a private in the 25th regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

¹⁰Should be Missouri.

¹¹Error. Should be buried at Bowling Green, Missouri.

History of Grant County, Wisconsin, at page 637, gives the names of the Soldiers on the monument erected to the Union Soldiers at Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, and includes the names of Isaac N. Basye and Samuel L. Basye, as members of the 25th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. And at page 911, it is stated that this was the first monument in the United States erected to Union Soldiers, after the Civil War. It was dedicated July 4, 1867.

A tombstone is erected over his grave in the cemetery at Bowling Green, Missouri. Isaac N. Basye is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

The compiler has the original of the following letter written by Isaac Newton Basye to I. Walter Basye, Bowling Green, Missouri.

“Camp Columbus, Ky., May 24th, 1863.

“Dear Cousin Walter : [G.104] According to promise I seat myself to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and enjoying myself fine today as it is Sunday and my weeks work is done. I was cook last week. Well, Walter, we had big news last night. The news came last night that General Grant had taken Vicksburg and forty thousand prisoners. The brass band came up at at 12 o'clock last night and played several tunes, and the boys got up, and such hollering and cheering you never heard as they did. But it is most too good to be true. But I will hope for the best. The troops are in better spirits than I ever saw them. They think that the war will be over by fall. The health of the troops is good. There are but very few sick in our company. Well, Walter, you must excuse me writing with a pencil. I am sitting under the shade of a big tree in the edge of the timber. I tried to write a letter to Pa [F.20] this morning, and the boys bothered me so I thought I would come out where there was no one to bother me. Well, Walter, I believe that I have told you all the news. And as I was on picket guard night before last night, there was so much cutting up that I couldn't sleep, and I feel more like sleeping now than writing, so I guess I will close and take a nap. Please write as soon as you get this, and if you don't get it be sure and write anyway. Nothing more at present. I remain your affectionate cousin. I. N. Basye.”

“Address to Columbus, Ky. Tell Pa that I want him to write. I haven't heard from him since we left.”

G. 76. SAMUEL LISBON BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Dec. 29, 1843. d. Sept. 25, 1863. m. —————.

Samuel Lisbon Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri.

Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, Vol. II, page 295, shows that Samuel L. Basye enlisted from Platteville, August 8, 1862, in Co. “E,” 25th Regiment Infantry, Union Army, and that he died September 25, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky, of disease. He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. The dates are taken from the tombstone erected over his grave. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin show the following military record: Samuel L. Basye, late a Private in Company “E” of the 25th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, was enlisted on the 8th day of August, 1862, at Platteville, Wisconsin, for the term of 3 years; was mustered into the military service of the United States on the 14th day of September, 1862, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and died of typhoid fever, on the 25th day of September, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky. The records further show that said soldier when enlisted was 18 years of age, single, had blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion, was 5 feet 11½ inches in height, and by occupation a farmer.

The name of Samuel L. Basye appears on the monument to the Union Soldiers erected at Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin. It shows he was a private in the 25th regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

History of Grant County, Wisconsin, at page 637, gives the names of the Soldiers on the monument erected to the Union Soldiers at Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, and includes the names of Isaac N. Basye and Samuel L. Basye, as members of the 25th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. And at page 911, it is stated that this was the first monument in the United States erected to Union Soldiers, after the Civil War. It was dedicated July 4, 1867. The *Grant County (Wisconsin) Witness*, October 29, 1863, on page 2, says: "At Paducah, Ky., Sept. 24, of Chronic Diarrhoea, Samuel L. Basye, of Co. E, 25th regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, nephew of Dr. J. J. Basye. Deceased was well known for his short acquaintance during his residence in Wisconsin; much esteemed for his patriotism and love of country. Being a resident of Pike county, Missouri his remains were there interred with military honors. He died in the full triumph of faith. The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C. shows that Samuel L. Basye was a private in Co. E. 25th Wisconsin Infantry, and that he was born Dec. 30, 1843, as shown by the family Bible, and that he died at Paducah, Kentucky, September 25, 1863. He was never married. After the death of Samuel L. Basye, his mother, Peninah A. Basye, made application for a pension, naming the following children as his brothers and sisters: G.77, Abner B. Basye, aged 17 years in 1863, G.78, David W. Basye, aged 15 years in 1863; G.79, Joseph J. Basye, aged 13 years, in 1863; G.81, Laura Alice Basye, aged 10 years in 1863; G.72, Elizabeth Basye, died in 1863; G.80, Lucy Basye, died in 1863, (i.e. Louisiana Frances Basye); G.74, Mary Basye, married Mull; G.75, Isaac N. Basye, never married.

The compiler has the original of the following letter written by Samuel Lisbon Basye to I. Walter Basye, Bowling Green, Missouri.

"Camp at Columbus, Ky., May 14th, 1863.

"Dear Cousin W[alter] B[asye]: [G.104] It is with pleasure that I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines to let you know I have got back home safe, and found everything torn up ready to start for Memphis. But those orders were countermanded and we are here yet and don't know how long we are going to stay, but expect to stay all summer. The news here is not as good today as common. They say Gen. Hooker has not crossed the Rappahannock, though he has been expected for a few days. But I hope he will come out all right yet. Walter I haven't been here long enough to hear any news to write, and I must close. So good bye for this time. Tell Pa [F.20] I wrote to him yesterday. If he did not get it, tell him that we are all well. From your C[ousin], Samuel L. Basye."

"Write soon if you please."

G. 77. ABNER BOLTON BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Jan. 26, 1846. d. Nov. 8, 1890. m. Emma Jane Lewis, 9/3/1873.
b. 1-25-1856. d. 8-14-1949.

Their children: H.106, H.107, H.108, H.109, H.110.

Abner Bolton Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He taught school in Lincoln County, Missouri.

The Meriwethers and Their Connections, page 52, shows: "Robert W. Lewis, b. 1829; d. 1861; m. Jane Coffey, 1855. Issue, Emma J., b. 1856; m. Mr. Basye; issue, several children."

After her husband's death, his widow moved from Silex, Missouri, 1899, to Durant, Oklahoma, to live with her sons, Rolla (H.106) and Ernest (H.107) then living there. Later she married M. Day of St. Louis, Missouri. She lived at Eolia, Missouri. *Lewis, Meriwethers and Their Kin*, page 81, states that Emma Lewis, daughter of Robert W. Lewis and Jane (Coffey) Lewis, married Mr. Basey, "and had several children."

"Marriage Record No. 3," page 286, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln County, Missouri, shows the following: "This is to certify that Mr. Abner B. Basye and Miss Emma Lewis were by me united in marriage on the 3rd day of Sept., 1873. J. B. Mathews, Min. Gos."

Abner Bolton Basye died at Cando, North Dakota, November 8, 1890, and is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave, but incorrectly gives the date of his death as November 7, 1890. His funeral sermon was preached at Bowling Green, Missouri November 14, 1890 by Rev. S. D. Kendall, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In "Book 9," at pages 609-611, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a Commissioner's deed executed under order of Court in a suit between Emma J. *Bayse* (and Abner B. Basye, her husband) and Robert W. Lewis, at the September term of the Circuit Court, 1874, relating to the partition of 245 acres of land in Survey No. 1686 in Township 51, Range 1 west, in Lincoln county. Lot 2, containing 140 acres, was assigned to Emma J. Basye (name spelled Bayse throughout), and Lot 1 was assigned Robert W. Lewis.

In "Book 10," at page 460, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust executed by Emma J. Basye (also in deed name is spelled Basey) and *Abram* B. Basye, dated August 11, 1880, secured on Lot 2 mentioned in the last above deed.

In "Book 16," at page 128, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated May 10, 1882, executed by Abner B. Basye and Emma Basye, his wife, (name also spelled Basey), secured on property in the city of Troy, Missouri.

In "Book 16," at page 159, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated July 24, 1882, executed by Abner B. Basye and Emma J. Basye, his wife, secured on the aforesaid Lot 2 containing 140 acres, and on other property.

In "Book 17," at pages 226-229, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated January 12, 1883, given by Emma *Bayse* and A. B. Bayse, her husband.

In "Book 7," at page 519, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a quit claim deed dated September 8, 1880, from Annie E. Wells to Emma *Basey* and A. B. *Basey*, her husband.

In "Book 20," at page 260, is shown a warranty deed dated October 15, 1885, from Thos. J. Mattingly and wife to Emma J. *Bayse*.

In "Book 23," at page 248, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated March 16, 1887, given by Emma J. *Basye* and A. B. *Basye*, her husband.

In "Book 29," at page 43, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a warranty deed from Emma J. *Basye* and A. B. *Basye*, her husband, conveying to Dennis Magruder, for \$2100.00, the aforementioned Lot 2 containing 140 acres.

In "File No. 31 in Box D-47," in the office of the Circuit Clerk, Lincoln county, Missouri, are found the papers relating to the partition suit of Emma J. *Basye* and others, ex parte. These recite that Robert W. Lewis died leaving two children,

viz., Emma J. Lewis (now Emma J. *Bayse*) and Robert Lewis, and describes the land—245 acres in Survey No. 1686. See above for the Commissioner's deed in Survey No. 1686. See above for the Commissioner's deed in Book 9 at pages 609-611.

In her later years Emma Jane Lewis Basye became almost blind.

The compiler has the following letter written by Abner Bolton Basye to his parents F.20, showing his interest in religious matters as well as in his family. When a young man he intended to study for the ministry, but for financial reasons had to give it up. His wife said he was always happy when he could have some preacher for dinner. The compiler has other letters from him, all showing him to have been a true family man, interested in their welfare and having a sense of humor. The letter follows:—

“Cando, Dakota, Nov. 5th, 1888.

“Dear Parents: I suppose you will look for your weekly letter, but it will be a day late, I suppose, as we were bothered with Methodist preachers yesterday at the time I generally write to you. Our new preacher and the Presiding Elder took dinner with us yesterday and we had a very pleasant day. We have good, intelligent and fine looking preachers out here. Although there has been preaching here by our folks, they have never organized here until now. We organized this morning, and have \$600.00 to commence a church building with, and we are going right along with the church. Expect to have it ready for service in six weeks. I am one of the trustees, and one of the building committee, and class leader, and Steward, so you may know malaria is scarce here, or I am of importance,—one or the other, or perhaps both. Well we had another bad misfortune last Saturday. I did not think I would mention it, but I see it is in the Cando Tribune, so you will see it I suppose as all my mishaps are copied in the Bowling Green Missouri papers. Earny (H.107) and I and Harry (H.108) were hauling a load of hay and the wagon turned over throwing us all off and breaking Earnest's leg between the knee and hip joint, about half way. However I don't want you to worry over it as this is the 3rd day and he is getting along very well and I think will be all right again soon. Of course it is bad on us, but we will get through all right I guess. People are very kind and we have lots of company and plenty of help offered. We have moved into our winter quarters and are very comfortably fixed and think we will make it all right through the winter. The weather is still pleasant here, and work still goes on. We had a snow last week, but it has all gone, nearly, now. You need not have any fear of our freezing, for we are fixed for cold weather. The preacher and his family will move here soon. And we have a good class of citizens here. We will let you know if we have any trouble. Hoping this will find you and the rest well, I close. Love to all. Ab.”

He is mentioned in a letter from his brother, David Watson Basye (G.78). Also, in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76 Emma Jane (Lewis) Basye died in the Pike County Hospital at Bowling Green, Missouri, August 14, 1949. She is buried in the cemetery at Bowling Green beside her husband.

G. 78. DAVID WATSON BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Feb. 11, 1848. d. Apr. 26, 1875. m. ———.

David Watson Basye attended school at Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1869. He was a painter by trade.

He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave. The following letter, in the compiler's possession, was written by David Watson Basye to his father (F.20). It shows his desire for an education, and also

his interest in some of the great controversial questions in the church of that day. It further shows his ability to withstand overpersuasion.

“Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., Sept. 13th, 1869.

“Dear Father,—After so long a time I proceed to write to you. This leaves me well and in good health. Our school commenced here last Tuesday, of about 250 scholars; the Normal department numbers 120 and is full. I passed in the examination. My intention is to go until next May, and then if I can get a school I will teach. If I can't I will go back to painting. . . . I can get \$2.00 a day next summer. But if I can get a country school I would rather take it, from the fact that my mind will then be in an educational channel all the time. I received a letter from Ab (G.77) Tuesday, and one from Mr. Cluster Wednesday, and one from Walter (G.104) Thursday. Walter said that seven were converted at the camp meeting from Bowling Green, but did not say who they were. The M. E. and the Baptists and the Campbellites are holding a protracted meeting here at present. The Baptists baptized six yesterday, and Grant Avery was one. The Baptists have been holding their meetings here for some two months and they have had some fifty or more converts. But I believe only eighteen of them have been immersed. They are running the question of baptism in the ground. The Methodists preached on the subject of baptism and the Campbellites replied. And that is the subject of the day all over Platteville,—baptism. Uncle Joe (F.14) is in favor of immersion and says it is the only true way of baptism. Uncle Seth (F.21) and wife are down here and they are both Campbellites and they have been trying to prove it to me. They would like to see me and Sue (G.58) be dipped, but I can't see it. The Baptists came and talked with Sue and prayed with her that she might be enabled to see her way. And they did come very near getting Sue. But I am decided for myself, if sprinkling will answer for my friends who I do firmly believe have gone to heaven I believe it is sufficient for me. Well the bell has rung for school. Nothing more at present. Only don't fail to send those apples this fall, and oblige.

Your son, David W. Basye.”

He is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

G. 79. JOSEPH JACKSON BASYE (Son of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. June 24, 1850. d. Nov. 23, 1887. m. Mollie Tinsley, Nov. 18, 1880.
b. Nov. 6, 1861. d. May 26, 1950.

Their children: H.111.

Joseph Jackson Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He was in the grocery and restaurant business in 1878 and 1879, at Bowling Green, Missouri, as appears in *The Post-Observer*, published at Bowling Green, Missouri, July 11 and October 17, 1879. Later, was an insurance agent at Bowling Green, Missouri. He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave. His estate was administered at Bowling Green, Missouri. He is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

After the death of her husband, Joseph Jackson Basye, she married J. Henry Ayres.

G. 80. LOUISIANA FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. July 7, 1853. d. Sept. 6, 1863.

Louisiana Frances Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. The dates are taken from her tombstone, on which

her name appears as "Lucy" F. Basye. She is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

G. 81. LAURA ALICE BASYE (Daughter of John Crane Basye F.20).

b. Feb. 5, 1855. d. ————. m. George P. Smith.

Laura Alice Basye was born in Audrain County, Mo. She and her husband lived at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Clinton, Iowa. He was a locomotive engineer. She is mentioned in the application of Peninah A. Basye for a pension. See under G.76.

G. 82. JOSEPHUS FLAVIUS BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. 1836. d. Dec. 22, 1915. m. ————.

Their children: H.112, H.113, H.114, H.115.

Josephus Flavius Basye was born in Dubuque, Iowa. He moved with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1869, he moved to Republic County, Kansas. He lived in Topeka, Kansas, about thirty years, most of that time being an expressman. His wife died in 1876 in Republic County, Kansas. And he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Singer, (H.115) at Shorey, Kansas. He is buried in Rochester Cemetery, Topeka. *The Topeka (Kansas) Capitol*, on December 24, 1915, in recording the death of this Josephus F. Basye, said: "Josephus F. Basye, for thirty years a resident of Topeka, died Wednesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Singer, (H.115), in Shorey. Mr. Basye will be remembered by many of his friends as an expressman, having been engaged in this work most of the time he has spent in Topeka. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Singer, (H.115), and three sons, Frank E. Basye, (H.112), Edward Basye, (H.113), and Jesse Basye, (H.114), all of Topeka Mr. Basye was 79 years old." He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, (G.59), and in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83. He was a member of the Christian Church.

G. 83. JOHN W. BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. 1842. d. Feb. 21, 1864. Never married.

The records in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, show the following military record: "John W. Basye, late a Musician in Company "B" of the 25th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers was enlisted on the 9th day of August, 1862, at Orion, Wis., for the term of 3 years; was mustered into the military service of the United States on the 14th day of September, 1862, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and died of Typhoid Fever on the 21st day of February, 1864, at Decatur, Mississippi. The records further show that said soldier when enlisted was 20 years of age, single, had Black eyes, Black hair, Dark complexion, was 5 feet 10 inches in height, and by occupation a Farmer."

The Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, Vol. 2, page 286, shows that he enlisted as a resident of Orion, Wisconsin, August 9, 1862, in Co. "B" of the 25th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry. He was a musician. He died February 21, 1864, at Decatur, Mississippi, from disease.

"*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*," Series I, Vol. XXXII, Part 1, pages 205-207, shows the following report: "Hqrs. Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Vols. Near Vicksburg, Miss., March 4, 1864. Sir: I have the honor to forward you the following concise report of our regiment on the late expedition to Meridian, Miss., in which we took part. . . . The casualties incident to our regiment since we left Helena, Ark., on the 1st February, are as follows: Private James Lick. . . . Private George

W. Louthain. Private John W. *Bayse*, Company B, died of typhoid fever at Decatur, Miss., on the 21st of February. At the time of his death was with division teams. The above 3 men were universally respected in their companies, and by all the regiment who knew them. The service has lost in these men energetic, prompt and good soldiers. Respectfully submitted.

J. M. Rusk,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding the
Regiment."

His Excellency James T. Lewis, Governor State of Wisconsin."

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C. shows that John W. Basye enlisted in Richland County, Wisconsin, as a private in Co. "B" 25th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, August 9, 1862, that he died at or near Hillsborough, Mississippi, February 21, 1864. He was not married. .

His mother, Margaret Basye, made application for a pension June 19, 1880, signing her name by mark. She gave her age as 45 years in 1862, when John W. Basye died. Seth Basye, the father is an invalid.

She states that John W. Basye's brothers and sisters under 16 are as follows: (G.91), Agnes A. Basye, born Dec. 3, 1849; (G.86), Julia E. Basye, born April 5, 1852; Frances S. Basye, born Feb. 11, 1854; (G.84), Ellen L. Basye, born Mar. 31, 1856; also that there were these additional children: (G.82), Josephus Basye, who was 26 years old in 1862; (G.90), Lucinda Basye, who was 25 years old in 1862; (G.95), Mary A. Basye, who was 23 years old in 1862; (G.85), Alexander Basye, who was 22 years old in 1862; (G.83), John W. Basye, the decedent, who was 19 in 1862; Seth A. Basye, who was 3 years old in 1862, and died in that year. She further states that Seth Basye and Margaret Basye were married August 22, 1834, in Illinois, by Rev. McCormick.

G. 84. ELLA L. BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Alfred Mayfield.

Ella (or Ellen) Basye and her husband lived in Jamestown, North Dakota. Later they lived in Florida. She was living in Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1946. She is mentioned in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83. She was frequently called 'Sue' by her near relatives.

The following letter was written by Ella Basye to John Crane Basye [F.20] :—
(The compiler has this letter)

"Richland Center," [Wisconsin], Feb. 13, 1891.

"Dear Uncle and Family: Yours of Jan. 27th at hand. Very much pleased to hear from you. But am sorry you have been called to mourn your loved ones.¹² But you have that consolation that they are saved and that you will meet them with other loved ones gone before. Our dear father¹³ is not long for this world, but as you well know he has lived a christian life from a mere lad, and is therefore ready when the summons calls: Come up higher. We received papers from you and Cousin Walter [G.104],¹⁴ and intended to write Walter but hardly knew what to say to him in his sorrow.¹² Dear Uncle I would like to pay your place a visit and may at some future time. We have had a delightful winter, no snow at all scarcely, but a very few cold days,—46° above zero today. Ma¹⁸ was visiting my sister in the country, today just got home. All the friends are well as can be expected.

¹²The death of William Montgomery Basye (F.24) who died in Nov. 1890.

¹³The writer's parents, Seth and Margaret Basye.

¹⁴Isaac Walter Basye (G.104).

Pa¹³ is very feeble, but has a splendid appetite, does not have very much to say. We can scarcely understand what he says. He still reads the Testament without glasses. His hand shakes so he cannot write any more. Ma's health is good. It seems a miracle how she stands up under so much care, for Pa is very childish and requires a great deal of care. We send you a photo of Pa and Ma that were taken several years ago. They look natural though. They desire yours and Aunt's and any of the friends that will send them. The M. E. Church have been holding a series of meetings and the clock is striking the hour for church, so will close by bidding you one and all good night. Write soon. Your Niece, Ella.

P.S. This is the only photo we have of Pa, and it is soiled some by sending off to be enlarged. But it looks like him.

Ella."

She is mentioned in a letter from David Watson Basye (G.78).

G. 85. ALEXANDER BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. about 1840. d. ————. m. Louisa ————.

Alexander Basye was born in Missouri. He was married at Richland Center, Wisconsin. They lived at Portland, Oregon, for a while. In 1905 they lived at Corvallis, Oregon. In 1911, they lived at Independence, Oregon, about ten miles from Salem. Not having any children of their own, they took two little girls to raise.

List of Ex-Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, Living in Iowa, 1866, at page 714, shows that Alexander Bayse, a private in Company B, 25th Infantry of Wisconsin, was then living at Orient, Iowa. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59, also in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83.

G. 86. JULIA EMMA BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. about 1854. d. ————. m. Simon Spry.

Julia Basye was born in Wisconsin. She and her husband lived at Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1904-1911. She is mentioned in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83.

G. 87. SARAH ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. Feby., 1846. d. Sept. 16, 1847. m. ————.

See under F.21 for her father's letter of Sept. 26, 1847, to Lisbon Basye telling of his daughter's death, and the poem he wrote in his letter of Dec. 7, 1847.

G. 88. FANNY BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. about 1852. d. ————. m. Ed Stevens.

Fanny Basye was born in Wisconsin. She and her husband lived at Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1904-1911. She is called Frances S. Basye in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83.

G. 89. JAMES J. BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. about 1848. d. ————. m. ————.

James J. Basye was born in Wisconsin. He lived in Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1911. He was with James J. Basye (F.22), in California January 7, 1854. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

G. 90. LUCINDA BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. 1838. d. ————. m. Israel Breese.

Lucinda Basye and her husband lived in Red Oak, Iowa, in 1904-1911. She is named in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83.

G. 91. AGNES BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. about 1850. d. ————. m. Hugh Boyle.

Agnes Basye was born in Wisconsin. She and her husband lived at Richland Center, Wisconsin. She is named in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83.

G. 92. ALFRED BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. ————. d. in childhood. m. ————.

G. 93. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 94. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Seth Basye F.21).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 95. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Seth Basye F.21).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Ezekiel Hayes.

Mary A. Basye is named in the application of Margaret Basye for pension. See under G.83.

G. 96. MARTHA JANE BASYE (Daughter of James J. Basye F.22).

b. Dec. 3, 1843. d. ————. m. 1. Ira Louis Bevans, Jan. 17, 1858.
b. ————. d. Dec. 16, 1863.
m. 2. James Baccus Russell, June 3, 1865.
b. ————. d. Nov. 30, 1870.
m. 3. Luther Clark, Jan. 10, 1872.
m. 4. Zaphna Lake King, June 19, 1876.

Their children: H.116, H.117.

Martha Jane Basye was born in Grant County, Wisconsin. Her second husband, James Baccus Russell, was a physician and lived at Virginia City, Nevada. In 1881-1882, Martha Jane was living with her husband, Zaphnia Lake King, at Tombstone, Arizona. In 1890, they were living in Los Angeles, California, and afterwards in San Francisco. She is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14, and from her father and mother, James J. Basye and Elvira Basye F.22.

G. 97. ELIZABETH ANN BASYE (Daughter of James J. Basye F.22).

b. Feb. 26, 1846. d. ————. m. 1. William M. Gates, 1864.
m. 2. Frederick Eaton Fisk, May 8, 1876.

Elizabeth Ann Basye was born in Grant County, Wisconsin. William M. Gates, her first husband, was a lawyer. She had no children by him. They lived in Dayton City, Nevada, in 1867, and in Eureka, Nevada, in 1872. Elizabeth Ann and her husband, Frederick Eaton Fisk, lived at The Dalles, in Oregon, and afterwards lived in Los Angeles, California, and then at San Francisco. In the *Fisk and Fisk Family*, at page 522, is shown: "Frederick Eaton Fisk, b. Feb. 5, 1851, m. Lizzie Bassie," Address, 417 Stamson Bldg., Los Angeles, California. She is mentioned in the letters from her father, and mother, James J. Basye and Elvira Basye, F.22. She was frequently called Lizzie, Eliza and Liza by her father's family.

G. 98. MARY ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of James J. Basye F.22).

b. Apr. 2, 1848. d. Mar. 22, 1884. m. Gilbert P. Dorland.
m. 2. L. W. Cromer.

Their children: H.118, H.119, H.120, H.121, H.122.

Mary Ellen Basye was born in Grant County, Wisconsin. She and her husband, L. W. Cromer, lived in Austin City, Nevada, in 1867. Her husband was a hardware merchant. She was frequently called Nelly by her father's family. She is mentioned in the letters from her father and mother, James J. Basye and Elvira Basye, F.22.

G. 99. KATE BASYE (Daughter of James J. Basye F.22).

b. Aug. 28, 1858. d. June 13, 1860.

She is mentioned in the letters of her father and mother, James J. Basye and Elvira Basye, F.22. Her death is mentioned in her father's letter of August 3, 1860, and in her mother's letter.

G. 100. MARIA JOSEPHINE BASYE (Daughter of James J. Basye F.22).

b. Oct. 31, 1854. d. Dec. 11, 1857.

She is mentioned in the letters of her father and mother, James J. Basye and Elvira Basye, F.22. The date of her birth is given in her mother's letter of October 13, 1856. (See under F.22). The date of her death is given in her father's letter of December 14, 1857.

G. 101. MARGARET LOUISA BASYE (Daughter of James J. Basye F.22).

b. Aug. 28, 1850. d. Jan. 6, 1854.

She is mentioned in the letters from her father and mother, James J. Basye and Elvira Basye (F.22).

G. 102. ——— BASYE (Son of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

B. and D. March 28, 1842.

A tombstone is erected over this infant's grave in the cemetery at Bowling Green, Missouri.

G. 103. JOHN WILBUR BASYE (Son of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. Oct. 6, 1843. d. Apr. 7, 1856.

John Wilbur Basye was accidentally shot by a playmate. He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave. See his name mentioned in a letter written by Taylor Basye (E.56).

G. 104. ISAAC WALTER BASYE (Son of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. Aug. 25, 1845. d. June 3, 1925. m. 1. Laura E. Avery, Aug. 21, 1867.
b. June 15, 1849. d. Mar. 25, 1883.
m. 2. Vie Higgins, Jan. 2, 1884.
m. 3. Lou Clapp, 1907.

Their children: H.123, H.124, H.125, H.126, H.127, H.128.

Isaac Walter Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, on his father's farm. Attended public school there till 1863, when he entered the Academy at Platteville, Wisconsin, and was there two years. In the fall of 1866 he attended Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, for a short time. In 1866-1867, he returned to Platteville and attended the State Normal School. Then he began teaching and founded the "Normal School" at Bowling Green, Missouri. He was elected Superintendent of the public school at Bowling Green. Then was in the school furniture business until about 1884. Next he entered the real estate business. *Alumni Register of Allegheny College*, pages 54, 282, 350, mention him as a former student. He was married to Laura Emma Avery at Platteville, Wisconsin. Rev. P. S. Mather, a Methodist minister, performed the ceremony.

The Butler Family, pages 92 and 94, traces the ancestry of Laura E. Avery Basye, wife of I. Walter Basye. He was a member of the Methodist Church and took a leading part. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. Took an active interest in several fraternal organizations. *History of Pike County, Missouri*, on pages 779-780, says: "I. Walter Basye, of Bowling Green, was born on the 25th day of August, 1845. Mr. Basye is the oldest of six¹⁵ children, and the descendant of one of the pioneer families of the city of Bowling Green, his grandfather having laid out the town. He received a liberal education at the city schools. Leaving the school of his native city he then entered Alleghany College, where he pursued his studies vigorously for two years;¹⁶ from there he went to the State Normal of Wisconsin, where he took a regular course of studies, fitting himself for teaching. At the end of three years¹⁷ he quit school and returned to his home and began his career as a teacher, taking charge of the Pike Academy, conducting it for two years.¹⁸ In 1867 Mr. B. erected a building and established what was known as the Normal School, a Seminary of higher instruction for the training of teachers, which he run very successfully for a period of ten years.¹⁹ He then took charge of the Bowling Green public schools. This position he held one year, at the expiration of which he retired from teaching altogether, and became connected with the Missouri School Furniture Association. In 1880 he perfected arrangements by which he now devotes his whole attention to the business. He married in 1867, Laura E. Avery, of Platteville, Wisconsin. They have two children, Otto (H.123) and Nellie (H.124). Mr. Basye has always taken an active part in the Sunday School, and in all moral and religious matters. In politics he has ever espoused the cause of Republicanism. He and his worthy wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. belongs to the Order of the Knights of Honor, also the organization of the Knights of Pythias."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 26, 1925, says: "I. Walter Basye taught both in the Pike County [Missouri] Academy, founded in 1837, and in the Normal School which he founded in 1867. He died only June 3 last."

Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1876-7, page 101, says: "Basye, Isaac W., undertaker," at Bowling Green.

Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1881, page 128, says: "Basye, I. Walter, School Books and General School Furniture," at Bowling Green. In his later years he became a devout student of horticulture and maintained an experimental station at Bowling Green, Missouri, where he had a fine collection of rare trees and flowers gathered from all parts of the world.

¹⁵Should be nine. He was not the first born.

¹⁶Should be only a short time.

¹⁷Should be two years.

¹⁸Should be one year.

¹⁹Should be eight years.

He was the first Basye to engage in the national game of baseball. He played on the team of the Platteville, Wisconsin, Normal School, and the following article published in one of the newspapers,²⁰ tells of his participation. It was in the early days of baseball:

“The friendly game of Base Ball, at Strawberry, on Saturday last, between the Normal School Club, of Platteville, and the Darlington Club, was a most interesting and exciting affair. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Platteville, Mineral Point, Darlington and Elk Grove in attendance, who evinced their preferences for the respective Clubs by repeated cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. As the game progressed, the interest in the result deepened, until it culminated, in the last two innings, into one of intense excitement. Finally, when Hillis, of the Darlington Club, tied the Normal Club, by making a score on Osborn’s bat, and Roberts came home on Mehan’s bat, thus beating their opponents by one score only, the friends of the Darlington Club went wild with excitement, and cheer upon cheer rent the air, until throats became too hoarse for articulation.

The playing of both Clubs was very fine, as is shown by the annexed table. Basye, of the Normal Club, was the finest batter on the field, and made two homeruns. Hillis, Hooper and Roberts, of the Darlington Club, made several splendid fly catches; those of Roberts, who temporarily occupied the left field, were particularly fine, as were also one made by Hooper, and a “foul” ball caught by Hillis by throwing himself upon the ground. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the game, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. The Darlington Brass Band accompanied the Darlington Club, and played several of their finest airs. Mr. James Judge acted as umpire, and gave general satisfaction by the correctness of his decisions. Mr. Frank Wadsworth acted as scorer for the Darlington Club; while Mr. Aug. J. Nesmith performed that service for the Normal Club—to whom we are indebted for the following table of the game:

NORMAL.					DARLINGTON.				
	O.	R.				O.	R.		
Basye, c.,	2	3	Hillis, c.,		3	2			
Allen, p.,	4	1	Hooper, p.,		4	1			
Archer, s.s.,	2	3	Roberts, s.s.,		2	4			
Ketner, 1 b.,	2	1	Osborn, 1 b.,		2	2			
Rountree, 2 b.,	6	0	Stock, 2 b.,		2	3			
Gurnsey, 3 b.,	4	2	Mehan, 3 b.,		3	2			
McDonald, r.f.,	1	2	Boies, r.f.,		4	0			
Grigsby, c.f.,	4	1	Pickard, c.f.,		4	1			
Estabrook, l.f.,	2	2	Blackstone, l.f.,		3	1			
Total,					Total,				
	27	15				27	16		
Innings—	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Runs, N'l,	2	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	0
“ D'n,	4	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	3
Home Runs—	Normal, Basye, 2;								
“ “	—Darlington, none.								
Fly Catches—	Normal—Basye, 3;								
“ “	—Allen, 1;								
“ “	—Grigsby, 1;								

²⁰The compiler has the printed article but not the name and date of the newspaper.

Fly Catches—Normal—McDonald, 1 ;
 “ “ — “ —Gurnsey, 1 ;
 “ “ — “ —Estabrook, 1 ;
 “ “ —Darlington—Hillis, 3 ;
 “ “ — “ —Roberts, 2 ;
 “ “ — “ —Hooper, 1 ;
 “ “ — “ —Blackstone, 1,

Umpire, James Judge, of Darlington Club.

Time of game, 1 hour and 35 minutes.”

Also the *Grant County Witness*, June 13, 1867, on page 3, had an account of this game.

And the *Grant County (Wis.) Witness*, August 22, 1867, had this to say :

“MARRIED”

“At the residence of the brides mother, in this village, on Wednesday morning, August, 21, by Rev. P. S. Mather, Mr. I. W. BASYE, of Bowling Green, Mo., formerly of this place, and MISS LAURA E. AVERY.

A greenback with Chase’s Vignette on the left hand upper corner, besides a bountiful supply of cake, with the compliments of the bride and groom to the *WITNESS* concern accompanied the above notice, for all of which we return our hearty thanks. We wish the young couple all the happiness that can be realized in the new relation they have entered, and we know we express the feelings of the whole community, when we say we are sorry that we shall lose them from our society. Mr. B. is engaged in teaching in Bowling Green. He was one of our best Base Ball players, and we presume he thinks this is the best home run he ever made.”

“Marriage Records, Vol. 4,” page 108, in the Register of Deed’s Office, Grant County, Wisconsin, show that I. Walter Basye and Laura E. Avery were married August 21, 1867, by P. S. Mather, Clergyman. His parents were Wm. M. Basye and Sarah J. He was a teacher. Birth place was Bowling Green, Missouri. Her parents were Nahum and Hannah Avery.

He is the first one who began collecting the materials for this genealogy, and has devoted much time and study to it. He was contributing editor to local papers from 1913 to 1925, of historical articles pertaining to the history of Missouri, and of Pike County, and of Bowling Green.

Missouri Historical Review, Vols. X, page 297, XI, page 361, XII, pages 55 and 120, XVIII, pages 123, and 495, XX, pages 188, and 588, XXI, page 322, mentions a number of newspaper articles on Missouri history contributed by I. Walter Basye, to *The Bowling Green Times*, *The Bowling Green Jeffersonian*, and *The Louisiana Press-Journal*. And Vol. XX, page 142, contains an obituary notice of I. Walter Basye, Vol. XI, page 24, gives the list of the members of the “Missouri Centennial Committee of One Thousand,” to celebrate the centennial of the admission of Missouri to statehood, and includes I. Walter Bayse, of Bowling Green.

A short biographical sketch and account of his death is found in the October, 1925, issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XX, No. 1, page 142.

He is mentioned in *A History of Northwest Missouri*, Vol. I, page 92. See the letters to him from Frances Womack, (F.13) and from Samuel T. Basye, (G.59).

In “Chattel Mortgage Book 19,” at page 5, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a chattel mortgage given by C. M. B. Thurmond to I. Walter Basye (also spelled Bayse), dated September 29, 1882.

In "Book 23," at page 428, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated April 27, 1888, given by I. Walter Basye and Vie Higgins Basye, his wife.

In "Book 30," at pages 55-56, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a contract dated May 6, 1889, executed by I. W. Basye and W. D. Jamison.

In "Book 31," at page 2, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed of trust dated May 20, 1889, given by I. W. Basye.

"In Book 32," at page 410, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln county, Missouri, is shown a deed from I. Walter Basye and Vie Higgins Basye, his wife, to David W. Ward, dated May 25, 1889, for \$1000.

When the fifth Court House was built in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, the Basyes wanted to do something to commemorate the historical background. Accordingly, in 1920, just one hundred years after John Walter Basye (E.5), the pioneer, built the first house at Bowling Green, his grandson, Isaac Walter Basye (G.104) was chosen to present a gavel to the Circuit Court, one to the Probate Court, and another to the County Court, each appropriately engraved. The head of each gavel was made from a log taken from the first house built by John Walter Basye, and the handles were made from the locust trees set out in the Court House yard in 1841, the year when William Montgomery Basye (F.24), the pioneer's youngest son, was married. The three courts met in joint session on April 20, 1920, when the following presentation address was made. The address was published in the *Bowling Green Times* May 20 and 27, 1920, as follows:

"We have asked Mr. Basye to allow us to publish in The Times, for the benefit of our readers, the address delivered at the court house on the evening of April 20, last, the occasion being the presenting to the courts of the county historic gavels, alluded to in the address, which address is given in full, except the actual presentation and dedication and some history events.

"It was a special occasion of the circuit court, Judge Woolfolk presiding. At the conclusion the judge responded appropriately, followed by Judge Ed Biggs, presiding judge of the county court, and Guy M. Wood, probate Clerk, in behalf of Judge Ball of the probate court. A briefed copy of the purely historic part as it relates to court house history is to be filed in the court records for permanence. The gavels were trimmed in sterling silver, nicely engraved. The one for the circuit court is nearly covered with silver, this being necessary, as there was so much history engraved upon it—that of the five court houses and of Bowling Green. The address is as follows:

"Mr. President, the Judge and Others:

"Accident of birth, and not individual fitness makes me the spokesman on this occasion. I would not, if I could, change the accident of birth, and I know no touch of magic to suddenly qualify to a fitness different from all the ambitions of former years. The occasion, too, coming so late in the evening of my life, after most of the sweets have been extracted, and thoughts of the great divide outweigh thoughts on this side. It would be quite as easy for me to change water to wine, or with Aaron's rod touch the bitter waters of Marah and make them sweet, endurable and refreshing, as to feel at ease before a body like this. One is liable to be attacked not only by aphasia of speech but aphasia of thought, yea, body as well. I want to assure you, however, that when the next occasion arises, when the next centennial rolls around, that I expect to have so grown in mental and spiritual stature as to drive away fear and

hesitation and be able to deliver an address more pleasing and profitable. By this remark you may reasonably infer that I believe that there is more room for growth beyond the grave than there is on this side. But, if there is a personal unfitness in my appearing before these honorable courts, the bar and fellow townsmen present, I am consoled and strengthened by the eternal fitness of the message I bring, and the work I am here to do, viz: To tie together two centuries in such a way, that the light from the outgoing century, light from the lamp of experience, may be so brightened and adjusted to the incoming century that still more Pike county people may find their way among the stars. 'I might on this occasion even bring you some nuggets of gold, gems of breathing thought, but they would not be framed in pictures of silver, as some of these disciples of Blackstone would frame them, i.e., in words that burn, but, they might cause you to put more value on the past, in making up your budget for the future. All who look trippingly upon the roseate tomorrow, would do well to sprinkle in their hopes a little of yesterday, for out of the ashes of yesterday the stepping stones of our civilization are founded. I should feel richly paid for embarrassment if I could cause all who hear me to give more than a passing thought to lessons of the past. Patrick Henry said, 'I know no way to judge the future but by the past.' Longfellow said that his ancestors were continually walking before him while he was conning lessons of the past. The immortal Roosevelt, the greatest of all men, the incarnation of all that is noblest in man, up to the very hour of his entrance upon the long, long trail, urges us to take measurements of the past and he sounded the keynote of preparation for the future. 'A little over a year ago, and almost exactly when this building was receiving its finishing touches, we pushed from our doors the first century of Pike county, and took passage in the new century with a paid-up policy assured that we might see the end of the incoming century, but that we would not see the end of the most excellent one-piece court house in which we are bivouacing. 'Some one has said that Pike county is old and venerable. That is only partly true. A century ago he came unheralded, unsolicited and unchaperoned. Like the eaglet he was pushed from the nest and grub staked for immortality. History tells in both prose and song how well he has shifted and what a big chunk of glory he has brought to himself and the family. A star of the first magnitude out crossing swords with other stars of the state, Pike has become the dirigo of them all. 'On the 14th day of December, 1818, while the territorial session of the legislature was being held down on Third Street, at Evorist Maury's tavern, in St. Louis, a town then only twice the size of Bowling Green, Pike was cut out from the St. Charles district with no one to sponsor, no kindly advice or warning, was told that from February 1, 1819, he must shift for himself, thus giving him only seventy-seven days for preparation. We look far down the corridor of the century just passed, we see a giant ambling to his feet; he rubs his eyes, pinches himself to know if it is real, yawns, and stretches himself like a gladiator preparing for a race. Viewed at a distance, he looks like old Father Time with his old nicked scythe, white beard and hoary locks. But, here distance does not lend enchantment, for the nearer his approach and the greater the familiarity, Pike looks more like the genial Uncle Sam with his striped pants, his starry coat and his pleasant smile. There is no evidence of age, save his white locks and the much worn sandals upon his feet. His step has lost none of its elasticity, rich warm blood laughs as it ripples through his veins, and his eye dances like that of Napoleon's war steed eager to be in the fray. 'We don't get as many facts about his early life as we wish we had. All who knew him best and could tell us most have gone

under cover. Mind you, I did not say they are dead. There came to them, one by one, a friend, a friend whom most of us fear, and slipped beautiful white masks over their faces, and we ignorantly call it death, but this was only to hide the serenity of their souls. 'When Pike started on this pilgrimage, his mother, the State of Missouri, began packing her belongings to make the same journey. Fifteen months later she thought she was ready, left Benton and Barton as senators and John Scott as congressman, and started surrounded by a whole retinue of servants, about 11,000 slaves. But she was too soon by eighteen months. There was a nigger in the woodpile that had to be reckoned with. The story of 40,000 Missourians, struggling nearly four years for statehood is a story about which we ought to be more familiar. So very much to us all grew out of that struggle. Forty years later it required four years of bloodshed to unpack what she had loaded herself with in the beginning. It opened the way to the Civil war. In fancy, I seem to see the Honorable S. F. Muray, a former member of this bar, pacing to and fro in his favorite attitude when in deep thought or trouble, his thumbs in the arm-pits of his vest and hands over his chest. His voice, hushed by sorrow, in quavering tones repeats over and over the words, 'the irrepressible conflict.' The surgeon's knife had to be thrust deep to let out the poison that had been mistakenly planted and covered up by the early colonist. 'Missouri has two centennial birthdays—one de facto and one the legal. She began taking steps in 1818, the next day after Pike county was organized, to be admitted as one of the stars of the union. She stated her plea and on March 3, 1820, the congressional committee reported that she had complied with the requirements. On the 19th day of September, 1820, her first general assembly met, and, supposing she had the right of way, proceeded to business as a state, elected senators, not doubting they would be recognized. But there was a negro in the woodpile adroitly covered up in the enabling act, and congress refused to admit the state until he was smoked out. Oh, but the entire 40,000 Missourians were mad. More than one-fourth their number were slaves, and she wanted to keep them. The fight waxed warm for nearly four years. The Missourians finally won and on the 10th day of August, 1821, Missouri had a legal birthday. We today are hovering between those two birthdays for a centennial anniversary. Take your choice. About half way back along the century's journey and during the Civil war, the shackles fell from her slaves and they went scampering where they pleased. Missouri continued the journey alone, and with her son Pike are with us here 100 years young.

Onward they go to meet the future with a song,
Knowing their might is greater than all wrong,
Knowing that Pikers have a key for every gate
And that they have hearts of dare for any fate.
Knowing that God is in the years ahead,
As he was yesterday with our sacred dead,
And knowing that duty well and bravely done,
Can but lead to the eternal throne.

'There are other centennials here that are of interest to some of us—Louisiana, Clarksville and Bowling Green. 'Late in the summer, or early in the fall, of 1818, there having been a large rush to this settlement, it still being St. Charles county, Obadiah Dickerson, Samuel K. Caldwell, Uriah J. Devore, Joel K. Shaw, Michael J. Noyes and others were living in the county, at St. Charles. Mr. Devore was the sheriff of that (this) county. He was also a merchant at St. Charles and with a store at St. Louis. He was two years

later a representative to the legislature of St. Charles. Messrs. Dickerson and Caldwell were lawyers. These men were joined by Major James Jones, who had been on a surveying expedition in Illinois. These persons combined for the purpose of laying out towns and profiting by sale of lots. They laid out the town of Louisiana, near which point many persons were settling that year. The work of surveying was done by Major Jones. Mr. Devore built a log store house on the southwest corner of Second and Georgia streets and opened a store there, and left it in charge of a Mr. Estes, and to return to it a few days each month. It was a very common thing in those days for merchants to have a chain of stores. Mr. Devore subsequently lost all of his property in St. Charles, and sold his Louisiana store to one John Schwimmer, an eccentric man, remembered by many of us. The lots west of Third street, between Georgia and North Carolina streets, were given by Messrs. Shaw and Caldwell to the county for a court house and jail. Across the corner to the east of Mr. Devore's store was a large log tavern conducted by Mr. Dickerson, and where the first courts were to be held on or after February 1, 1819; it was not held until April. At that place and at the school house on Kentucky street, where Dr. Pearson lived, the courts were held until the county could build a suitable house on the grounds donated them. It has expended between \$2,000 and \$3,000 on court house and jail, yet having no title. Mr. Shaw, soon after laying out the town, died and, before the partnership matters were fully settled Mr. Caldwell died. He was made first sheriff of the county by appointment and was later elected the first state senator. The first two representatives for the county were Daniel Ralls and James Johnson in 1820. In 1822 the representatives were Richard Kerr and Henry Lane. In 1824 James Jones and Charles C. Trabue were the representatives. The state senator in 1822 was William Biggs, who was re-elected and served until 1830. Then he was representative from Pike. When the towns of Louisiana and Clarksville were laid out it was yet St. Charles county, for there was no Pike county until December 14, 1818, and both these towns are older than Pike county. If you ask me how I get so positively at these dates and facts, here is my answer. I am the happy possessor of the old store books, Pike's first store, dating from October, 1818, on to 1826, and in some respects they are the most reliable history of Pike county extant. Why? The store did a credit business and often interjected remarks after a charge on the books. The people were nearly all strangers to one another. The poor could get credit as well as the rich, if there were any rich then. Pay or go to jail was the thumb screw that brought the money. Charges on the books were often accompanied by some identifying features, as, John Jones 'on Salt River'. William Smith might be 'the man with one eye'; John Matthews, 'the preacher'; Ephraim Pearce, 'the brickmaker'; etc., etc. I find one charge there of a barrel of whiskey to Benjamin Munn, of Clarksville. If there had been no Clarksville, there would have been no such entry, therefore, Clarksville was a living thing then. John Miller laid out Clarksville, and there is at least one lot recorded in 1818. John Miller afterwards went to Cooper and became Missouri's governor, serving longer than any other man in that office. I find he acknowledged a deed to lots in Clarksville while governor in 1832.

'Bowling Green centennial is a matter of legislative record of April, 1823, and officially recognized by that name by the legislature of 1824. Exactly four years from organizing Pike county, from December 14, 1818, to December 14, 1822, Louisiana remained under legislative control as the seat of justice. On this latter date, under the engineering of Richard Kerr, representative,

and that of William Biggs, as senator, officials from Pike county, a motion passed both houses to locate a new county seat in Pike, the preamble reading 'Whereas a large majority of its citizens have petitioned, etc., etc.' There seems to have been very little opposition to a new court house, which was to be within two miles of the center of the county. Section one recites the appointment of John Watts, David Watson, Phillip Orr, Samuel Lewelyn and William Campbell and required them to meet at the latter's home on the first Monday of the following April to point out and fix upon the 'Scite'. Section three provides that William McPike and Charles Trabu and Willias Mitchell be the commissioners to negotiate for a new town and new court house and to lay out the town and build court house and jail. The place where they met to select location is the farm now occupied by Harry Bowen, three-fourths of a mile south and three and three-fourths miles east of the court house, section 4, township 52, range 2. It was then the home of William Campbell, grandfather of Governor Bob [Campbell]. The advisory committee met there and made the selection of the site. The executive committee very promptly negotiated for ninety acres and laid out the town of Bowling Green, and contracted with Nathaniel Montgomery, a brother-in-law of Grandfather Basye, to build the court house and jail. On August 5, following the April meeting Montgomery gave notice that the court house was completed, and by reference to book B., page 138, the county court ordered the next session held at Bowling Green, and that was November 5, 1823. We find in the next proceedings of the legislature, 1824, that the town was recognized by that name when it ordered a well to be dug in the yard. The first court house was a cheap affair, made of round logs and covered with four-foot boards held in place and weighted down by poles, and not a nail in the house. Block 23 was reserved for court house and jail, but this log court house was built on lot 118 of block 15, where is Manzke's poultry house—Waller's blacksmith shop. Proof—the lot was sold to Levi Pettibone, who, in turn, sold it to Johnson and Wesley Hendrick, both of which deeds recite the reservation of the house till a new court house is built. This was 1823, the same year that St. Louis got her first court house. Our first court house cost \$114. Multiply that by ten and we get the cost of the second court house, which cost in turn multiply by ten and we get the cost of the third court house, which also multiply by ten and subtract one-tenth and we have the cost of the fourth court house; in each case almost exact. Now add the cost of these four court houses and we have the cost of the fifth or present court house. the second court house, built in 1829, was brick and was twenty-four by thirty-two, two or two and one-half stories high and built on the [town] square. It was torn down in 1844, but remained in use till the third, the real historic house, was completed in 1844.

It burned March 23, 1864. The fourth house was completed in 1867, and burned in 1915. For detailed history of these court houses in Bowling Green, I ask you to read the five articles appearing in *The Bowling Green Times* about a year ago. 'Nine days after Pike county had been set adrift, or December 23, 1818, grandfather entered the northwest quarter of Section 25, township 53, range three, on which land Bowling Green now is. Later he sold to John E. Allen his quarter section 13, near Louisiana, upon which Pike County History says he built a mill. I do not think this is correct. He came to what is now Pike County on March 1, 1818. Six months later, when Louisiana was platted he lived on Third street, where the public library now is, until May 1, 1820. Then he came to the present site of Bowling Green, coming out the Grassy Creek road, a road established as one of the very first acts of the

county in order to get to the salt works, a few miles out, leaving the road and coming over an untraveled forest with no semblance of road by Walnut Grove to the 'top of the hill', as this [Bowling Green] was once spoken of, to a log cabin which he had just built. Seventeen days before this, or on April 13, 1820, my father was born in that Louisiana home, the library site, at which time grandfather was fifty years old. On the 13th of this month (April) my father was 100 years old and grandfather [April 3, 1770] 150 years old. It was Jefferson's birthday. Pardon us if the family gives precedence of glory over Jefferson for that natal day. At the time of the settlement here, there was not a house or a neighbor for miles. That log house here, in which my father spent his first nine years, is the house from which the gavels here, to be presented, are made. The fact that that house from 1823 to 1829, six years, was used as the jury and consultation room for our court is what gives the gavels in connection with the court house their historic value. A trifle over 100 years ago the trees for that house were cut from the untouched forest, hewn and erected into a house, and began service for man 100 years ago, less 10 days. The family and all whose Basye blood is covered up in marriages, the Mulls and Tombs, have had these gavels cut from the sill of that house and have inscribed on them their history. The handles to them are from one of the uprooted locusts growing in the court yard. The locust came as switches from the Fry farm, on Buffalo, my mother's old home, and were set out gratis by John H. Shepherd in June 1841. He reset, for pay, the missing ones in 1848, so read court records.

'In building the temple at Jerusalem, Solomon's temple, there were about 175,000 persons, including carriers, engaged in it, being six or seven times as many as all the inhabitants of this county. They were seven long years building it. Perhaps in no enterprise since the world began was there ever such unity of purpose and effort. There were no strikes, no dissensions. All Israel had for years been looking forward to the time when they could worship God in the promised temple. Getting the temple built was worth more to them than getting their daily wages. 'Tis said it was built without sound of hammer. That means the various parts were prepared elsewhere and assembled on Mount Moriah to be fitted where designed. The forests of Lebanon furnished the timber cut, hewed and fitted there far away to the north. Gold and silver and other precious metals were brought from foreign countries. The stones were gotten from the nearby hillside in vaults beneath the earth. Each separate mechanic received instructions and a pattern which he kept before him as day after day and month after month he chiseled away, following the pattern. By and by the work in the vaults and forests was completed. They brushed from their clothes the accumulated grime and dust and at evening went to their homes happy. The temple was the theme of conversation in their homes by the fireside, or wherever friends met, the all-absorbing topic. Only a little while and the most magnificent work of all ages was pointing its spires to the blue vault of the skies as if to ask God to come down and make good the promise to the children of Israel. The day of dedication was fixed. It was the day of all days to them; even the youngest felt the importance of the event. With early dawn they started toward Jerusalem, clean in body, clean in raiment and clean in their hearts—genuine worshipers. They went in and out and around the temple, inspecting and praising the fine structure. Here and there these laborers, with their families and friends, were gathered in little groups, pointing out with pride the work they had done. Says one, 'On that shaft I worked'; 'I did that carving on that architrave,' says another; 'I

hammered the gold and made that symbol,' cries another, as he points to the holy of holies; 'That beautiful plinth on that corner is mine'; etc., etc. Each heart was proud and glad, proud of his work, proud of his neighbor, of the temple, and proud of his God.

'I think it was in the month of November, or early in December, 1918, that this beautiful temple of justice was receiving its finishing touches. The workmen had removed the scaffolding and debris and the furnishings were in place. A few at first, then more of the good people, began coming evenings, after the day's work was done, to look through and admire the structure inside. They wanted to see for themselves the excellencies of which they had heard so much. They were just like the people of Jerusalem 3,000 years ago. These workmen, too, proud of their work, took delight in showing everybody the advantages over any other court house in Missouri. I, too, went to every part, more often alone than not. I asked no questions and was not communicative. I was sad. More than once tears came to my eyes. I looked everywhere to find my handiwork—some spot that I might say my tax dollars paid for. There was none. My heart rebelled, and while in these halls that night I conceived doing what I am now executing, viz: Contributing gifts, fragrant with memories of pleasant associations, and untouched by contact with the tarnished name and dollars of the money changer.

'Grandfather (*E.5*) was born in Virginia²¹ 150 years ago. As a boy of about seven or eight, and during the Revolution, he came with his father, who built one of the first, if not the first, houses at Louisville, Kentucky, then called The Falls. There he spent his youthful days. In December, 1790, nearing twenty-one, following the first and greatest trend from Kentucky to New Spain, as Missouri was then known, he landed at the old French town Ste. Genevieve January 1, 1791, in the midst of those old festivities, La Guignolee—festivities that long before and even now to a limited extent are kept up a whole week through each yuletide. Though himself of French blood, he did not enjoy those Roman Catholic feasts. He remembered too well how a little over 100 years before his ancestors had fled from France as Huguenots rather than be burned at the stake. He recalled St. Bartholomew, where one million suffered martyrdom. They preferred to be burned at the stake rather than have God burned out of their hearts. From Ste. Genevieve he came that spring on up the river to where Louisiana now is. He found it a dense thicket; returned to St. Louis, where he lived 27 years before coming here to live. He came with the Pattersons, the Montgomeries and John Allen and son, John E. Allen. The Allens are the progenitors of the Rowley family. I know he and the Allens were close friends, and Jake and Ross Rowley have told me that their ancestors and mine were selected to raise the American flag in St. Louis, at the transfer of this country from France to the United States, March 8 and 9, 1804. I have searched history for a confirmation of this, but as yet do not fully satisfy myself. If this be true they were the first to raise the stars and stripes west of the great river and to pull down the last foreign flag that will ever float over these United States. During the old pioneer's residence of 27 years in St. Louis he made frequent trips to North Missouri to this county, and a writer in *The St. Louis Republic* years ago says that he knew every man, woman, and child in what is now Missouri. He was a pioneer soul who blazed his path where the highways never ran. He would be classed with those of whom Homer, the Grecian poet, 3,000 years ago wrote a whole volume in one line when he said, 'he was the friend of man and lived by the

²¹Should be Maryland.

side of the road.' He didn't need to be a shining mark among men to wear a glittering crown before the Lord. God's viewpoint as to real merit and the real worth of men is not the same as ours.

' If these gavels could talk, so that we could understand them, they might tell some interesting stories of pioneer life. But there is one story that would lead all the rest, and that would be the story of the simple devotion of this grand old man, who had no more intelligence than to worship God with a singleness of heart and that same earnestness of soul that led his Huguenots ancestors to be burned at the stake, rather than have God burned out of his soul. Not only talk, but how I wish they would paint me pictures of those first days and nights 100 years ago spent on 'top of the hill' with no near neighbors. They need not give me a picture of the hour of nightfall, for that is already ingrained into my being—the hour in which his companion and the seven children are gathered around the family altar, and he reads aloud a chapter from his guide book. All this is familiar from which was told me, but I should so like to have them repeat in audible tones the patriot's prayer on that first night here, as he committed the infant babe, my father and the older children to the watch-care of Him who never sleeps.'

At Bowling Green, Missouri, March 12, 1899, a new Methodist Episcopal Church building was dedicated by Bishop Bowman. One of the memorial windows installed in this new church building was contributed by the families of Basye (G.104), and Mull (G.74).

In 1912 I. Walter Basye was invited to become an Advisory and Contributing Editor of *A History of Northeastern Missouri*, edited by Walter Williams (later president of the University of Missouri). Mr. Williams wrote the next two following letters.²²

"Columbia, Missouri, March 25, 1912.

"Hon. I. Walter Basye, Bowling Green, Missouri. Dear Mr. Basye: The Lewis Publishing Company of New York and Chicago, will publish, in three large royal octavo volumes, a History of Northeast Missouri, of which I have agreed to be editor. While the work will be largely biographical, it will contain, in separate volume, a history of the settlement, growth, and development of this section of Missouri and of its several counties. That this volume may worthily represent Missouri and adequately preserve its fascinating story, I am selecting a board of Advisory and Contributing Editors to be associated with me in the production of the historical and descriptive chapters. The names of these persons, chosen for their patriotic interest in, and special fitness for recording Missouri's history, will appear in the Volume as its Board of Editors, but they will be responsible only for the contributions directly furnished and signed by them.

I am asking you to accept appointment of this board and to furnish as your contribution to the preservation in graphic form of the story of the state, a history of Pike county, comprising eight to ten thousand words. This history should deal with the settlement, organization, growth, and development of the county, and the life and customs of its people. I am sure you have the material at hand or easily accessible for such a history of Pike county and that you will count the proper presentation of its history, as I have done the editorship of the volume, a labor of love. The manuscript of the history should reach me on or before July 1.

I am able to offer you, not as a compensation but as an honorarium for your interest, a set of the history, three large royal octavo volumes, selling at \$21, in which of course your biography will appear without charge, and which will be of high value in any history.

²²The compiler has the originals of these letters.

I would be glad to have your acceptance of the appointment and to receive from you advice and suggestions as to the content of the general historical chapters, to that end that these may worthily report the history of Northeast Missouri. With your co-operation and that of other distinguished Missourians I am confident the volume will be a contribution to the historical literature of the state well worth while. With cordial regard,

Very sincerely, Walter Williams."

"Columbia, Missouri, April 4, 1912.

"Mr. I. Walter Basye, Bowling Green, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Basye: I am grateful for your good letter of March 31. I am sure that your preparation of the Pike county history means that the work will be admirably done. As you suggest, the book should be a continuous story, interesting to read and not merely filled with statistics and comparisons.

The general plan for each county is a consideration of the life of the people from the days of the earliest settlements to the present time. The history may well follow, in the main, this plan: The pioneers, who they were, from where, and when; their homes, manners, customs; the early period of development; the beginnings of the county organization; the county's growth; its institutional history—churches, schools, special institutions; peculiar and digerent communities; representative men; the war history—Indian, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American; its part in politics; the constructive period since the Civil War; the towns; the country's general present condition; the changes in customs and life; anecdotes and sketches that illustrate; the county geographically and typographically; its area and resources. The emphasis, it seem to me, should be upon the life of the people rather than upon statistics, important and necessary as these, to a limited extent, are. While the county will be presented in one chapter, there may be such subdivision under separate headings as will indicate themselves in your outline.

With cordial regard, Very sincerely, Walter Williams."

The contribution of I. Walter Basye to the above named "*A History of Northeast Missouri*" is found in Vol. I, Chapter XXIV, pages 507-522, entitled "Pike County."

In Vol. III, pages 1437-1439, of this History appears the following biographical sketch:

"Isaac Walter Basye, son of William Montgomery Basye (F.24) and Sarah Jane (Gosline), a grandson of John Walter Basye (E.5), was born in Bowling Green, Missouri, Monday, August 25, 1845. He is of the seventh generation from Edmond Basye (A.1), a Huguenot from France who settled December 21, 1670, in Northumberland county, Virginia. Others of the name came before this shortly after the Mayflower, but left no male descendants. For ages the spirit of better things, higher ideals, independence of thought, and especially independence in worship, has been the controlling idea of the Basyes. In France they either had to bow to Catholicism, suffer martyrdom, or else stealthily leave the country. They would not bow, and many were massacred, while some took refuge in England. The New World, then opening up, seemed to be an inviting field, and hither they came a little later. One brother returned to England in 1685, joined Dampiere's voyagers, and started to sail around the world. He stopped off on the island of Samar and founded a city there, giving it his name, Basye, or Basey. All who bear this name in America except the German Boese (pronounced bay-ce), and the Austrian, Basey, are of the blood of this Edmond Basye (A.1) who settled in Virginia. Descendants are still at the old nesting place, near Heathville, Virginia. Coming years brought some of his descendants to the Blue Grass state. One

Edmond Basye (*D.1*), great-grandson of the first Edmond and great-grandfather of I. Walter Basye, came in 1774 and with Mr. Bullitt laid out "Falls of the Ohio," afterwards called Louisville. He built the first house there, and was its first merchant and auctioneer. Later his son Elizemond (*E.9*) built the first home where Indianapolis now is. Another son, John Walter Basye (*E.5*), grandfather of the subject of this review, came to Louisiana territory January 1, 1791, and that year went up the Mississippi river to where the city of Louisiana now is. He probably was the first white man in Pike unless it be some French with M. de la Motte, or Crozot in 1712. He returned to St. Louis where he lived twenty-seven years, frequently taking trips far up the river. It is said he was with Lieutenant Pike in August, 1805, when he sought the source of the river, but returned to St. Louis after reaching Hurricane Island. In March, 1818, he came with his family to live in Pike county, before it was organized. In 1820 he moved to his lands at the "top of the hill," and three years later about 1823 the town of Bowling Green was laid out by him on ninety acres of his farm. The news of the Louisiana Purchase reached St. Louis where he then lived, March 10, 1804, and to him and his friend, John Allen, was given the honor of raising the first American flag west of the Mississippi. The next morning they pulled down the French flag. It was the practice then to keep a flag raised at forts and trading posts. St. Louis at that time contained less than nine hundred people, mostly French, and in what is now Missouri there were only about two thousand people and he is said to have known them all. An exchange of visits to his brother Elizemond (*E.9*) in Bowling Green, Kentucky, resulted in quite a number coming from there to Pike County. They were the Pikes, Thorntons, Readings, Culbertsons and others, and were known here as the "Bowling Green crowd." They gave the name to the new town in Missouri.

"I. Walter Basye's childhood and early youth were spent in Bowling Green and on the farm. He attended the village school and at the age of eighteen entered Platteville (Wis.) Academy. Returning he taught in Pike Academy for nearly two years, then entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Concluding to become a teacher he attended the State Normal School of Wisconsin one year. He never graduated from any of these schools. In 1867 he married a classmate, Miss Laura Emma Avery, of Platteville. She, too, was a teacher. They opened a private school of high grade on the site of the old fair grounds in Bowling Green. The school house was burned, January 1868. In 1870 he erected another commodious building and continued the school as a normal and teachers' training school. In 1875 Mr. Basye was elected superintendent of city schools, which position he held one year refusing re-election and abandoning teaching. His wife died in 1883, leaving two children—Otto (*H.123*), now an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, and a daughter, Nellie (*H.124*). In 1884, he married Miss Vie Sarah Higgins, of Albion, Michigan. Of this marriage there was born I. Walter, Jr. (*H.126*), and Marie Louise (*H.128*), both in Chicago.

"In 1876, Mr. Basye founded the "Missouri School and Church Furnishing Association" which did a large business for many years. Later he was a merchant, farmer and stock raiser, manufacturer, real estate broker and trader, all of which lines of industry were pushed to success by the energy which was characteristic of the man.

"In politics Mr. Basye had always been an independent Republican. In religion he is a Methodist as were most of his ancestors since the founding of that denomination. At various times he has held all the offices of the local church and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday School. He has been a sturdy worker in the temperance cause, and in that work and the Sunday School activities

he has a more than local reputation. In other years he was a member of many secret fraternal societies. He "passed the chair" in all of them and was usually sent as delegate to grand or supreme lodges, in which he held important offices. In later years he is giving his attention to historical research and the preparation of the genealogy and history of the Basye family since their coming to America. A recreation in which he finds much pleasure is the collecting, growing and studying of rare trees and shrubs gathered from all parts of the world. He is in close touch with the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C., which he represents. A real student of the arboretum makes him an authority in this delightful field. He and his deceased wife, Laura, were devotees in the study of astronomy, and one of the chief delights was their joint revelry in stellar worlds. He has never been an office seeker, has not accumulated a big fortune, and makes no claim to great accomplishments, even though he has led a varied and strenuous life. He is warm in his attachment to friends and equally warm toward his foes, but not the same kind of warmth. He is the author of the history of Pike county found in this series of histories."

Inventory of the County Archives of Missouri, No. 82, Pike County, on pages 3-4, under the title "Historical Sketch," a source of information is given as I. Walter Basye's article in the "*History of Northeast Missouri*." And in the preface, page 1, in acknowledging assistance and co-operation in preparing this book, it says:

"Mrs. Laura E. Basye, widow of I. Walter Basye, author of Pike County historical sketches, was especially helpful in supplying necessary historical data."²³

And on page 4, reference for other information is made to *Bowling Green Centennial Souvenir Booklet, 1923*, which has a number of errors.

Name, date of death and parentage found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Central Chirstian Advocate, June 13, 1883, tells of the death of Mrs. Laura E. Basye, wife of *Walter I. Bayse*, which occurred March 25, 1883, in Bowling Green, Missouri.

The Post-Observer, March 30, 1883, records the death 3/25/1883, of Mrs. Laura Basye, wife of I. W. Basye.

Bowling Green Times, March 29, 1883, said: "DIED" Mrs. Laura E. Basye, in Bowling Green, Mo., on the 25th inst. in the 34 year of her age. She was born in Platteville, Wisconsin, June 15th, 1849, and in early life united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at once became an active christian worker, and was highly useful. At a revival meeting in Bowling Green, held in 1868, she led her entire Sunday school class of 15 girls to Chirst. She was united in marriage to I. Walter Basye, Aug. 21st, 1867, and came to Missouri and engaged with her husband in teaching. In the 15 years of her married life she was the mother of three children. x x x She lived for her family and left many substantial tokens of the ardency of a mother's love for her tender offspring."

I. Walter Basye and Laura E. Basye, his wife, are buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over their graves.

"*Grant County [Wisconsin] Witness*," April 5, 1883, published the following: "No doubt my friends, and the very many friends of my dear wife, Laura E. Basye, nee Avery, will be interested in reading this brief account of her life, her sufferings and her death.

²³Error. Laura E. Basye died 54 years before this Inventory was made, and was not the widow of I. Walter Basye. Data was furnished by Nellie Basye, her daughter.

"Born in Platteville, Wisconsin, June 15, 1849, where she was educated and lived till, upon her bridal day, Aug. 21, 1867, she forsook parents, friends, and all the pleasant associations of her early home, becoming my wife and casting her lot with me here in Missouri. You all thought it a marriage well made, while we knew it, and have proved it a marriage made in heaven. Before we met face to face we had learned to love. You knew her as a good and faithful woman; I knew her as a wife with attachments stronger than can be told; our children knew her as a devout, untiring Christian mother. You knew her as a Christian just beginning her pilgrimage; I knew her as a Christian ripened by experience, abounding in good words and works, soothing many a dying pillow and comforting the bereaved. To us she seemed our very existence. For several years she has been in poor health, but especially for the past two years her disease has baffled the skill of the most eminent medical talent. While the immediate cause of her death was congestion of the lungs, none of her medical attendants were able to diagnose the disease and tell what was the matter with her. In the months and years of great physical suffering, no words of complaint or murmuring escaped her lips. She seemed to bear it all for Christ's sake and the sake of those she loved. When racked with pain, she showed little signs of it, and in answer to inquiries, if able to speak, would say, "I'll be better to-morrow, or "When night comes this pain will wear away," or some expression to encourage her friends. She exhibited beyond doubt the grandest hope possible for mortal to possess, and with a will-power such as never was witnessed before, she bade defiance to death, and there can be no doubt but often when friends were gathered around what seemed her dying bed, she, by her indomitable will-power, repulsed the grim monster and came back to us again. She has spent weeks at a time without being able to take nourishment enough to sustain the merest infant, and all that time sleep would never close her eyes—the most powerful anesthetics having no effect on her. She leaves two children, Otto, nearly 11 and Nellie, aged 4; one Roy William dying July, 1881, at the age of one month. Otto is crystalized into the spiritual image of his mother and can never forget her precepts; Nellie is too young to understand, but the fond father will continually hold up the mother to her as a pattern, a queen among devout and useful women. To-day she occupies a place hard by the throne of God and the Lamb. Dead yet living, and continually drawing us up and out into the light of the hereafter. She passed away at mid-day, March 25. On that Easter Sunday her spirit winged its flight to be forever with Him who broke from the tomb on that morning over 1800 years ago. The funeral sermon was preached at the M. E. Church here by her pastor, Rev. N. Shumate, D. D., from I Corinthians, 15 Chap. and 19 verse, "Oh, I am bereaved, I am bereaved."

Bowling Green, Mo.

I. WALTER BASYE."

The Bowling Green Times, June 11, 1925, published the following obituary:

"Isaac Walter Basye departed this life at his home in Bowling Green, Missouri, June 3rd, 1925, at 2:45 p. m. at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, eight²⁴ months and eight days. He was born August 25, 1845, and was the son of William M. and Sarah J. Basye, one of the pioneer families of the city of Bowling Green, and was one of a family of nine children, five of whom lived to be grown, three of whom are living at the present time, viz.: George Basye [G.107] Denver, Colorado, and Misses Mary J. [G.109] and Laura B. Basye [G.110], of Bowling Green, Mo. In early life he attended such schools as were in existence in that early day. Leaving his home school he entered

²⁴Should be nine months.

Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he remained for two years,²⁵ and from there he went to the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin. While here he met Miss Laura E. Avery whom he afterwards married August 21, 1867. Three children were born of this union, one died in infancy and two are living, viz.: Otto Basye [H.123] of Kansas City, and Miss Nellie Basye [H.124] of Bowling Green. Mrs. Basye died March 25, 1883. At the end of two or three years in the State Normal, Wisconsin, he returned to his home and began his career as teacher and taught in the public school of this city. In 1867 he established a Normal School for the training of teachers which he conducted very successfully for several years. After this he retired from teaching and became connected with the school furniture business, and after that entered the real estate business for several years. During the early part of his married life he was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday School, and was also a member of the Good Templar, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and other benevolent organizations. In his later years he gave a great deal of study to the history of Missouri, especially Pike County and Northeast Missouri, and wrote his investigations in the local papers. He always took an active interest in public affairs, civil, religious and political. He was the oldest person born in Bowling Green who has continuously resided here. He made many friends and in an early day knew nearly everybody in Pike County. He came of a long-lived family. His father lived to be seventy years old; his grandfather lived to be seventy-five years old. He was born here when Bowling Green was only a little more than a trading post. His grandfather laid out the town. He was born on the Basye homestead which is more than a hundred years old, and the place where the itinerant preacher held service and also the place where the grand jury convened in an early day. His funeral service was conducted at his home by Rev. R. O. Elmore in the presence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and his interment was in the Basye lots in the Bowling Green Cemetery.

To the family we extended our sympathy in their bereavement."

He is mentioned in a letter from David Watson Basye (G.78). Also in a letter from Susan Eleanor Basye (G.58) to John Crane Basye (F.20).

G. 105. ANNA ELVIRA BASYE (Daughter of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. Nov. 7, 1847, d. Apr. 28, 1925. m. George Wakeman Davis, 1867.

b. Apr. 23, 1848, d. July 8, 1909.

Their children: H.129, H.130, H.131, H.132, H.133, H.134, H.135, H.136, H.137.

Anna Elvira Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She lived at Audobon, Iowa, in 1883, at Bittlertown, Kansas, in 1884-1886, at Elkland, Missouri, in 1886, at Floral, Kansas, in 1888-1892, and at Eldorado, Kansas, 1905-1909. She died in Los Angeles, California. Her husband died in Eldorado, Kansas. She is mentioned in a letter from Isaac Newton Basye (G.58), and in the letters from James J. Basye and Elvira Basye (F.22). She was named Elvira for her Aunt Elvira Basye (F.22).

G. 106. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BASYE (Son of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. May 3, 1849, d. Aug. 3, 1852.

²⁵Should be only a short time.

William Montgomery Basye is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave.

G. 107. GEORGE WASHINGTON BASYE (Son of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. Apr. 11, 1851, d. Mar. 9, 1927. m. 1. Leta McAlister, May 29, 1873.
b. ——— d. Aug. 10, 1876.
m. 2. Cora Belle Bradbury, Dec. 23, 1877.
b. July 25, 1860,
d. Feb. 25, 1932.

Their children : H.138, H.139, H.140, H.141, H.142.

George Washington Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, on his father's farm. He was a carpenter and builder and in the ice business. He married twice, each time at Bowling Green, Missouri. He moved to Boulder, Colorado, about 1902, then to Denver, where he died and is buried. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church.

G. 108. ——— BASYE (Son of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. Mar. 2, 1856, d. Mar. 18, 1856.

He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri.

G. 109. MARY JANE BASYE (Daughter of William Montgomery Basye F.24).

b. May 8, 1858, d. Aug. 20, 1931. Never married.

Mary Jane Basye was born on her father's farm at Bowling Green, Missouri. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Name, date of death, and parentage is found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri. She died on her father's farm at Bowling Green, Missouri. She is buried at Bowling Green. A tombstone is erected over her grave. She is mentioned in the letters from Elvira Basye (F.22).

The Louisiana [Missouri] Press-Journal, August 21, 1931, said :

"Miss Mary Basye, granddaughter of John Walter Basye [E.5], the founder of Bowling Green, County seat of Pike county, died at her home in Bowling Green, Thursday morning, August 20, at 5 o'clock. She died in the house in which she was born and which was built by her grandfather, a native of Maryland, who went first to Kentucky when a boy of 16, thence to Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., and finally to Pike county, Mo., and settled in Buffalo township in a place now known as Louisiana, where on April 13, 1820, William Montgomery Basye, the youngest of ten children, was born.

William Montgomery Basye [F.24], the father of Miss Mary Basye, was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah Gosline and they became the parents of nine children of whom Miss Mary was the last survivor.

The Basye family has always been noted for its thrift and hospitality, and Miss Mary and her charming niece, Miss Nellie, daughter of the late Isaac Walter Basye [G.104], historian of Bowling Green, who lived with her, has well sustained the family honors.

"The Basye Place" on the Eolia road, always beautifully kept and always in order, is pointed out to tourists as the oldest place in Bowling Green and what is left of a tract of land consisting of 385 acres.

The paternal grandmother of Miss Mary Basye was Miss Anna Templeton, born in York county, South Carolina, and who came with her parents and settled in Buffalo township in 1816.

Funeral services will be conducted in the late home Saturday afternoon by Rev. Alonzo Pearson, of Mexico. Interment will be in the Bowling Green cemetery.

Miss Basye is survived by the following nieces and nephews: Miss Nellie Basye [H.124], of Bowling Green, who is employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone company; Otto Basye [H.123], of Kansas City; Miss Elizabeth Davis [H.131], Guy [H.134], and Claude Davis [H.137], Mrs. Maude Hutcherson [H.132], and Mrs. Ovid Bell [H.136], of Los Angeles, Calif., Mrs. Dell Leatherman [H.129], of Rock, Kansas, Guy [H.140] and Owen Basye [H.141] and Mrs. Bert McConnell [H.142], of Denver, Colo."

The Bowling Green Times, August 27, 1931, said:

Last Thursday, August 20, 1931, Miss Mary Basye passed away from the Basye homestead, a landmark in Bowling Green. She was born May 8, 1858, in this old home, which was built by her grandfather, John Walter Basye [E.5], in 1829, and is the oldest building in Bowling Green. Here she lived all her life. She was the last to die of the nine children of her parents, William M. and Sarah J. Basye [F.24] though she was not the youngest in the family.

Her illness was due to heart trouble and uraemia and lasted two months, during which time she was up every day though she was unable to attend to her usual household duties. All her life she had been strong physically, taking care to spend a part of each day out of doors. Only once or twice before in her life had she found it necessary to need a doctor's care. Her fondness for flowers and the fruits of the garden is well known.

Her home was always open to her many true friends. She perhaps knew more persons in Pike County than any other woman, and could call them by name and tell their family relationships. She was opposed to pretense and show. She will be remembered for her many deeds of kindness quietly done. Her friends loved her for the good she did and for her faithfulness.

Miss Mary in early life united with the Presbyterian church, the church of her parents. The funeral services were conducted at the home by old friends of the family, Rev. Alonzo Pearson and Rev. R. O. Elmore, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. B. D. Sipple of the Methodist church"

G. 110. LAURA BELLE BASYE (Daughter of William Montgomery Basye F.24)

b. Mar. 24, 1862. d. July 7, 1925. Never married.

Laura Belle Basye was born and died on her father's farm at Bowling Green, Missouri. She took an active part in the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School. She is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over her grave.

The Bowling Green Times, July 16, 1925, said:

"Miss Laura Belle Basye passed to her heavenly home from her home in this city, Tuesday, July 7th, 1925, at 9:48 p. m., aged 63 years, 3 months and 13 days. She was born March 24th, 1862, and was the daughter of William M. and Sarah J. Basye, who were pioneers of the city of Bowling Green, and she was one of a family of nine children, all of whom have passed away except one brother and one sister, George W. Basye [G.107] of Denver, Colorado, and Miss Mary J. Basye [G.109], of this city. She was a sister of the late I. W. Basye [G.104], who died June 3rd, also a sister of Mrs. Anna E. Davis [G.105], who died April 28th, in

California. It is a remarkable fact that Miss Laura had spent all of her life in the same home in which she was born, and passed away in the same room in which she was born. She and her sister Mary have been intimately associated together during her life, and have never been separated from each other for a period of more than two weeks at a time. Her entire education was obtained from the schools of Bowling Green. She made a profession of her faith in Christ and united with the Bowling Green Presbyterian church in the spring of 1877 during a revival meeting under the preaching of Dr. J. W. Watts, of Oregon. At this meeting 50 new members were added to the church. Miss Laura, then a young girl of 15 years, became a teacher in the Sunday school and for many years taught a class of boys with whom she kept in touch all her life. For a period of years she was an active worker and attendant at Sunday school and church services. As a young girl she never was physically strong, and through all her life there was the constant battle for health. On August 29, 1916, she fell and broke her hip, which made her a cripple until the day of her death. For a period of ten or more years she followed dress-making at times, as her health and strength would permit. She was genial, kind, courteous, and every ready to lend a hand of help to others in sorrow or sadness. Her Bible indicates that she was a close student of the scripture and appropriated its teachings and promises to her own life. Her funeral service was conducted at the home in the presence of her friends and loved ones, by Revs. Elmore and Pearson, and she was laid to peaceful rest in the Basye lot in the Bowling Green cemetery."

The Bowling Green Times, July 23, 1925, published the following article written by Mrs. Champ Clark: "The recent death of Miss Laura Basye, following as it did the passing of her brother, Isaac Walter Basye [G.104], of Bowling Green, and of her sister, Anna Basye Davis [G.105], of Los Angeles, California, and the serious illness of George Basye [G.107], another brother at Denver, Colorado, gives us food for thought. Since Miss Laura's death so many people have come forward to testify to her nobility of character, her love for the church, her work in the Sunday school, her desire above all things for the unity of God's people here on earth that one cannot help wishing they had told her before she had passed away. Her last conscious prayer was for strength and guidance from on high. Although she was born and brought up in a very austere school of religious thought and was, to a large extent influenced by it in her church affiliations, yet in her daily walk and conduct she kept an open mind and was glad to receive any new light upon any old subject. The Basye family looms large in the history of Pike County, especially that part of it which spells Bowling Green. John Walter Basye [E.5], founder of Bowling Green, was among the first settlers at Ste. Genevieve, the oldest town in Missouri and at Louisiana, the first town in Pike County, Missouri. Ste. Genevieve was settled by the French, some of them Catholic, some of them Protestant. But Protestants and Catholics united to repel the Indians who were out hunting for scalps and made no nice distinctions between French or English or in their different brands of religion. John Walter Basye came to Pike in an early day. William Montgomery Basye [F.24], the youngest of the ten children of John Walter Basye, founder of Bowling Green, was born in Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, April 13th, 1820. His mother was Miss Anna Templeton of York County, South Carolina, a Presbyterian of the strictest of the sect. His wife was Miss Sarah Gosline, daughter of John Gosline, Esq., who belonged to a Pennsylvania Dutch family and practiced the religion of the old Presbyterian Seceder. William M. Basye succeeded to the ownership of the house built in 1829, which is still in a state of good preservation, and operated by Miss Mary Basye [G.109], the last of her generation living in Bowling Green. Both of the ministers who officiated

at Miss Laura's funeral were old timers and belonged to the pioneer families Since the death of Mr. Walter Basye a number of people have expressed to me their regret that he never lived to revise and bring up to date the History of Pike County published upwards of 40 years ago"

Name, date of death, and parentage found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri. See the letters to her from Elvira Basye, F.22.

G. 111. JAMES C. G. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Apr. 4, 1844. d. ————. m. Clara E. A. Andrews.

James C. G. Smith was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, about ten miles north of Lafayette. He was a Union soldier. Enlisted March 20, 1862, Co. D, 40th Indiana Volunteers. He was engaged in fourteen battles and over one hundred skirmishes. He was wounded three times,—lost his right arm. He was discharged on June 20, 1865. He was also 1st Sergeant Co. D, 108th Indiana Infantry, and Captain in Secret Service. He moved to Kansas in 1868. He lived at Fredonia, Kansas, and at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. He is named in the letter of Nannie L. Smith, G.113.

G.112. FRANK M. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Aug. 18, 1830. d. ————.

He is named in the letter of Nannie L. Smith [G.113].

G.113. NANNIE L. SMITH (Daughter of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Goddard.

Nannie L. Smith lived at Boulder City, Colorado.

Nannie L. Smith Goddard [G.113], a granddaughter of Lisbon Basye [E.9] and a great granddaughter of Edmond Basye [D.1], in her letter dated Feb. 16, 1908, to Isaac Walter Basye [G.104], says:

"Boulder City, Colo., Feb. 16, 1908.

"Dear Cousin: "I received your open Basye letter sometime ago, and will try to answer it and give you all the information I can of the restless fellow Basye. My mother was a Basye [F.26], daughter of Lismund Basye [E.9], and I am sure from your letter that your great grandfather Edmond [D.1] was also my great grandfather. I have heard my mother tell that when she was a little girl her father took his family down to Louisville, Ky., to visit her grandparents, and of her grandmother, being blind, how, after the servants had washed the dishes or the clothes, she would go and feel of them, and if they were not as clean as they should be, she would reprimand them and make them do their work all over. And I have heard her speak of grandmother being a tailor of marvelous skill, too. My grandfather's name was Lismund Basye [E.9]. He settled in Indianapolis, Indiana, when that State was a Territory, and raised his first family there. He was married five times, but had children from only two wives.

I will draw off his family record from the one I have, also my mother's family record, both of which are herewith enclosed. My uncle John Basye's [F.27] family, or some of them at least, are living in and around Boise City, Idaho. Samuel's [F.28] family was raised near Racine, Wis., and some of them are there yet. Edmund's [F.29] family are close to Milwaukee, Wis. Aunt Elizabeth [F.32] married Burch. Her family is living in Indianapolis, Ind. Sarah [F.35] married Leland and is living in San Francisco, Cal. My mother's [F.26] family are scattered

over the earth. Frank [G.112] and John G. Smith [F.26] are living on the old place where we were raised near Lafayette, Ind. I have one brother, James C. G. Smith [G.111] living in Eureka Springs, Ark., who can give you more information concerning our ancestry than any of us, as he has always taken more interest in such things than the most of us.

I have kept my grandfather's record, just as it was, in my mother's family Bible My grandfather [E.9] was a grand old man"

The following list of names and dates accompanies the above letter :

	<i>Parents:</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
[E.9]	Lismund Basye	July 3, 1785	
[E.9]	Elizabeth Tharp Basye .	Aug. 22, 1785	March 15, 1828

Their children:

[F.26]	Leah T. Basye	Jan. 14, 1808	July 13, 1879
[F.27]	John T. Basye	July 29, 1809	
[F.28]	Samuel N. Basye	April 14, 1811	
[F.29]	Edmund Basye	Oct. 14, 1813	
[F.30]	Wesley F. Basye, in- fant, died at birth		
[F.31]	Lismund Basye		
[F.32]	Elizabeth Basye	April 15, 1821	
[F.33]	Mary Basye	June 6, 1830	
[F.34]	Daniel Y. Basye	Nov. 7, 1831	Died early
[F.35]	Sarah Basye	Sept. 10, 1832	
[F.26]	Leah T. Basye Smith . .	Jan. 14, 1808	July 13, 1879
[F.26]	John G. Smith	June 20, 1801	Sept. 20, 1851

Children of Leah Tharp Basye Smith:

[G.115]	Wm. G. Smith	Feb. 28, 1828	
[G.112]	Franklin M. Smith	Aug. 18, 1830	
[G.116]	Lismund O. Smith	Dec. 10, 1832	Dec. 28, 1832
[G.117]	Elizabeth E. Smith	Mar. 14, 1834	
[G.118]	Isaac V. H. Smith	Aug. 9, 1836	
[G.119]	John G. Smith	Nov. 23, 1838	Sept. 14, 1840
[G.113]	Nan L. Smith	Sept. 25, 1841	
[G.111]	James C. G. Smith	April 4, 1844	
[G.120]	John R. G. Smith	Feb. 24, 1847	
[G.114]	Joseph H. G. Smith . . .	Sept. 26, 1849	

G. 114 JOSEPH H. G. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Sept. 26, 1849. d. _____.

He is named in the letter of Nannie L. Smith (G.113).

G. 115. WILLIAM G. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Feb. 28, 1828.

Wm. G. Smith's name and date of birth are given in the letter written by Nannie L. Smith (G.113).

G. 116. LISMUND O. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Dec. 10, 1832. d. Dec. 28, 1832.

Lismund O. Smith's name and dates of birth and death are given in the letter written by Nannie L. Smith (G.113).

G. 117. ELIZABETH E. SMITH (Daughter of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Mar. 14, 1834.

Elizabeth E. Smith's name and date of birth are given in the letter written by Nannie L. Smith (G.113).

G. 118. ISAAC V. H. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Aug. 9, 1836.

Isaac V. H. Smith's name and date of birth are given in the letter written by Nannie L. Smith (G.113).

G. 119. JOHN G. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Nov. 23, 1838. d. Sept. 14, 1840.

John G. Smith's name and dates of birth and death are given in the letter written by Nannie L. Smith (G.113).

G. 120. JOHN R. G. SMITH (Son of Leah Tharp Basye Smith F.26).

b. Feb. 24, 1847.

John R. G. Smith's name and date of birth are given in the letter written by Nannie L. Smith, G.113. It may be noted that this is the second of these children to be named John. The first one named John (G.119) having died.

G. 121. WILLIAM HENRY BASYE (Son of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1830. d. Nov. 6, 1894. m. Elizabeth Streighthoof, Mar. 3, 1850.

Their children: H.143, H.144, H.145, H.146, H.147, H.148, H.149.

The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912, pp. 444-447, says:

"Charles H. Basye, (H.149) who is one of the well known and popular men in Jacksonville [Oregon], is the proprietor and owner of a prosperous blacksmith shop in that city. He was born October 15, 1858, in this state, and is the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Streighthoof) Basye. (G.121) William H. Basye (G.121) emigrated to this state in the year 1846, making the journey overland with ox teams, six months and six days being required to reach the border of this far western and then undeveloped territory, his wife following him to his new home later on during the same year. On reaching this state his journeys led him directly through what is now the city of Portland. At that time it was a spot in the wilderness on which stood one lone settler's cabin, housing the entire population. Continuing his journey he filed upon a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres at Albany in Linn County, where he established his home and continued to reside for the succeeding twelve years, after which he removed to Del Norte [Del Norte] County, California, and there continued to reside for a period of five years. The place has since been known as the *Basye Place*. On his removal from this location he settled in Applegate Valley, this state, where he purchased of a Mr. Davison a ranch consisting of three hundred and twenty acres. He was one of the volunteers in the Cayuse Indian Wars, remaining with his command until the Indians were subdued and peace was re-established throughout this portion of the state. At the conclusion of the uprising he received his honorable discharge at The Dalles, Oregon.

Charles H. Basye remained in his father's home until twenty-seven years of age. In his nineteenth year he became an apprenticed blacksmith in Salem where he remained until perfecting himself, becoming a master in his craft,

after which time he returned to the parental roof and on the home ranch opened a shop and general blacksmithing business. He removed to Jacksonville in the year 1886, and after purchasing a suitable property in that place he opened a blacksmith shop and has since continued to engage in general blacksmithing and repair work.

"In the year 1887, Mr. Basye was married to Miss Alice Bailey, a native of this state, and to this union three children were born: Zepha E., (I.94) Cora L., (I.95), and Charles L., (I.96) deceased. The mother of this family reached the end of her earthly pilgrimage in 1899, her youngest child, Charles, dying at the same time, and both were interred in one grave in the city cemetery.

"Mr. Basye is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Jacksonville. He has been three times chosen a delegate to the State Grand Lodge of this order, being elected for his third term in 1912, and is also a district deputy. He is an industrious respected and representative citizen of Jacksonville and a man well known throughout this portion of the County."

(A full page portrait of Charles H. Basye appears in the book.)

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D.C. shows that William Basye enlisted as a private in Company C, Commanded by Capt. H. J. C. Mason, 1st Regiment of Oregon Rifles, Volunteers, Commanded by Col. Cornelius Gilliam in the War with the Cayuse Indians, declared by the Territory of Oregon, December 14, 1847. He volunteered at the Dalles about January 9, 1848, and served about five months. He was honorably discharged at Oregon City, July 5, 1848. The record shows that he was on the roll between those dates. He made application for a pension June 20, 1855, at which time he resided in Linn County, Oregon.

In "The National Archives," Pension Department, Washington, D. C., original papers show that Elizabeth Basye, of Kubli, Jackson County, Oregon applies July 31, 1892, (her age 75) for pension for services of her husband William H. Basye as a private in Company C, 1st Oregon Regiment of Mounted Volunteer Riflemen, in Cayuse Indiana War, Capt. Mason, and Col. Cornelius Gilliam. He enlisted January 9, 1848, at Oregon City, Oregon, and was discharged July 5, 1848. Bounty land warrant 44678 for 160 a. was issued to him in 1855. When he enlisted he was 18 years old, 5 ft. 10. high, dark grey eyes, black hair, dark complexion. Occupation, farmer. He was born at Tippecanoe, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. After Discharged he lived three years at Albany, in Linn County, Oregon, then two years in California, then again in Linn County, Oregon, for ten years and then at Applegate, Jackson County, Oregon, for 32 years. He and his wife were married March 3, 1850, in Linn County, Oregon. She had been married before and her former husband drowned. Her name was Elizabeth Armstrong, her former husband's name. They raised a family of children. William H. Basye died November 6, 1894.

Among the papers is a certificate that Wm. H. Basye has Cert. of Share No. 1 for \$510 of capital stock in Washington Grange Company, and that he was president in 1882. His wife cannot write.

He and his wife kept an Inn near Crescent City, California. Also they had a farm near there. He hauled freight, sold out and bought a farm in Jackson County, Oregon, in 1862, where they lived until his death.

Josephine Kirchoff (G.129) makes affidavit February 6, 1904, that she is a sister of William H. Basye and that he was married but once. Mrs. Kirchoff was

born in 1850, she says. The affidavit was made in Oregon. The signature of William H. Basye is in the files. Elizabeth Basye died March 27, 1905. Pension granted.

G. 122. LISMUND BASYE (Son of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1831. d. July 9, 1899. m. ———.

(Their children: H.150)

Lismund Basye died at Boise City, Idaho.

G. 123. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1833. d. 1898. m. ———.

G. 124. DAVID BASYE (Son of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1836. d. ———. m. Frances Smith, Nov. 1871.

The *Oregon State Journal*, Nov. 4, 1871, reports the marriage, in Salem, Oregon, of David Basye and Frances Smith, by Rev. P. S. Knight.

G. 125. SILAS R. BASYE (Son of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1838. d. 1838.

G. 126. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1840. d. ———.

G. 127. MIRANDA BASYE (Daughter of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1842. d. 1891. m. Capt. William W. Stuart, Aug. 6, 1862.

The *California Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 1, (March, 1947), at page 7, in an article telling of "Early Military Posts of Del Norte County, California" says: "The Command held another celebration in August [1862] on the occasion of the marriage of Captain Stuart, the Company Commander, to Miss Basye."

The marriage records in the Hall of Records at the Court House, Crescent City, Del Norte County, California, show the marriage of Captain William W. Stuart and Miranda Basye, August 6, 1862, by Chas. N. Hinckley, Clergyman. See "Marriage Licenses of Del Norte County, Book A," page 49.

This wedding is mentioned in the diary kept by G. E. Young, the private Secretary of Capt. Stuart. The original diary is in the possession of Mrs. Julia Coughell, Crescent City, California. It says: "The bride, Miss Basye, of whom the Captain was much the senior, was a young and accomplished lady, widely known and favorably known throughout the valley and city, as so many friends on the occasion of her wedding bare testimony. The wedding party arrived in camp in the evening, a timely serenade took place when personal introductions to the bride were had by those members of the Company present, and congratulations extended and acknowledgements received."

G. 128. JOHN F. T. BASYE (Son of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1844. d. ———. m. Mary Albertine Brown, Dec. 26, 1871.
b. 9/18/1849.

Their children: H.151, H.152, H.153, H.154.

John F. T. Basye was born at Kankakee, Illinois. Later he lived at Emmetsville, Idaho. He and his wife were married at Troy, New York.

History of Idaho, The Gem of the Mountains, Vol. 3, pages 564-67, says:

"John F. T. Basye, one of the earlier pioneers of Idaho now residing in Emmett, came to this state from Crescent City, California, in 1863, at which

time he was seventeen years of age. He made the trip in company with his parents, John T., and Delana (Brown) Basye (F.27), the former born in Terre Haute, Indiana, July 29, 1809, and the latter born in Canada, Nov. 29, 1807. For a year the family lived in the vicinity of Orofino, in a mining camp, and later located in the Boise basin. In 1866 they removed to the present site of Emmett, which at that time was marked by but three houses and was called Emmettsville. John T. Basye built the first sawmill in Emmett and operated it for many years. He and his wife afterward became residents of Boise, where Mrs. Basye passed away May 24, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years, while the death of Mr. Basye occurred in Ola, Idaho, in 1896, when he had reached the notable old age of eighty-eight.

"John T. Basye (F.27) whose parents were French Canadians, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, and his son, John F. T. Basye, was born in Kankakee, Illinois, April 22, 1846. It was the discovery of gold in California that attracted the father to the west in 1850, at which time he left his family in Kankakee. The following year, however, he rejoined them in Kankakee and in 1852 returned with his wife and children to the Pacific coast. This time the journey westward was made by way of Oregon and in that state the winter of 1852-3 was passed in visiting the eldest son, William Henry Basye (G.121), who had removed from Illinois to Oregon in 1847. With the removal of the family to California in 1852, John F. T. Basye of this review became identified with the pioneer development of the west. He is the only one of a family of eight children yet living and he has made his home in Idaho since 1863, spending much of the time in the vicinity of Emmett. He took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres two miles from Emmett in 1867 and later he obtained a timber claim of eighty acres adjoining the original tract, so that he thus acquired two hundred and forty acres of land, most of which he still owns and which is regarded as one of the excellent ranch properties of the locality. However, he has sold forty-five acres of the place. He is one of the few homesteaders in Gem county yet owning their original claim. He lived upon his ranch from 1869 until 1908 and made many improvements thereon, erecting substantial buildings, planting orchards and also setting out five acres of forest trees. While occupying the ranch he specialized in dairying and the manufacture of butter and often milked as many as forty-five cows. His business affairs were carefully and profitably conducted and as the years passed he put by a comfortable competence for the evening of life. In 1908 he and his wife rented their ranch and purchased a cosy and comfortable home in Emmett. His son-in-law, James Little, who has a large ranch of his own adjoining the Basye ranch, rents the latter property and is now cultivating it.

"It was in Troy, New York, on the 26th of December, 1871, that Mr. Basye was united in marriage to Miss Mary Albertine Brown, who was born and reared in Troy, her natal day being September 18, 1849. Much romance attended the acquaintanceship, correspondence and courtship of this worthy couple. Mr. Basye was in the far northwest in the wilds of Idaho territory and she was a beautiful and cultured young lady of twenty-one years, enjoying the comforts and opportunities of life in Troy, New York. Mr. Basye learned of the young lady through a mutual friend, who induced her to exchange letters with this pioneer settler of the Idaho plains. The correspondence continued for two years and finally photographs were exchanged, proving mutually pleasing. Eventually Mr. Basye obtained the young lady's permis-

sion to visit her at her home. It was a long trip of three thousand miles, but Mr. Basye felt that the prize he was after was worth the journey, and on reaching Troy he won his bride. The marriage was made the occasion of a most beautiful celebration at which was served a large wedding cake, bearing on top the date December 26, 1871. Though forty-nine years have intervened since that time this wedding cake, twelve inches square and four inches thick, is still preserved intact in the Basye home. The cake, however, has been rebaked three times upon the occasion of the wedding of each of their three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Basye have four children: Mrs. Cora B. Titus (H.152), Herbert S. (H.151), Mrs. Maud Little (H.153), and Mrs. Louisa D. Nelson (H.154), all living in Emmett, and all married. There are nine grandchildren.

"Mr. Basye is an Odd Fellow and has been identified with the order for a half century. He has served as noble grand of his lodge and his wife is connected with the Rebekah degree. Mr. Basye is a republican and has filled the office of county commissioner of Canyon county, serving before Gem county was organized, and he has always been an advocate of good roads, doing much for the improvement of the highways while serving as road commissioner. As a pioneer he has contributed in marked measure to the development and progress of this section of the state, and his history is inseparably interwoven with its annals."

G. 129. JOSEPHINE BASYE (Daughter of John Tharp Basye F.27).

b. 1850. d. ————. m. 1. S. H. Walker, April 8, 1864.
m. 2. H. W. Kirchhoff.

Josephine Basye lived in Coal City, Illinois, in 1899. And lived in Oregon in 1903.

The Oregon Statesman, April 18, 1864, reports the marriage, in Dallas City, Oregon, on April 8, 1864, of Samuel H. Wallace (should be Walker) and Josephine Basye, by Rev. B. C. Lippinnott.

G. 130. HENRY CLAY BASYE (Son of Samuel Nixon Basye F.28).

b. 1847. d. 1925. m. "Lottie" Allen, 1871.
or Laura d. 1904.
b. ————.

(Their children: H.155).

Henry Clay Basye was born at Racine, Wisconsin. He kept a livery stable at Highland Park, Illinois, in 1899. Lived at Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1907. He later moved to Elkin, North Carolina. His wife, Laura, who was familiarly called "Lottie," died about 1904, at Highland Park, Illinois. He lived in Washington, D. C., in 1914, and died there at the age of 78 years.

The Champion Genealogy. A History of the Descendants of Henry Champion of Saybrook and Lyme, Connecticut, Together with Some Account of other Families of the Name, at page 257 shows: "Laura Champion [Allen], married Henry Clay Basye of Racine, Wis." This states that Laura Champion [Allen] was the daughter of Doctor Joseph Cutler Allen and Lucy Tilden (Champion) Allen. He is named in *The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin*, at page 566. See under F.28. He is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow. See under E.9.

G. 131. EDWARD EDMOND BASYE (Son of Samuel Nixon Basye F.28).

b. Jan. 19, 1851. d. Nov. 14, 1932. m. Annie A. Coyle, 1877.
b. May 6, 1847. d. June 24, 1928.

Edward Edmond Basye was born at Racine, Wisconsin. He lived at Shelbyville, Illinois. He was a physician, Doctor of Osteopathy. Also had been previously in the show business as a theatrical manager. He gave up the show business in 1897. He lived at Fargo, North Dakota, about 1900 where he practiced osteopathy in partnership with his sister, Dr. Josephine Helen DeLendrecie (G.133). He moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1911. He died in Los Angeles, California. His wife was born in Winchester, Virginia, and was a sister of Florence Coyle Basye (G.132). Edward Edmond Basye and his wife Annie celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. He is named in *The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin*, at page 566. See under F.28. He is mentioned in the letters from De Witt Clinton Basye (G.16), and in the letter from Fred Fallin Basye (G.197), and in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow. See under E.9.

G.132. CHARLES VALENTINE BASYE (Son of Samuel Nixon Basye F.28).

b. Feb. 14, 1854. d. Sept. 21, 1909. m. Florence Coyle, 1886.
b. May 24, 1859. d. ———.
(Their children: H.156).

Charles Valentine Basye was born in Racine, Wisconsin. He lived at Coldwater, McIntosh County, North Dakota. He was an adjuster and stockman. He also studied Osteopathy, at Fargo, North Dakota, in 1900. His wife was born at Jackson, Ohio, and is a sister of Anna A. Coyle Basye (G.131). She was living in Los Angeles in 1945. He died at Fargo, North Dakota, and is buried at Detroit, Minnesota. He is named in *The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin*, at page 566. See under F.28. He is mentioned in the letters from De Witt Clinton Basye G.16. *The Fargo Forum*, Fargo, North Dakota, September 24, 1909, said:

"The funeral of Charles V. Bayse was attended from the home of his sister, Mrs. O. J. deLendrecie, at Detroit, [Minnesota] and was private. It was in charge of the officers of Pelican Chapter of Rose Croix of this city, and the bearers were from the Commandery of Knights Templar at Detroit [Minnesota]. The ceremonies were simple and sympathetic, being a farewell to a brother by his brethren. The remains were tenderly laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery to the north of this beautiful Minnesota city. The officers in charge of the work were Max Stern, wise master; A. B. Taylor, senior warden; Frank J. Thompson, junior warden; S. J. Hill, orator; J. S. Landers and John Towers, experts. Among others present in addition to the relatives were Hon. Thomas Marshall and wife of Oakes, and Hon. Thomas Baker, Jr., and Inspector General Plumley of Fargo. The floral offerings were very numerous and exceedingly beautiful, the casket being completely covered with appropriate pieces and loosely strewn roses.

G. 133. JOSEPHINE HELEN BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Nixon Basye F.28).

b. 1849. d. ———. m. Dr. O. J. DeLendrecie, 1878.

Josephine Helen Basye was born at Racine, Wisconsin. She was an actress, but gave up her career in 1878, when she married. She lived at Fargo, North Dakota, in about 1899 and 1900. Her husband was a dry goods merchant.

She was an Osteopathic physician, and practised with her brother, Edward Edmond Basye, (G.131). She lived at Detroit, Minnesota, in 1908. She is named in *The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin*, at page 566. See under F.28. *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, for September, 1908, in an article entitled "What is Osteopathy," at page 418, says: "One of the most dramatic incidents connected with the achievements of osteopathy is the case of Mrs. Helen Delendrice, whose husband is termed 'the merchant prince of the Dakotas.' Mrs. Delendrice was affected with what the leading surgeons of the United States termed cancer of the breast; one operation had been performed and another seemed imminent, with slight hope of saving her life. She consulted competent osteopaths, who pronounced her disease not cancer, but a curable malady. Her complete restoration to health attracted universal attention, and the following year she appeared before the North Dakota legislature, and by her personal plea secured the passage of a bill giving osteopaths the right to practise in that state."

G. 134. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Nixon Basye F.28).

b. 1842. d. 1899. m. Jesse Lismond Berch (G.146), 1861.

(Their children: H.157, H.158, H.159, H.160).

Mary Ann (or Marion?) Basye was born at Racine, Wisconsin. She and her husband were first cousins. They lived at Fargo, North Dakota. She died in California, and is buried with her husband at Racine, Wisconsin. She is named in *The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin*, at page 566. See under F.28. She is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow. See under E.9.

G. 135. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Nixon Basye F.28).

b. 1840. d. 1860. Never married.

G. 136. SAMUEL JOHN BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. Feb. 9, 1843. d. Jany. 18, 1929. m. Ida A. Burtch, Aug. 31, 1873.
d. April 12, 1923.

(Their children: H.161, H.162).

Samuel John Basye lived at Mankato, and at Moose Lake, Minnesota. The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C. shows that Samuel John Basye, a Civil War veteran, enlisted as a private, November 4, 1861, in Co. D. 13th Wisconsin Infantry. That he was born February 9, 1843, at Evansville, Wisconsin. That he was the son of Edmond Basye who was born in Indiana. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Putnam, who was born in Pennsylvania. That his daughter, Mildred P. Oliver, lived at Moose Lake, Minn., but her present address is St. Paul, Minn. That Samuel John Basye's wife was Ida A. Burtch. They were married August 31, 1873. She died April 12, 1923. Their children were: Mildred Pearl Basye, born March 28, 1888, (She married Herbert H. Oliver), and Edmund Levi Basye, b. May 19, 1884. Porter E. Basye (G.138), a brother of this Samuel John Basye had their father's Bible record. Samuel John Basye was a farmer. He was 5 ft. 10 inches tall. He lived at Moose Lake, Minn., since 1880.

G. 137. OSCAR JEROME BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. about 1840. d. June 20, 1910. m. Harriet Augusta Williams, Mar. 20, 1870.
d. Sept. 14, 1891.
m. Mary —————.

(Their children: H.163).

Oscar J. Basye kept a livery stable at Kasota, Minnesota, in 1903. He moved to Moose Lake, Minnesota, about 1914, on a half-section of land. He is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9). The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C. shows that Oscar Jerome Basye served as a Union Soldier in the Civil War. That he enlisted Sept. 8, 1864, in Minnesota, in Co. B, 1st Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and that he was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. That he was born Aug. 5, 1863 (error) and that he died June 20, 1910. His first wife was Harriet Augusta Williams, who died Sept. 14, 1891. His second wife had been married before. Porter E. Basye (G.138) and Harvey M. Basye (G.141), his brothers, make affidavits in support of the application for pension. The brothers lived at Kasota, Minnesota.

G. 138. PORTER E. BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

(Their children: H.164).

Porter E. Basye lived at Kasota, Minnesota. He is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9). He had the old family Bible record of his father. See under G.136. And see his name mentioned under G.137.

G. 139. LISBON K. BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————.

Lisbon Kasotin Basye lived at Kasota, Minnesota. He died when he was about eighteen years of age. He is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9).

G.140. EDMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————.

Edmond Basye lived at Kasota, Minnesota.

G.141. HARVEY M. BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————. Never married.

Harvey M. Basye lived at Kasota, Minnesota. He is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow. (See under E.9). And see his name mentioned under G.137.

G.142. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————. m. John Bise.

(Their children: H.165).

She is named in the letter of Jessie Burch Rupnow (see under E.9).

G. 143. IDA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Henry Finley.

(Their children: H.166).

She is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9).

G.144. EDA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.29).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Rappe.

(Their children: H.167).

She is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9).

G. 145. WILLIAM EDMOND BERCH (Son of Elizabeth Basye Berch F.32).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 146. JESSE LISBON BERCH (Son of Elizabeth Basye Berch F.32).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Mary Ann Basye (G.134) his cousin.

He is named in the letter of Jessie Berch Rupnow (see under E.9).

G. 147. ———— LELAND (Children of Sarah Ann Basye Leland F.35).

G. 148. NAPOLEON BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. June 11, 1856. d. Jan. 19, 1934. m. Clarabell Wray, Nov. 21, 1883.
b. 1863. d. Mar. 25, 1937.

(Their children: H.168).

Napoleon Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. In 1878 he moved from Kentucky to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he was a farmer, and later a storekeeper. He was married in this county in 1883. In 1887, he moved to Harper County, Kansas, and in 1888 moved to Coffey County, Kansas. He became Mayor of Waverly, Kansas, and was postmaster of Waverly from 1893 to 1897. He was a township trustee of Coffey County and served on the school board. Then in 1901 he moved to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was in the marble and granite monument business. Both he and his wife are buried at Bonner Springs, Kansas. Napoleon Basye and his wife Clarabell celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. His name and date of birth are given in the letter from Enos Basye, G.153. *Waverly Gazette*, Souvenir and Historical Edition, Waverly, Kansas, September 20, 1902, at pages 37-38, says: "N. Basye is from the state of handsome women, fine horses and blue grass. He was born June 11, 1856. From Kentucky he moved to Indiana in February, 1878, and was united in marriage with Clara Wray at North Union, Indiana, Nov. 21, 1883. They have one child, Arthur. "They came to Kansas in 1887 and settled in Harper County and came to Waverly in August, 1888, since which time they have made this their home. He was clerk in several of the stores at various times, but principally for Scott & Wallace until 1893, when he was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland and served acceptably in that capacity four years.

"After the expiration of his term as postmaster he engaged in the marble business, in which he is still engaged. The marble yards were started by C. C. Rionear, alias F. A. DeWar; Anderson & Basye securing it of Chas. Baugh. He has built up a successful and extensive business. They carry a fine stock and are doing a thriving business. "His family moved to Lawrence Sept. 3, 1901, for the purpose of giving his son, Arthur (H.168), an opportunity to attend the State University, where he is now a student. "Mr. Basye served the public of Waverly as postmaster 4 years, was mayor 1 year, councilman 2 years, trustee 1 year and member of the board of education 3 years."

In the office of the Clerk of Montgomery County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 10," page 335, shows that Napoleon Bayse and Clara Wray were married November 21, 1883, by J. M. Kendall. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book 46", at page 180 shows a deed dated June 30, 1923, from Napoleon Basye and Clara Basye, his wife, Mayme Basye, widow of Orville Basye (G.149), deceased, Mildred Basye (H.161), daughter of said Orville Basye, Vernon A. Bean and Helen Bean, Paul H. Bevis and Florence Bevis, Persia F. Basye (G.150), and Mary C. Basye, his wife, John M. Basye (G.151), bachelor, William T. Basye (G.152) and Agnes Basye, his wife, Charles E. Barrickman and Lillie Basye Barrickman, his wife (G.154), Enos S. Basye (G.153) and Essalee Basye, his wife, who are the sole heirs at law of Elias Basye, deceased, to George M. Peak.

G. 149. ORVILLE WALKER BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. Aug. 5, 1858. d. March 25, 1918. m. Mary P. Van Cleave, Sept. 16, 1897.

(Their children: H.169).

Orville Walker Basye was born on a farm, near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. He was an engineer. He lived at Urbana, Illinois in 1907, and died there, leaving a widow and children. His name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye (G.153). In the office of the Clerk of Montgomery County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 13," page 548, shows that Orville W. Basye and Mary P. Van Cleave were married September 16, 1897, by R. Daniel Trick. Also "Marriage Record W-44," page 3, shows that Orville Bayse and Mary P. Van Cleave were married September 16, 1897. He was 39 years of age, and she was 28. He was born in Kentucky, the son of E. Basyse. He was a foreman. She was born in Kentucky. They were married by R. D. Trick. In the County Clerk's office at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois, Death Certificate No. 1395, shows that Orville Walker Bayse died at Urbana, Illinois, March 25, 1918. That he was born August 5, 1858, in Kentucky. His father's name was E. Bayse (F.37). His mother's maiden name was Eliz. Coplinger, who was born in Kentucky. This information was furnished by Mrs. Mary P. Bayse. He was a foreman at the Big Four Shops. Orville Basye and his wife Mayme are named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46," page 180, in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

G. 150. PERSIA FERNIA BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. June 27, 1860. d. —————. m. Mary Grimes, June 26, 1892.

(Their children: H.170, H.171, H.172).

Persia Fernia Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. He lived at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1907 and 1947. He was a carpenter. His name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153. In the office of the Clerk of Montgomery County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 12," page 357, shows that Persia F. Bayse and Minnie C. Grimes were married June 26, 1892, by S. M. Hays, Minister of the Gospel. Also "Marriage Record W-42" page 38, shows that Persia F. Bayes, age 25, born at Ballardsville, Kentucky, son of Elias Bayes, and Mamie Grimes, age 21, were married June 26, 1892, by Rev. S. M. Hayes. Persia F. Basye and Mary C. Basye, his wife, are named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46", page 180, in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

G.151. JOHN MORGAN BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. July 15, 1863. d. 1936. Never married.

John Morgan Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. He lived at Fairfax, Oklahoma, in 1907, and later at Perry, Oklahoma. His name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye (G.153). John M. Basye is named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46", page 180, in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

G. 152. WILLIAM THOMAS BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. Oct. 10, 1865. d. ————. m. Agnes ————.

William Thomas Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. He lived at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907 and later in 1937. He was an engineer. His name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye (G.153). William T. Basye and Agnes Basye, his wife, are named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46," page 180, in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

G. 153. ENOS R. BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. Oct. 12, 1867. d. Dec. 24, 1935. m. Essalee ————.

Enos R. Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. He was with the Lewis Lumber Company at Louisville, Kentucky. Later he moved to Oklahoma City, and was a salesman with B. F. Avery Plow Company, and later with the International Hardware Company. He was living at Oklahoma City in 1907, and died there. His widow continued to live there.

Enos Basye in his letter²⁶ from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, dated October 6, 1907, to I. Walter Basye [G.104] says:

"I do not know the name of my grandfather, but his *boys'* names, so far as I can remember are as follows: James [F.47]; Theophilus [F.39]; Elias [F.37]. John W. [F.42]; Elijah [F.38]; and Coleman [F.45].

My grandfather was married three times. The first four I have named were by his first wife, the next two by his second wife. He had no children by his last wife. After his death, his last wife married a man by the name of Butler Stonestreet of Oldham Co., Ky. . . .

My father's name was Elias, and he was born Sept. 21st, 1830, and died Aug. 9th, 1895. He was married to Elizabeth C. Caplinger in Sept., 1853. My mother is now living at 1008 E. Market st., Louisville, Ky. She was born on the 4th of Feby., 1936.

My father had eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Napoleon [G.148], born June 11th, 1856, now living at Lawrence, Kan. Orville Walker [G.149], born August 5th, 1858, now living at Urbana, Ill. Persia Foree [G.150], born June 27, 1860, now living at Crawfordsville, Ind. John Morgan [G.151], born July 15th, 1863, now living at Fairfax, Okla. William Thomas [G.152], born Oct. 10th, 1865, now living at Louisville, Ky. Enos [G.153], born Oct. 12th, 1867, now living at Oklahoma City, Okla. Lillie [G.154], born Nov. 13th, 1869, now living at Lagrange, Ky. Anna [G.155], born April 13th, 1872, now living at Louisville, Ky. Samuel Tilden [G.156], born July 29th, 1876, now living at Louisville, Ky. . . ."

Enos Basye is named in the letter of George Washington Basye (G.190).

²⁶The compiler has the original letter.

In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Deed Book 36" at page 49 shows a deed dated Oct. 17, 1907, from the Sheriff for taxes for 1900 on land belonging to the heirs of Elias Basye (F.37). Sale was made to Enos Basye. Enos Basye and Essalee Basye, his wife, are named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46", page 180, in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

G. 154. LILLIE BELL BASYE (Daughter of Elias Basye F.37).

b. Nov. 13, 1869. d. —————. m. Charles Barrickman.

Lillie Bell Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. She lived at La Grange, Kentucky, in 1907. Later lived at Bagdad, Shelby County, Kentucky. Her name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye (G.153). Charles E. Barrickman and Lillie Basye Barrickman, his wife, are named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46," page 180; in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

G. 155. ANNA E. BASYE (Daughter of Elias Basye F.37).

b. Apr. 13, 1872. d. —————. m. ————— McIntosh.

Anna E. Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. She lived at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907 and 1925. Her husband was a clerk. Her name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153.

G.156. SAMUEL TILDEN BASYE (Son of Elias Basye F.37).

b. July 29, 1876. d. —————. m. —————.

Samuel Tilden Basye was born on a farm near La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky. He lived at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907 and 1937, where he was a lumber inspector. His name and date of birth are given in the letter of Enos Basye, G.153.

G. 157. THOMAS PERCY BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye F.38).

b. 1876. d. 1931. m. —————.

Thomas Percy Basye lived at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907. The tombstone in the cemetery at Louisville, Kentucky, shows that Thomas Percy Basye was born in 1876 and died in 1931. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye, his father, F.38.

G. 158. LUCIEN CARY BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye F.38).

b. 1878. d. —————. m. —————.

Lucien Cary Basye was a surveyor at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907. The tombstone in the cemetery at Louisville, Kentucky, shows that Lucien Cary Basye was born in 1878. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye, his father, F.38.

G. 159. FRANCIS VENE BASYE (Son of Elijah Basye F.38).

b. 1881. d. 1924. m. —————.

Francis Vene Basye lived at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907. The tombstone in the cemetery at Louisville, Kentucky, shows that Francis Vene Basye was born in 1881 and died in 1924. He is named in the letter of Elijah Basye, his father, F.38.

G. 160. MYRTLE BASYE (Daughter of Elijah Basye F.38).

b. 1874. d. 1889. m. —————.

The tombstone in the cemetery of Louisville, Kentucky, shows Myrtle Basye was born in 1874, and died in 1889.

G. 161. MARY E. BASYE (Daughter of Theophilus Basye F.39).

b. _____. d. _____. m. M. F. Bowling.

Mary E. Basye was familiarly called "Mollie." She is named in her mother's will. See under F. 39. Mary E. Bowling is named in the deed recorded in "Book 109 of Deeds" at page 519-520, Fayette County, Kentucky. See under F.39.

G.162. MAGGIE BASYE (Daughter of Theophilus Basye F.39).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Reuben B. Smith.

Maggie Smith is named in her mother's will. See under F.39. Maggie Smith is named in the deed recorded in "Book 109" of Deeds at pages 519-520, Fayette County, Ky., See under F.39.

G. 163. LENA BASYE (Daughter of Theophilus Basye F.39).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Roger Lawrence.

Lena Basye is named in her mother's will. See under F.39. Lena Basye is named in the deed recorded in "Book 109" of Deeds at pages 519-520, Fayette County, Kentucky. See under F.39. Her full name was Thurza Lena Basye. In her letter dated March 2, 1942, to the compiler she says: "My father, Theophilus Basye, was born Dec. 5, 1825; died April 24, 1897. He is buried at Bagdad, Ky. He was a farmer all his life and not a physician"

G. 164. CECILIA PEARL BASYE (Daughter of Theophilus Basye F.39).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Hugh Busey.

Cecilia Pearl Basye is named in the deed recorded in "Book 109" of deeds at pages 519-520, Fayette County, Kentucky. See under F.39. Pearl Basye is named in her mother's will. See under F.39.

G. 165. MATTHIAS BASYE (Son of Theophilus Basye F.39).

b. _____. d. when about 5 years old.

G. 166. WALLACE STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. Sept. 21, 1847. d. Feby. 1934. m. _____.

G. 167. NANNIE STORTS (Daughter of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. _____. d. _____.

G. 168. DUKE STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. _____. d. _____.

Duke and John Storts (G.169) were twins.

G. 169. JOHN STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. _____. d. _____.

John and Duke Storts (G.168) were twins.

G.170. GEORGE STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. _____. d. in infancy.

G. 171. JAMES STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. _____. d. in infancy.

G. 172. THOMAS STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. _____. d. in infancy.

G. 173. MARION STORTS (Son of Nannie Basye Storts F.43).

b. ————. d. in infancy.

G. 174. ROBERT CABELL BASYE (Son of Coleman Basye F.45).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Marie Meadows Dill.

(Their children: H.173, H.174, H.175, H.176, H.177).

Robert Cabell Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Neosho, Missouri. He lived at Purdy, Missouri. He married Marie Meadows, a widow, of Lamar, Missouri. On October 8, 1932, a son was born to them and was named Franklin Delano Basye (H.177), in honor of the president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who wrote a letter and sent a linen handkerchief. Robert Cabell Basye lived at Monett, Missouri, in July, 1937.

Robert Cabell Basye had a stepson, who was, after the marriage, named Harry Coleman Basye. A letter dated March 31, 1942, from Elijah Maxey Basye (G.177) to the compiler of this book, says: "Harry Coleman Basye is of no blood kin to my father [Coleman Basye, F.45], he having been a stepson to my oldest brother, Robert C. Basye, who married a widow having a son, in Joplin, in 1904 or 5. After his marriage, the young boy was given the name of Harry Coleman Basye."

The Marriage Records at Kansas City, Missouri, Vol. 95, page 27, show that Harry Coleman Basye, then of Jackson county, Missouri, and Janet Gibbon, of Coffey county, Kansas, were married May 5, 1923.

The records of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, show that Harry Coleman Basye was born July 23, 1898, at Joplin, Missouri, and that he attended Baker University in 1922-23, the Summer school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1924, and thereafter was graduated from Baker University as a member of the class of 1924, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This record shows that his father's name was given as R. C. Basye. He studied Medicine and became a practicing physician, located at Troutdale, Oregon. The Baker records further show that on October 17, 1932, by order of the Probate Court of Wayne county, Michigan, the name of Harry Coleman Basye was changed to Harry Coleman Tomlinson.

The records of the University of Pennsylvania show that Harry Coleman Basye attended the Summer school in 1924.

G. 175. HENRY PERCY BASYE (Son of Coleman Basye F.45).

b. ————. d. ————. m. 1. Esther A. Nelson.
m. 2. ———— Walker, 1938.

(Their children: H.178, H.179, H.180).

Henry Percy (sometimes called Harry Percy) Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Neosho, Missouri. He lived at Joplin, Missouri. His second wife lived at Joplin, Missouri. He is named in the will of his brother, Elijah Maxey Basye, G.177.

G. 176. NANNIE ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Coleman Basye F.45).

b. ————. d. ————. m. William F. Shannon.

Nannie Elizabeth Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. She came with her parents to Neosho, Missouri.

She married William F. Shannon, of Neosho, Missouri.

Lived at Webster Groves, near St. Louis, Missouri.

She has the old family Bible.

She is named in the will of her brother, Elijah Maxey Basye (G.177).

G.177. ELIJAH MAXEY BASYE (Son of Coleman Basye F.45).

b. Dec. 22, 1884. d. Sept. 15, 1944. m. Anna E. Wyckoff, Sept. 24, 1912.

b. 1889. d. Dec. 4, 1942.

Elijah Maxey Basye was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. He was the youngest of four children. Came with his parents to Neosho, Missouri, where he attended elementary school. He went to High School at Joplin, Missouri, and also attended the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri. He married Anna E. Wyckoff, at Fredonia, Kansas. They have no children. He was a construction engineer. Was with St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and Kansas City Southern Railroad. For two years he was Captain of Engineers, Detached Service Construction Division, in World War. In 1930 he built a home at Kansas City, Missouri, where he lived. In 1934, he was administrator of the Jackson County, Missouri County Works Administration. In 1935, he was administrator of the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Division of the U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration, having headquarters at Independence, Missouri. He lives at Kansas City, Missouri, 87th & Spring Valley Road. In 1936 he was President of the Board of Directors of Jackson County Missouri Water Supply District No. 2.

In 1938, he was Deputy Administrator of Works Progress Administration, at Jefferson City, Missouri. He moved to Jefferson City then. August 23, 1939, he was appointed Acting Commissioner of the Works Progress Administration in Missouri, with headquarters at Jefferson City, Missouri. April 16, 1942, he was nominated by President Roosevelt to the Works Projects Administration for Missouri. His wife Anna E. Basye, died at Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, December 4, 1942. She left a will which was duly probated in the Probate Court at Kansas City, Missouri, estate No. 52802. He died at Research hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, September 15, 1944. His death was caused by a throat illness. He left a will which was probated at Independence, Missouri. *The Kansas City Star*, September 16, 1944, said:

Funeral services for E. M. Basye, former state WPA director and railroad construction engineer, were held at 1 o'clock today at the George C. Carson chapel at Independence [Missouri]. Mr. Basye died yesterday at the Research hospital of a throat illness. He was 59 years old and had been active in engineering construction work in this area more than thirty years. Before he went with the Kansas City Southern in 1906, Mr. Basye was a construction man for the Frisco railroad. He started with the Southern as a locating engineer and later supervised important construction jobs for that railroad, including revision of its grades and the building of a new yard at Shreveport, La., and the construction in 1928-1929 of the Southern's line from Leeds to Grandview, Mo. For a period in the '20s, as engineer for the List Construction company, he supervised the extension of the Orient railroad's lines in Texas. He built a home on Spring Valley road east of the Southern's Grandview tracks in 1930 and later worked again for the List Company. He was administrator of the Works Project administration in Jackson County before he became state assistant administrator, and later administrator, a post he held when WPA was closed last year. Elijah Max Basye was born at Shelbyville, Ky., and reared near Neosho, Mo. His wife died last year. He

leaves a brother, Henry P. Basye [G.175], Joplin, Mo., and a sister, Mrs. Nannie B. Shannon, Webster Groves, Mo.

In World War I Basye was in construction work for the army, with the rank of captain. He attended Joplin High school and the Rolla School of Mines."

G. 178. LARIMORE BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye F.47).

b. Sept. 8, 1852, d. Sept. 23, 1853.

Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri, 1826-1876, page 424, shows: "Lovelace [Larimore] Basye, son of J. D. and M. A. Basye, died September 23, 1853, age 1 year, 15 days."

G. 179. JAMES DAVIS BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye F.47).

Feb. 5, 1857, d. Nov. 17, 1947. m. Grace Truman Allen,

Nov. 29, 1883.

b. 1864, d. July 19, 1928.

Their children: H.181, H.182, H.183, H.184, H.185, H.186, H.187, H.188, H.189, H.190.

James Davis Basye was born on a farm in Jackson County, Missouri. When about six years old he was living with his mother on a farm in Jackson County, Missouri, during the Civil War, when "General Order No. 11,"²⁷ issued by General Ewing, was made to apply to them. Their house was burned by Union Soldiers. Nothing was saved but a mattress and a feather bed. He was visited by his uncle, John W. Basye (F.42), in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1874. In 1876, he went on a visit with his sister, Emma (G.181), to visit relatives in California. On November 29, 1883, he was married to Grace Truman Allen in Jackson County, Missouri, whose parents came from Shelby County, Kentucky. He lived in Jackson County and Johnson County, Missouri, until 1902, then moved to Visalia, California, in 1904, where he was in the dairy business. Then in 1918 he moved to Selma, California. Later he lived at Fresno, California. He is a Baptist. In "Book B.522" at page 237, Office of Recorder of Deeds, Kansas City, Missouri, is shown an affidavit by James D. Basye that he is a son of Mary A. Basye who died intestate in Jackson County, Missouri. Also in "Book B.662" at page 479, same Recorder's Office, is shown an affidavit by him that his mother, Mary A. Basye died January 22, 1890. Also in "Book 77," at page 443, same Recorder's Office, is shown a deed of trust dated March 19, 1883, given by him, then a single man, secured on 143.03 acres in the Northwest Quarter of Section 25 and the Northeast Quarter of Section 26, Township 49, Range 33, Jackson County, Missouri, to secure note for \$3300.00. Also in same Recorder's Office, in "Book 4" at page 37 of Marriage records, the certificate shows that James D. Basye, age 26, and Grace Allen, age 19 were married at Kansas City, Missouri, November 29, 1883. He died at Fresno, California.

G. 180. ARMILDA ENNIS BASYE (Daughter of James Davis Basye F.47).

b. December 4, 1843. d. July 20, 1845.

Armilda Ennis Basye was born of the first marriage, in Jackson County, Missouri. She is called Ennis Basye in the Probate proceedings on her father's estate at Independence, Missouri. *Vital Historical Records of Jackson County*,

²⁷It may interest some persons to know that this famous military order has been memorialized by the great painting, entitled "General Order No. 11" of George Caleb Bingham, which is now owned by the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Missouri, 1826-1876, page 424, shows: Armilda Basye, daughter of J. D. and M. A. Basye, died July 20, 1854,²⁸ age 1²⁹ month, 16 days."

G. 181. EMMA COATS BASYE (Daughter of James Davis Basye F.47).

b. June 20, 1855, d. May 23, 1905. m. Charles H. Sampson,
Dec. 25, 1876.
b. ———. d. 1881.
m. Jesse Cole, 1885.

Their children: H.191, H.192, H.193.

Emma Coats Basye was born of the second marriage in Jackson County, Missouri. In 1876, she went on a visit with her brother, James (G.179), to visit relatives in California. At Placerville, California, she married Charles H. Sampson, on December 25, 1876. She returned to Missouri in 1880. Her husband died in 1881. She then married Jesse Cole, in 1885. They moved to a ranch near Cheyenne, Wyoming, where she died. In "Book B.57" at page 236 of Deed records in Recorder's office at Kansas City, Missouri, is a deed from Emma C. Sampson and her husband, Charles H. Sampson, and James D. Basye (G.179) to Mary Basye, widow of James D. Basye (F.47) dated Nov. 4, 1879, conveying land in Sections 25 and 26, in Township 49, Range 33, Jackson Co., Mo. And in "Book B.646" at page 306 of said deed records is a deed from Emma C. Cole and her husband, Jesse Cole, to Interstate Land and Business Company, a corporation, dated Nov. 23, 1897.

G. 182. ELIAS BASYE FOREMAN (Son of Elizabeth Ann Basye Foreman F.48).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 183. CHARLES LEE FOREMAN (Son of Elizabeth Ann Basye Foreman F.48).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 184. JOHN BASYE (Son of William Warner Basye F.54).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 185. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of William Warner Basye F.54).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 186. AARON AUGUSTUS BASYE (Son of William Warner Basye F.54).

b. 1875, d. ———. m. ———.

Their children: H.194.

Aaron Augustus Basye lived at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1905. He lived at Mabelvale, Arkansas, in 1921, on a farm.

G. 187. LUMMIE BASYE (Daughter of William Warner Basye F.54).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Lee Midget.

G. 188. ETTA BASYE (Daughter of William Warner Basye F.54).

b. ———. d. ———. m. John Midget.

G. 189. AGNES JEMIMA BASYE (Daughter of Granville Basye F.57).

b. Nov. 9, 1872, d. ———. m. William Craig, Apr. 4, 1906.

²⁸Should be 1845.

²⁹Should be one year, seven months, sixteen days.

Agnes Jemima Basye's Post Office address is Shively, Kentucky, though she lives at St. Helen, Kentucky. Her name and date of birth given in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

G. 190. GEORGE WASHINGTON BASYE (Son of Granville Basye F.57).

b. Feb. 22, 1875, d. ————. Never married.

George Washington Basye is a farmer at Shively, Kentucky.

George Washington Basye in his letter dated January 16, 1938, to the compiler of this book, says:

"My grandfather, John Basye ([E.16] left Kentucky in an early day—about 1847 or 1848, and settled 11 miles east of Little Rock, Ark. My father was born in Hardin county, Ky., I think at Sonora, Ky., May 26, 1841, and at the death of his mother (when he was 4 weeks old) and was taken to his aunt Peggy Vaughn in Taylor county, Ky., and was reared there until he was 7 years old. Then his father took him to his farm in Ark. In those days there was no railroad, so his goods were loaded on a boat at the shipping port, now Louisville, and shipped down the Ohio river to Arkansas. So you see we have been separated from the Basye family to some extent. I have met some of the Basyes in Louisville: Enos Basye [G.153] with the Lewis Lumber Co., and Joe Basye with the Ky. Wagon Works Co., in Louisville. There was a John Basye [F.42] that owned a livery stable in Louisville on Main and Floyd streets. Father always called him cousin. I think he was the son of Elijah Basye [E.10]. I think my grandfather, John Basye [E.16] married Jemima Edrington in Taylor county, Ky. To this union were born William Warner Basye [F.54], Sarah Elizabeth [F.55], Mary Katherine [F.56], and Granville Basye [F.57], my father. Grandpa [E.16] was married twice. His second wife was a Smoot of Hardin Co., Ky. I can't recall her first name. To this union were born six children: James Basye [F.65], occupation, farmer; Ethelbert Basye [F.60], a detective; Elias Basye [F.61]; Jane Basye [F.63]; Dolly (Ozilla) [F.64]; Ursula Ann [F.62]. As to their ages or marriages, I don't know, as my father came back to Ky. after the Civil War was over.

Granville Basye [F.57,] my father, was born in Hardin County, Ky., May 26, 1841. He was reared in the South until the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted with the South, Co. F, 4th Tex. Brigade, Rockport, Ark.; Hood's Div., Rusk's Regiment, Longstreet's Co., under Corp. Dan Nieuman, Lee's Army. He fought in the 7 days fight at Richmond, Sharpsburg, Maryland, Gettysburg, and most all of the main battles. Was wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland. I think he was paroled in Virginia, and made his way back to Kentucky. He married Margaret Jane Vittitoe of Raywick, Marion Co., Ky. To this union were born five children: Agnes Jemima Basye [G.189] born Nov. 9, 1872; George Washington Basye [G.190], born Feb. 22, 1875; Robert E. Lee Basye [G.191], born June 22, 1879; Nannie Sophronia Basye [G.193], born Mar. 10, 1883; Daniel Webster Basye [G.192], born July 5, 1887.

Robert E. Lee Basye [G.191] was married to Aurora Storms June 7, 1905, at Louisville, Ky.; Agnes J. Basye [G.189] was married to W. T. Craig April 4, 1906, at Shively, Ky.; Nannie S. Basye [G.193] was married to B. F. Wilkerson, Nov. 1, 1916, at Louisville, Ky.

Daniel Webster Basye [G.192] died June 15, 1910; Margaret J. Basye [F.57] died Nov. 24, 1917; Granville Basye [F.57] died June 29, 1921.

I have heard father say that the Basyes originated in the Greville or Granville, France, and settled in Virginia about Fairfax Court House or Rappahannock."

G. 191. ROBERT EDWARD LEE BASYE (Son of Granville Basye F.57).

b. June 22, 1879, d. Jan. 10, 1947. m. Aurora Storms, June 5, 1905.
b. Apr. 21, 1880, d. ———.

Their children: H.195, H.196, H.197, H.198, H.199, H.200, H.201,
H.202.

Robert Edward Lee Basye was married at Louisville, Kentucky. He lived for a while in Tabor, Iowa, and in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a carpenter. His wife worked temporarily in Kansas City, Missouri. He lives at Louisville, Kentucky. His name and date of birth given in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190. Estate No. 59934 in the Probate Court of Jackson County, Missouri, at Kansas City, shows that "Edward Basye, also known as Robert Edward Basye," died January 10, 1947, but does not say where he died. Aurora M. Basye, his widow, files the affidavit, which says there are six adult heirs, but does not name them.

G. 192. DANIEL WEBSTER BASYE (Son of Granville Basye F.57).

b. July 5, 1887, d. June 15, 1910.

His name, date of birth and death given in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

G. 193. NANNIE SOPHRONIA BASYE (Daughter of Granville Basye F.57).

b. Mar. 10, 1883, d. ———. m. B. F. Wilkerson, Nov. 1, 1916.
d. 5/14/1933.

Nannie Sophronia Basye Wilkerson lives at Shively, Kentucky, with her brother, George Washington Basye. Her husband is dead. Her name and date of birth given in the letter of George Washington Basye, G.190.

G. 194. ETHELBERT BASYE (Son of Ethelbert Basye F. 60).

b. 1885, d. ———. m. ———.

G. 195. FLORA BASYE (Daughter of Ethelbert Basye F.60).

b. 1883, d. ———. m. ———.

G. 196. RUTH BASYE (Daughter of Ethelbert Basye F.60).

b. 1881, d. ———. m. ———.

G. 197. FRED FALLIN BASYE (Son of Thomas Basye F.66).

b. Sept. 9, 1854, d. ———. m. Emma Missildine, May 8, 1877.

Their children: H.203, H.204.

Fred Fallin Basye was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Here he married and made his home. The name "Fallin" was given for one of Thomas Basye's personal friends. See letter under F.66. He was a telegraph operator with Western Union Telegraph Company. He was retired in 1925 on a pension, because of ill health. In 1940 he was known to have good health, and his employer in good humor asked when he would be ready to go back to work.

In September, 1941, Fred Fallin Basye wrote the following autobiographical sketch:

"I was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 9, 1854. My parents resided in that city from 1853 to 1856. My father, Thomas Basye, an attor-

ney, was a native of Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia, and a son of William Basye, who was a state Senator and a Colonel in the War of 1812. My grandfather, William, married a Miss De Shields, of French descent. My mother, Eugenia Carter, was a daughter of Joseph Addison Carter, of Nuttsville, Lancaster County, Virginia, a member of the "King" Carter Family, of English descent.

"The Basyes were a French Huguenot Family who settled at Point Lookout, Maryland, on the North side of the mouth of the Potomac River. Later they moved to Northumberland County, Virginia.

"In 1856, my father joined the filibustering expedition of William Walker, whose object was to set up a government in Nicaragua, which was done. My father was appointed a Judge. He died there in November of that year. After his death, my mother moved to Monaskon, Lancaster County, Virginia, at that time an important steamboat landing on the Rappahannock River. She kept a boarding house, which was patronized largely by commercial travelers. At the outbreak of the Civil War, she went to Petersburg, Virginia, and nursed wounded soldiers in Poplar Lawn Hospital. In 1862, she married an Army surgeon from Alabama. In 1863, he was transferred to Richmond, where my mother entered government work.

"On December 26, 1864, I started from Richmond with my stepfather's mother on a thousand mile journey to her home in Uniontown, Alabama. She was quite feeble. The trains ran only in the day time. We reached Danville, Virginia, the first day, and Columbia, South Carolina, the second day. Leaving Columbia, we discovered that our trunk had been left. The next mornnig in Augusta, Georgia, I started out with a young girl, who had become attached to the old lady, to find a telegraph office to wire for the trunk. The office was a small room, where only one person was employed. I was fascinated by the noise of the Morse sounders. It was a week before the trunk arrived. There were several trips to the telegraph office, all of which keenly interested me. Leaving Augusta, January 5, 1865, we went by train to Sparta, Georgia, whence we had to travel by wagons for three weeks, stopping at backwoods shanties. It was soon after Sherman's march to the sea. The continuous scene of lonely chimneys greatly impressed me. Finally, we reached Milledgeville, Georgia, where we found a train to Montgomery, Alabama, thence a steamboat to Selma, and then another train to Uniontown, where we arrived January 31. The old lady died the next day. In Alabama, there were no evidences of the devastating war.

"In 1866, my stepfather bought a farm in Lancaster County, Virginia. In May, 1869, I went to Baltimore and entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger. The operating room was on the fifth floor. Messengers did not often get a chance to hear the sounds that had fascinated me in Augusta, but I was soon transferred to a branch office, where at once I asked the operator to write out the Morse alphabet for me. In 1872, I was in charge of a hotel branch office. In December, 1876, I took charge of the office at Cumberland, Maryland, where I remained until March, 1880.

"In May, 1877, I married Emma Missildine in Baltimore. Her father was a German mining engineer, and her mother, a Miss Landon, of the eastern shores of Maryland. My daughter, Eugenia Landon Basye, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, March, 1878. She had always lived at home.

"The hours in Cumberland were from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. In March, 1880, I went to Youngstown, Ohio, as press operator for an afternoon paper.

My daughter, Emma Rosalie Basye, was born there in September, 1880. Saturday, July 2, 1881, at about 10 o'clock, the operators in Washington said: "Bulletin, President shot." From that time until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, with short intervals, I was pushing a pencil. There were no typewriters in telegraph use then. Youngstown being in President Garfield's old Congressional district, there was great interest in his condition. It was my hardest days work at the key. In August, 1881, I moved to Baltimore as a branch office manager. In September, 1888, I was asked to go to Cumberland, Maryland, to identify a telegram I had handled in September, 1879. A wealthy coal operator had made oath that he was not back of a certain railroad development until 1880. His attorney had died and the attorney's administrator found in his papers a telegram showing plainly that the sender was a promoter in 1879. I was questioned as to my employment in 1879, and my present employment, and also as to the likelihood of the telegram being a forgery. At that time the Company use white forms instead of yellow. I held up the telegram to the light and showed the water line "W. U. Tel. Co." My identification of the telegram that was 9 years old as being authentic caused the sender to pay \$20,000.

"In December, 1912, I went to Atlanta, Georgia, to join an old friend I had worked with in Baltimore for several years. There is an abundant supply of lithia water in Alabama. I had been suffering with rheumatism from which I was soon cured there. Also, for 25 years I had suffered with hay fever. I never have been troubled with either since I was in Atlanta. For family reasons, I was transferred to Baltimore in June, 1917. In 1919, a branch office was opened three blocks from my home, and I was placed in charge. In 1924, my health broke down and for six months I was an invalid. I was granted a pension by the Western Union in November, 1925. My health got better, and not wishing to be idle, I took up collecting delinquent accounts, mostly for doctors. For ten years I did very well, but for the last six years, not so well. Much of my work had to be done between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. I have had a hard enough time dodging automobiles in the day time, and I will not go out alone at night.

"My daughter, Emma, married Rev. Harry Lee Corr, of Gloucester County, Virginia, in February, 1903. She died in November, 1937, leaving two sons, Fred Basye Corr, in business in West Point, Virginia, and Reade Wattlington Corr, principal of high and elementary schools at Towson, Baltimore County. Both graduated from the University of Richmond, and Reade has an M. A. from Columbia.

"My work has been branch office manager, and small town manager for the Western Union, and solicitor, collector, and investigator of claims. I like this last work the best.

"In my time, I have made many dear friends, in the telegraph business. A finer and more loyal set of men and women cannot be found. Some of my messengers occupy important positions with the Company and some are successful merchants."

The letter³⁰ of Fred Fallin Basye, of Baltimore, Maryland, dated June 16, 1896, to I. Walter Basye G.104 said:

"My grandfather [E.18] had a brother³¹ who moved to Kentucky. My grandfather was Colonel William Basye [E.18] of Heathsville, Northumberland County,

³⁰The compiler has the original letter.

³¹Probably an error.

Virginia. He was a lawyer and a member of the State Senate. He had seven sons. I think my father was the eldest. His name was Thomas [F.66]. He was a lawyer, and for several terms a member of the Virginia Legislature. He went to Nicaragua with Walker in 1856. Was appointed a Judge, and died there on Nov. 30th of that year, aged 36. I was then two years old, having been born in this city [Baltimore, Md.] in Sept. 1854.

Of my father's brothers, Isaac [F.67] was lost at sea. He was single. William [F.68] married a Miss Johnson of Gloucester Co., Va. He died from wounds received in the War. He left three or four children. Richard [F.69] married a cousin of William's wife [F.68]. He died about 1869. He left four or five children, nearly all of whom reside in Northumberland Co. [Virginia]. Joseph [F.71] died just previous to the War. He left two daughters. His home was Alexandria, Va. One of his daughters is Mrs. King of Georgetown, D. C. Octavus [F.70], the youngest, married a Miss Crowder of Northumberland Co. He died last year leaving three children. Henry [F.72] married a Miss Harding of Northumberland Co. He is the only one living. His residence is known as Cherry Point, and his post office is Lottsburg, Northumberland Co., Virginia Nearly all the Virginia Basyes live in Northumberland County.

My grandfather [E.18] married a Miss DeShields, whose father came from France, and possibly the families came from the same locality. The DeShields have French relatives in Louisiana named Thibedieux. . . . My father named me for two of his personal friends, Fred Fallin. That may account for my not having one of the family names you speak of There is a theatrical agent named E. E. Basye [G.131]. I have just missed him several times

G. 198. EVA BASYE (Daughter of William F. Basye F.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 199. MARY BASYE (Daughter of William F. Basye F.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 200. RUBY BASYE (Daughter of William F. Basye F.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 201. HENRY BASYE (Son of William F. Basye F.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 202. JULIETTE BASYE (Daughter of William F. Basye F.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 203. LOUIS D. BASYE (Son of William F. Basye F.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Maria D. _____.

Louis D. Basye was a lawyer and Justice of the Peace at Glenns, Gloucester County, Virginia.

The Deed Records of Gloucester county, Virginia, "Book 32," pages 146-147, show a deed of trust from J. H. Hornsby and wife to L. D. Basye, trustee for Maria D. Basye, dated November 10, 1908.

Also in "Book 31," page 448, a deed of trust from Paul C. West and wife to L. D. Basye, trustee for Maria D. Basye, dated June 20, 1908.

Also, in "Book 32," page 2, a deed of trust from Thomas R. Lawson and wife to L. D. Basye, trustee for Maria D. Basye, dated August 10, 1908.

(Note.—Maria D. Basye is the wife of L. D. Basye.)

G. 204. MARIA DeSHIELDS BASYE (Daughter of Richard T. Basye F.69).

b. about 1865. d. July 16, 1924. m. F. Theo. Miller, Dec. 4, 1883.
b. about 1844.

Their children: H.205.

In "Common Law Order Book, 1883-87," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Clerk for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 84, Maria D. Basye, orphan of Richard T. Basye, dec'd, over 14, chose M. B. Cralle as her guardian.

"Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 41, shows the following: "F. T. Miller, 39 yrs. old, married on Dec. 4, 1883, Maria Basye, 18 yrs. old, daughter of Richard Basye and Hellen Hall."

G. 205. LIZZIE T. BASYE (Daughter of Richard T. Basye F.69).

b. Dec. 25, 1868. d. July 6, 1937. m. William Gillions. 1/15/1890.

Their children: H.206, H.207, H.208, H.209, H.210.

Lizzie T. Basye Gillions and her husband lived at Acorn, Virginia. *Northern Neck News*, Warsaw, Virginia, July 16, 1937, said: "Mrs. Elizabeth Basye Gillions, of Oldhams, Va., departed this life, July 6th at the age of 68 years. She was a native of Northumberland County, Va., the daughter of Richard Taylor and Elen Hall Basye. On her paternal side she was the granddaughter of Col. William and Harriet Deshields Basye. On her maternal side she was the granddaughter of Capt. Thomas and Marie Amory Hall, of Gloucester Courthouse, Va. On January 15, 1890, she married William Gillions, of London, England. Funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Carroll, July 7th in Ebenezer Church in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Melrose M. E. Church in Northumberland County. Mrs. Gillions leaves two daughters, three sons, five grandchildren, Mrs. Booker Self, Oldhams; Mrs. Clifford Ford, Washington; Richard and Basye Gillions, of Oldhams; Thomas B. Gillions, Norfolk, Va. * * * The deceased was loved and honored by all who knew her."

G. 206. JOHN F. S. BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye F.69).

b. Aug. 11, 1861, d. ————. m. ————.

"Birth Records, 1857-1876," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, show the following: "John F. S. Basye, b. Aug. 11, 1861. Son of Richard T. Basye (a farmer) and Ellen A. Basye."

G. 207. VIRGINIA BASYE (Daughter of Richard T. Basye F.69).

b. about 1861. d. ————. m. Benedict M. Booth, Aug. 12, 1880.
b. about 1842.

In "Common Law Order Book, 1877-82," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 215, Jennie [Virginia] Basye, orphan of Richard T. Basye, dec'd, chose Benedict M. Booth as her guardian on August 9, 1880.

"Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 33, shows the following: "Benedict M. Booth, 38 yrs. old, married Virginia Basye, 19 yrs. old, daughter of Richard T. Basye (a farmer) and Ellen F. Hall, on Aug. 12, 1880."

G. 208. ELLEN A. BASYE (Daughter of Richard T. Basye F.69).

b. Oct. 12, 1866, d. ————. m. ————.

"Birth Records, 1857-1876," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, show the following: "Ellen A. Basye, b. Oct. 12, 1866. Daughter of Richard T. Basye and Ellen F. Basye."

G. 209. CLIFORD BASYE (Son of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. 1880. d. 1889.

He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

G. 210. THOMAS J. BASYE (Son of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

G. 211. ESTELLE F. BASYE (Daughter of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. ————. d. ————. m. George W. Hopkins. 1900.

Their children: H.211, H.212, H.213.

Estelle F. Basye Hopkins and her husband live at Avalon, Virginia. He is a merchant. Estelle Basye Hopkins in her letter dated July 19, 1940, to the compiler of this book said: "According to promise I am writing you in the information regarding my family. Louis Octavus Basye [F.70] married Wilmeth Settle Crowther, daughter of Robert and Frances A. Crowther, in 1879. She was born March 5th, 1863. They had seven children, namely: Clifford O. [G.209], Estelle F. [G.211], Betsey M. [G.213], Anna M. [G.212], Harry Lee [G.215], Thomas J. [G.210] and T. Edwin Basye [G.214]. Four of them are now living.

Estelle F. Hopkins married Geo. W. Hopkins of Long Green Valley, Maryland, in 1900. They have three children: Lorenzo Basye Hopkins [H.211], George Edwin Hopkins [H.212], and Wilmeth Lucille Hopkins [H.213]. Lorenzo Basye Hopkins [H.211] died Oct. 7, 1920. Lucille [H.213] married T. William Livingston of Falston, Maryland, April 4th, 1925. They have one child, Pauline Hopkins Livingston, the only great grand child of Louis Octavus Basye [F.70]. Betsey M. Basye [G.213] married Rufus F. Smith of Avalon, Va., in 1902. They have one child, Wilson Smith [H.214]. T. Edwin Basye [G.214] married Garnette Bray of Middlesex county, Va., daughter of Pinkey Lee and granddaughter of Thomas Lee. Anna M. Basye [G.212] married Joseph E. Krout, 2nd, of Baltimore, Md. They lived in San Francisco, California, since 1922.

Louis Octavus Basye [F.70] served in Company C, 4th Virginia Regiment in Confederate army. George Edwin Hopkins [H.212] is the only one of his descendants who has served in military duty. He served three years at Fort Monroe, Va., in the 52nd C. A., and got his discharge in 1938"

Estelle Basye Hopkins in her letter dated January 15, 1941, to the compiler of this book said: "Col. William Basye [E.18] was not a Judge, but a prominent lawyer and Commonwealth's attorney, or States attorney as now called, from 1815 to 1846, as stated on the Tablet in the Court room at Heathsville. . . . My father was very small—7 years of age—when his father, Col. William [E.18] died. Col. William Basye owned the property adjoining Roland Hall's in Heathsville; also the property now owned by Prosser Rowe, which was the old Methodist parsonage. I am told he was buried on the property adjoining Hall's. My father and the rest of Col. William's children were born there My uncle Henry [F.72] said his father's family was very old, cultured and well to do. . . ."

Have you any information of a William Fielding of Kansas? He came to Heathsville when I was a very small child looking up records of the Basye family, and said he had traced it to England and found the same name and relatives. . . . His mother was a Basye."

G. 212. ANNA M. BASYE (Daughter of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Joseph E. Krout.

Anna M. Basye Krout and her husband lived in Baltimore, Maryland, and later in San Francisco, California. She is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

G. 213. BETTY M. BASYE (Daughter of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. about 1885. d. ————. m. Rufus T. Smith, Dec. 17, 1902.
b. about 1875.

Their children: H.214.

She is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

"Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 80, shows the following: "Rufus T. Smith, 27 yrs. old, single, married Betty P. Basye, 17 yrs. old, single (daughter of Lewis O. Basye and Willie Crowther) on Dec. 17, 1902."

(Note.—This should be Betty M. Basye.)

G. 214. THOMAS EDWIN BASYE (Son of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. about 1890. d. ————. m. Garnett S. Bray, April 24, 1913.
b. about 1892.

T. Edwin Basye and his wife live in Baltimore, Maryland. He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins G.211.

"Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 102, shows the following: "Thomas E. Basye, 23 yrs. old (son of L. O. Basye & Willie T. Crowther) of Northumberland County, married Garnett S. Bray, 21 yrs. old, of Middlesex County, on Apr. 24, 1913."

G. 215. HARRY LEE BASYE (Son of Louis Octavius Basye F.70).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

G. 216. ———— BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.71).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— King.

Mrs. King lived in Georgetown, D. C.

G. 217. MARIAN NOVELLA BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye F.72).

b. about 1859. d. ————. m. Thomas Wyatt.

Their children: H.215, H.216, H.217.

Novella M. Basye is named in the will of her mother F.72. Novella Basye lived in Baltimore, Maryland.

G. 218. WILLIAM FALCON BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.72).

b. Nov. 12, 1870. d. ————. m. Ethel Harding, Aug., 1888.

Their children: H.218, H.219, H.220, H.221, H.222, H.223, H.224, H.225, H.226, H.227.

William F. Basye is named in the will of his mother F.72. William Falcon Basye is the oldest son of his parents. He lives at Cowart, Northumberland County, Virginia, and is a farmer.

G. 219. HARRY DeSHIELDS BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.72).

b. Apr. 19, 1877. d. ————. m. Iola Hazzard, Oct. 21, 1903.
b. about 1880.

Harry D. Basye is named in the will of his mother F.72. He lives on the old Basye place in Northumberland County, Virginia. He is a farmer. They have no children.

"Marriage Register, 1854-1917," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 82, shows the following: "Henry D. Basye, 26 yrs. old, a farmer (son of Henry Basye and Annie Harding) married Iola Hazzard, 23 yrs. old, on Oct. 21, 1903."

G. 220. HENRY BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.72).

b. ———, 1861. d. 8/20/1875.

G. 221. HARDING BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.72).

b. April 4, 1869. d. in infancy.

"Birth Records, 1857-1876," in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Northumberland County, Virginia, show the following: "Harding Basye, b. Apr. 4, 1869. Son of Henry Basye (a farmer) and Annie B. Basye."

G. 222. CLIFFORD BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.72).

b. ————. d. in infancy.

G. 223. EDGAR YOUNG HEADLEY (Son of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

b. Dec. 5, 1847. d. May 18, 1931.

G. 224. BETTY BASYE HEADLEY (Dau. of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

Aug. 25, 1850. d. Dec. 24, 1916.

G. 225. WILLIE CHATMAN HEADLEY (Son of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

b. Feb. 25, 1852. d. Oct. 25, 1936.

G. 226. ALLEYRISSA ELIZA HEADLEY (Dau. of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

b. Jan. 25, 1854. d. ———.

G. 227. YARRETT RICHARD HEADLEY (Son of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

b. Sept. 5, 1855. d. ———.

G. 228. THOMAS WYOT HEADLEY (Son of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

b. Oct. 21, 1857. d. Feb. 3, 1937.

G. 229. LEWIS OCTAVIUS HEADLEY (Son of Betsey Basye Headley F.73).

b. Oct. 22, 1860. d. young.

G. 230. ESTELLE LANSDELL (Daughter of Sallie Ann Basye Lansdell F.76).

b. ———. d. ———. m. 1. Oscar Blackwell.
m. 2. Gustavus A. Betts.
b. ———. d. Apr. —, 1907.

Estelle Lansdell Betts lives at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia.

G. 231. JOHN WINSTEAD (Son of Sarah Basye Winstead F.78).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

John Winstead is named in the will of his grandfather E.23.

G. 232. JOSEPHINE BLACKWELL (Daughter of Mary V. Basye Blackwell F.81).

b. ———. d. ———. m. William Flynt.

Josephine Blackwell is mentioned in *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XXII, page 440. She is also mentioned in *Colonial Families of the Southern States, Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution*, page 190.

G. 233. JOSEPH BLACKWELL (Son of Mary V. Basye Blackwell F.81).

b. ———. d. ———.

Joseph Blackwell is mentioned in *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XXII, page 440. He is also mentioned in *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution*, page 190.

G. 234. SALLIE BLACKWELL (Daughter of Mary V. Basye Blackwell F.81).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Never married.

Sallie Blackwell is mentioned in *The Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XXII, page 440. She is also mentioned in *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution*, page 190.

G. 235. JOSEPH STOVER BASYE (Son of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. Jan. 28, 1829. d. July 4, 1920. m. Lydia V. Tucker, Aug. 11, 1854.
b. Sept. 13, 1834. d. ———.

Their children: H.228, H.229, H.230, H.231, H.232, H.233.

Joseph Stover Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He lived in Pike County, Ohio in 1853, and in Cole County, Illinois, in 1866. He was a hotel keeper at Kenesaw, Nebraska, in 1886. He lived at Kearney, Nebraska, in 1903-1914. Lydia V. Tucker was born in Marion County, Ohio. Joseph was a Union Soldier during the Civil War. He enlisted in Co. C., 1st Ohio. Served three years. The military records in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, show that Joseph S. Basye was mustered in as a Private in Company "C" 117th Ohio Volunteer Infantry on September 14, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth, by Captain S. Beall, United States Army. On August 12, 1863, the 117th Regiment was changed to the First O. V. H. A. He was mustered out by order of the War Department on June 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. *Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1866*, Vol. 10, page 270, shows that Joseph S. Basye entered the service as a

private, August 11, 1862. He was then 31 years old. He was mustered out June 20, 1865, at Knoxville, Tennessee, by order of the War Department.

"Marriage Record Vol. 2," page 152, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Joseph S. Basye and Lydia Tucker were married August 8, 1853, by R. S. McBride, J. P., in Pike County. The license application was signed by John Basye, his brother, G.236. "Deed Record, Vol. 17," page 679, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows a deed dated May 12, 1864, from William Garey and wife to Lydia V. Basye, Lots in the town of Bethel, \$45. "Deed Record, Vol. 18," page 647, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows a deed from Joseph S. Basye and Lydia V. Basye, his wife, to Nimrod Basye (F.83), 10 acres, and lots in the town of Bethel, \$200.

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D.C., is found the following U. S. Census Report for Pike County, Ohio, 1860:

Vol. 54, page 444. The family of *Joseph Basye*: age 29, farmer, born in Ohio.
(G.235) Lydia, age 24, born in Ohio.
(H.228) Nelson, age 6, born in Ohio.
(H.229) George, age 4, born in Ohio.
(H.230) Wesley, age 3, born in Ohio.
? Mary, age 1, born in Ohio.

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C., shows that Joseph S. Basye enlisted as a private in Capt. Samuel Bivens Co. C, First Regiment Heavy Artillery of Ohio, August 11, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. He was a farmer, was 5 ft. 10 inches tall. Was born January 29, 1831, at Fairfield, Ohio. He has lived in Jasper, Pike County, Ohio, Arcola, Illinois, and in Hastings, Kenesaw, and Kearney, Nebraska. That he died July 4, 1920.

G. 236. JOHN J. BASYE (Son of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Elizabeth Weaver.

Their children: H.234, H.235, H.236, H.237, H.238, H.239, H.240, H.241, H.242, H.243.

"Marriage Record Vol. 2," page 160, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio shows that John Basye and Elizabeth Weaver were married December 20, 1853, by S. M. Donohoe, M. G., in Pike County, Ohio.

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D. C., is found the following U. S. Census Report for Pike County, Ohio, 1870:
page 89.

The family of John Basye, age 49, farmer, born in Virginia.

(G.236) Elizabeth, age 36, born in Ohio.
(H.234) Mary L., age 15, born in Ohio.
(H.235) Samuel N., age 14, born in Ohio.
(H.236) Amy C., age 12, born in Ohio.
(H.237) Clara A., age 10, born in Ohio.
(H.238) John C., age 9, born in Ohio.
(H.239) Nancy J., age 8, born in Ohio.
(H.240) Ellen J., age 4, born in Ohio.
(H.241) Susannah, age 2, born in Ohio.
(H.243) Leander M., age 1, born in Ohio.

G. 237. JAMES M. BASYE (Son of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Rosanna Headley, Feb. 24, 1849.
m. Lavina Whitney.

Their children: H.244, H.245, H.246, H.247, H.248, H.249, H.250,
H.251, H.252, H.253, H.254, H.255, H.256, H.257.

James Basye lived at Columbus, Ohio, in about 1888. "Marriage Record Vol. 2," page 50, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows marriage license was issued to James Basye and Rosanna Hedley, Feb. 24, 1849, but there is no record of the marriage having been performed. "Deed Record, Vol. 14," page 495, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows a deed from James M. Basye and Rosanna Basye. A lot in the town of Jasper, Ohio \$285 (she signs by mark). "Deed Record, Vol. 19," pages 239, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio, shows a deed dated September 8, 1866, from James M. Basye and Rosanna Basye, his wife, \$1000. "Deed Record, Vol. 19," page 237, Recorder's office, Pike County, Ohio Shows a deed to James M. Basye, 134 acres, \$400.

In "Will Record Q," page 187, Probate Court, Champaign County, Ohio, is shown the following Will of Lavina Basye:— (Estate No. 11759)

"In the name of the Benevolent Father of All, I, Lavina Basye, of Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made.

Item First. It is my Will that all my just debts, including those of my last sickness and funeral expenses, first to be paid, and out of my personal estate.

Item Second. The residue of my estate, whether real, personal or mixed and wheresoever situate, I hereby give, devise and bequeath to my stepson Alonzo Basye to be to him in fee simple; his death prior to mine revokes this Will.

I hereby nominate and appoint my said stepson, Alonzo Basye, Executor of this my last Will and Testament, hereby empowering him to execute the terms hereof and in conformity to law.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of November, 1920.

Lavina Basye
(+ her mark)

Signed by the said Lavina Basye in our presence and acknowledged as her last Will and Testament and signed by us in her presence and at her request.

Herman C. Maurice, A. C. Bolinger."

The above Will and Testament was duly proved by the witnesses and admitted to probate and record in the Probate Court of Champaign County, Ohio, on March 5, 1929. Lon Basye was duly appointed Executor March 8, 1929. Bond of \$500.00 was approved. Inventory shows the estate did not exceed \$20.00 of personal property. But the real estate was 20 acres out of the Southwest corner of the NW¼ of Sec. 17, Twp. 3, R. 12, in Champaign County. Also an undivided half interest in Lots 3 and 4, Bodey's Add. to Rosswood, Ohio, appraised at \$1500.00

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D. C., is found the following U. S. Census Report for Pike County, Ohio, 1850:

The family of *James Basye*: age 24, farmer, born in Va.

? Susannah age 19, born in Ohio.

? Ellen age 5-12, born in Ohio.

(G.235) Joseph age 19, farmer, born in Ohio.

(G.238) Wesley, age 18, farmer, born in Ohio.

In the National Archives, Census Department, Washington, D. C., is found the following U. S. Census Report for Pike County, Ohio, 1870:

page 89.

The family of James M. Basye, age 43, farmer, born in Va.

(G.237) Rosanna age 39, born in Ohio.

(H.244) Ellen, age 20, born in Ohio.

(H.245) John W. age 19, farm lab'r, born in Ohio.

(H.246) James A. age 16, born in Ohio.

(H.247) Lafayette, age 14, born in Ohio.

(H.248) Sarah J. age 12, born in Ohio.

(H.249) Samantha, age 10, born in Ohio.

(H.250) Elizabeth, age 8, born in Ohio.

(H.251) Marietta, age 6, born in Ohio.

(H.252) Jesse A. age 5, born in Ohio.

(H.253) Isaac B. age 2, born in Ohio.

(H.257) William S. age 4, born in Ohio.

G. 238. WESLEY BASYE (Son of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. Aug. 22, 1831, d. Feb. 23, 1907. Never married.

Wesley Basye was a miner and prospector. He lived at Canyon Ferry, Montana.

G. 239. HENRY W. BASYE (Son of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. April 16, 1836, d. July 2, 1889. m. 1. Crabtree

b. ————. d. Dec. 1862.

m. 2. Mary Wyckoff,
Feb. 21, 1864.

b. Dec. 25, 1837.

m. 3. Eliza Miller, Oct. 30, 1888.

Their children: H.258, H.259, H.260, H.261, H.262, H.263, H.264,
H.265, H.266.

"Marriage Record Vol. D," page 139, in the Probate Court in Jackson County, Ohio, shows that Henry Basye (and Basay) and Ann Crabtree were married June 24, 1861, by Henry Weber, J. P. "Marriage Record Vol. 3", page 118, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio shows that Henry Basye and Mary Wyckoff were married Feb. 21, 1864, by Wm. G. Beekman, J. P. (memo—This record by mistake recites that John Basye and Mary Wyckoff were married and also correctly recites that Henry Basye and Mary Wyckoff were married.) "Death Records, Vol. 2," Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Henry Basye died of a sun stroke, July 2, 1889. "Marriage Record 7-A," page 386, Probate Court, Hancock County, Ohio, shows that Henry W. Basye and Eliza Miller were married October 30, 1888, by E. L. T. Enger, Pastor.

In the Probate Court of Pike County, Ohio, Estate No. 321. Here are shown the proceedings on the estate of Henry Basye (also spelled Bayse), deceased, reciting that he died July 1, 1888, leaving as his heirs the following named persons:—

Isaac N. Basye (Bayse), age 25, son; (See H.265)

James W. Basye (Bayse), age —, son; (See H.258)

Sarah C. Dewey, age 23, dau. (See H.259)

Etta F. Basye (Bayse), age 17, dau. (See H.261)

Anna M. Basye (Bayse), age 13, dau. (See H.264)

William H. Basye (Bayse), age 11, son. (See H.263)

William H. Middleton was appointed Administrator January 7, 1891. He filed his petition on January 10, 1891, to sell real estate to pay debts.

In addition to the children above named, he left a widow, whose full name was Nancy Eliza (Miller) Basye, who after her husband, Henry W. Basye's death, and prior to the beginning of the administration proceedings, married a man by the name of Bull. And in these administration proceedings her name appears as Nancy E. Bull.

Attention is called to the variation given, in the estate proceedings, of the date of death. But the public record of Henry's death, made at the time of death, undoubtedly is the correct one. The date of death shown in the estate proceedings was doubtless made from faulty memory more than two years thereafter and should not be taken as correct. And for another very obvious reason, it would be prior to the record of his marriage which occurred later in the year 1888.

G. 240. MARTHA BASYE (Daughter of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 241. SAMANTHA BASYE (Daughter of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. 1834, d. July 30, 1864. m. Martin Current, Mar. 13, 1856.

b. _____. d. Feb. 3, 1909.

Their children: H.267, H.268, H.269, H.270.

Samantha Basye Current lived in Pike County, Ohio, and all their children were born there. "Marriage Record Vol. 2," page 214, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Martin Current and Samantha Basye were married March 13, 1856, by J. Halterman, Minister.

G. 242. MARY C. BASYE (Daughter of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. _____. d. _____. m. James McCoy, Nov. 11, 1852.

"Marriage Record Vol. 2" page 133, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, show that James McCoy and Mary C. Basye were married November 11, 1852, by William H. Calkins, M. G.

G. 243. REBECCA BASYE (Daughter of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 244. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Nimrod Basye F.83).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 245. JOHN DeLAWDER (Son of Levina Basye DeLawder F. 84).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 246. ABRAM DeLAWDER (Son of Levina Basye DeLawder F.84).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Abram DeLawder is named as a beneficiary in the will of his uncle, Joseph Basye (F.85).

G. 247. EDMOND W. B. DeLAWDER (Son of Levina Basye DeLawder F.84).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 248. SARAH DeLAWDER (Daughter of Levina Basye DeLawder F.84).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Noah Holterman.

G. 249. FRANKIN PIERCE DeLAWDER (Son of Levina Basye DeLawder F.84).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

G. 250. BENJAMIN BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.85).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Benjamin Basye was not named in the will of his father. Probably he had died prior to his father's death.

G. 251. JESSE BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.85).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Jesse Basye was not named in the will of his father, Joseph Basye. Probably he had died prior to his father's death.

G. 252. MARY ANN BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Washington B. F.87).

b. 1851. d. ———. m. James W. Stidley, Sept. 20, 1874.
b. 1842. d. June 1910.

Mary Ann Basye Stidley and her husband are members of the Baptist Church. "Register of Marriages, 1854-1882," page 71, in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that James W. Stidley and Mary A. Basye were married September 20, 1874. He was 32 and she was 23 years of age. They were married by Peter Miller. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Edw.³² and Anna Basye.

G. 253. MATILDA BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Washington B. Basye F.87).

b. 1845. d. ———. m. John H. Hepner, April 11, 1871.
b. 1848.

Matilda Basye Hepner and her husband are members of the Baptist Church. "Register of Marriages, 1854-1882," page 61, in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that John H. Hepner and Matilda Basye were married April 11, 1871. She was 26 and he was 23 years of age. They were married by Jacob Wine. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Washington and Anna Basye.

G. 254. SARAH BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Washington B. Basye F.87).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Selestine Whitman (or Whitmer?).

Sarah Basye Whitman and her husband are members of the Baptist Church.

G. 255 CATHERINE BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Washington B. Basye F.87).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Franklin P. Atchison.

Their children: H.271.

Catherine Basye Atchison and her husband are members of the Baptist church.

G. 256. JOHN BASYE (Son of Edmond Washington B. Basye F.87).

b. Sept. 26, 1851. d. Sept. 7, 1900. m. Ellen Coffman, Aug. 29, 1872.
b. Feb. 3, 1848. d. Jan. 17, 1933.

Their children: H.272, H.273, H.274, H.275, H.276, H.277.

³²Should be Edmond.

John Basye is named as a beneficiary in the will of his uncle, Joseph Basye (F.85). "Register of Marriages, 1854-1882," page 65, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that John Basye and Ellen Coffman were married August 29, 1872, by J. S. Bennick. He was 21 and she was 24 years of age. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. The Record shows that her father was present. "Will Book 26," pp. 366-367, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows inventory in the estate of John Basye, made November 21, 1900, consisting of household goods, farm implements, etc. (total value not given), filed February 23, 1901. A public sale was held November 22, 1900. The purchasers include Laura C. Bayse (H.273), Neely Basye, Ellen Basye (G.256), Erasmus Basye (H.272), filed February 23, 1901. The tombstone over the graves of John and Ellenora Basye, at Basye, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows: "Mother Ellenora, wife of John Basye, Feb. 3, 1848-Jan. 17, 1933." "John Basye, born Sept. 26, 1851, died Sept. 7, 1900."

G. 257. MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Washington B. Basye, F.87).

b. 1850. d. —————. m. Noah Beedle, May 24, 1874.
b. 1849.

"Register of Marriages, 1854-1882," page 70, in the Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that Noah Beedle and Margaret Basye were married May 24, 1874. He was 25 and she was 24 years of age. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. They were married by Jacob Wine. She was the daughter of *Edw.*" and Anna Basye.

G. 258. MARY FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Jonas B. Basye F.96).

b. 1862. d. —————. m. 1. Branson K. Miller, July 24, 1887.
m. 2. ————— Jordan.
m. 3. ————— Dickerson.

Mary Frances Basye was often called Mollie. She taught school six years. Lived at Orkney Springs, Virginia, in 1905, on the Basye farm. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mary Frances Basye Dickerson, in her letter from Lost City, West Virginia, to Capt. Carl B. Basye (I.197), Findlay, Ohio, dated October 18, 1943, says: "My sister, Mrs. Bryce (G.260), named the Post Office BASYE, in Virginia. She and her husband built the hotel. Both are dead. My great grandfather, Edmond Basye (D.23) "was in the Revolutionary War, and died at Appomattox Court House of small pox while on his way home. My grandfather (John Basye E.49) came from Luray, Va., and moved to Orkney, Va. He had married three times. He had two sons living in Ohio: Joseph Basye (F.85) and Nimrod Basye (F.83)." We are living on the old Basye farm. "Joseph Basye (F.85) had no children," meaning that he left no children surviving him.

Hardy County (West Virginia) Marriages, 1795-1899, found in West Virginia Department of Archives and History, Vol. 1, page 190, shows that "Mollie" E. Basye and Branson K. Miller were married July 24, 1887. He was 29 and she was 25 years of age. The ceremony was performed by L. D. Caldwell. Mary F. Miller is named in the will of her father, Jonas B. Basye, F.96.

G. 259. MARGARET E. BASYE (Daughter of Jonas B. Basye F.96).

b. 1865. d. about 1940. m. Nathaniel Messick, May 1, 1890.
b. 1853.

⁸³Should be Edmond.

"Marriage Register, 1882-1915," page 27, Clerk's office Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that Nathaniel Messick and Margaret E. Basye were married May 1, 1890. They were married by John F. Driver. He was 37 and she was 25 years of age. She was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents were Jonas and Edith Basye. Margaret Messick is named in the will of her father, Jonas B. Basye (F.96).

G. 260. MARTHA L. BASYE (Daughter of Jonas B. Basye F.96).

b. ————. d. about 1939 or 1940. m. William R. Bryce.

Martha Basye Brice named the Post office "Basye" in Shenandoah County, Virginia. See her name mentioned in the letter of her sister, Mary Frances Basye Dickerson (G.258). Martha L. Basye is named in the will of her father, Jonas B. Basye, F.96. In "Will Book 31" page 367, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, is shown the report of Martha L. Basye (nee Brice), Trustee, in account with Jesse Luttrell. Trust fund. August 24, 1907, to September, 1909. Total amount involved is \$460.80. By credits, \$316.07. The Commissioner appointed approves the account to June 24, 1914, showing balance of \$144.73 due to Martha L. Basye.

G. 261. HATTIE J. BASYE (Daughter of Jonas B. Basye F.96).

b. 1872. d. 1895. m. John S. Luttrell, Oct. 1, 1891.
b. 1869.

Their children: H.278.

"Marriage Register, 1882-1915," page 33, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that John S. Luttrell and Hattie J. Basye were married October 1, 1891, by J. B. McInturff. He was 22 and she was 19 years of age. She was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents were Jonas and Martha Basye. (Error. This should be Eva or Edith, not Martha.)

G. 262. ANNIE H. BASYE (Daughter of Jonas B. Basye F.96).

b. 1874. d. ————. m. Homer B. Funkhouser Mar. 17, 1895.
b. 1872.

"Register of Marriages, 1882-1915," page 45, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that Homer B. Funkhouser and Anna H. Basye were married March 17, 1895, by A. L. Bolick. He was 23 and she was 21 years of age. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents were Jonas B. and Edith Basye. Annie Funkhouser is named in the will of her father, Jonas B. Basye (F.96).

G. 263. FANNIE E. BASYE (Daughter of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Oct. 8, 1865. d. ————. m. Angus Dispennett.

Fannie E. Basye was born at Orkney Springs, Virginia.

G. 264. JOHN H. BASYE (Son of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Sept. 16, 1867. d. ————. m. Victoria Brown.

John H. Basye was born at Orkney Springs, Virginia. They live at Westernport, Maryland.

G. 265. EDNA BASYE (Daughter of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Sept. 17, 1869. d. ————. m. Angus Brown.
m. Harry Hoenschell.

Their children: H.279, H.280, H.281, H.282.

Edna Basye was born at Orkney Springs, Virginia. After the death of her first husband she married Harry Hoenschell.

G. 266. VIOLA BASYE (Daughter of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Jan. 24, 1872. d. ————. m. Milton Hartman.

Their children: H.283, H.284, H.285, H.286.

Viola Basye was born at Orkney Springs, Virginia.

G. 267. LILLIE HESS BASYE (Daughter of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Nov. 12, 1874. d. Feb. 26, 1909. m. Edward Luther Kline, 1899.
b. 10-9-1863.

Their children: H.287, H.288, H.289.

Lillie Hess Basye was born at Mathias, West Virginia. She married and moved to Denver, Colorado, and then to Nevada. Her death occurred later in Denver.

G. 268. JONAS B. BASYE (Son of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. November 15, 1875.

Hardy County (West Virginia) Births, 1853-1882, found in West Virginia Department of Archives and History, Vol. 2, page 213, shows that Jonas Basye was born November 15, 1875, at Capon, Hardy County. His parents were Nathan and A. E. Basye (F.97).

G. 269. MATILDA S. BASYE (Daughter of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. June 21, 1878. d. ————. m. George Wilkins.

Their children: H.290, H.291, H.292, H.293.

Matilda S. Basye was born at Mathias, West Virginia.

G. 270. LORENZO BOYD BASYE (Son of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Dec. 3, 1880. d. ————. m. Hattie See.

Their children: H.294, H.295.

Lorenzo Boyd Basye was familiarly called "Bob" or "Robert." *Hardy County (West Virginia) Births, 1853-1882*, found in West Virginia Department of Archives and History, Vol. 2, page 254, shows that Lorenzo Basye was born Dec. 3, 1880, in Hardy County. His parents were Nathan and Ann E. Basye, F.97.

G. 271. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Nathan John Basye F.97).

b. Dec. 15, 1883. d. ————. m. Frank Lane, 1908.

Their children: H.296, H.297, H.298, H.299.

Mary Basye was born at Mathias, West Virginia.

G. 272. JOHN TOMLIN BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. July 11, 1849. d. ————. m. Kate Hampton Klipstein, Dec. 23, 1879.

b. Apr. 22, 1853. d. ————.

Their children: H.300, H.301, H.302, H.303, H.304, H.305, H.306.

John Tomlin Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, at the village of New Baltimore. When he was two years old his family moved from New Balti-

more to a farm near by. The Civil War brought about the loss of all his father's property. John Tomlin Basye, though only about fifteen years of age, took care of his father, mother and four sisters. He married Kate Hampton Klipstein, who was the granddaughter of Mary Peyton (or Payton), who died in 1815. *Virginia Genealogies*, at page 515, shows: "Kate Hampton m. John T. Basye," and also shows that she was the daughter of Thomas Edward Klipstein and Mary Frances (Hampton) Klipstein. In 1890, he went from Virginia to Bakersfield, California, where he was a farmer and road builder. He lived near Bakersfield, and later, at Sacramento, California, in Feb. 1939.

"Deed Book 72," pages 88-90, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from John T. Basye and Kate H. Basye, wife, and other Klipstein heirs, to George W. Grayson, dated August 27, 1881, 38a. 2 roods & 32 square perches, \$309.60, being part of the dower tract allotted to Mary F. Klipstein, widow of Thos. E. Klipstein, dec'd. "Deed Book 75," page 306, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John T. Basye as principal and others as security give bond for \$4000, because he has been appointed Commissioner of Roads, 1 year commencing July 1, 1884. Bond dated June 30, 1884. "Deed Book 75," pages 331-333, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John T. Basye is named trustee in a deed of trust dated December 12, 1884, by Arthur Fetzer and D. A. Lunceford. Acknowledged December 15, 1884, and recorded December 16, 1884. "Deed Book 76," page 64, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John T. Basye as principal and others as security give bond for \$4000 because he has been appointed Commissioner of Roads, 1 year commission, July 1, 1885. Bond dated June 22, 1885. "Deed Book 78," page 3, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows John T. Basye, as principal and two securities give bond dated June 16, 1887, which shows appointment as Commissioner of Roads, for 1 year. July 1, 1887 to July 1, 1888. "Deed Book 79," pages 17-19, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from John T. Basye and Kate H. Basye, his wife, and other Klipstein heirs to Sandy Butler, dated November 29, 1886, part of the land of which Thos. E. Klipstein, dec'd, owned. "Deed Book 76," page 393, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows:

"This Deed made and entered into this 15th day of Febry 1886 between Thomas J. Hinson and Mary Hinson, his wife (G.276), and Jos. W. Hinson and Hannah B. Hinson, his wife, (G.279), of the one part and John T. Basye of the other part all of the County of Fauquier and State of Virginia—Witnesseth that whereas by deed dated day of——185——, and recorded in the Clerks Office of Fauquier County Court on 9" June 1853 in Deed Book 1852—3 page 396, Jos. G. Hunton conveyed with general Warranty to Inman Homer trustee for Mary Basye (F.104) and her children certain real estate hereinafter more particularly described and whereas said Mary Basye dec'd leaving five children³⁴ of whom Mary Basy who has since intermarried with Thos. J. Hinson (G.276) was one, and Hannah B. Basye (G.279) who has since intermarried with Jos. W. Hinson was another all of whom constitute the parties of the first part, and whereas a division of said real estate so inherited has never been had, and whereas they the said parties of the first part are desirous of selling their said undivided interest in said land to their brother Jno. T. Basye for the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars each. Now therefore this deed further witnesseth that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the premises and the further consideration of the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars cash in hand paid to the said Thos. J. & Mary Hinson and of Three hundred & twenty dollars cash in hand paid to the said Jos. W. & Hannah B. Hinson at and before the sealing and delivery of

³⁴G.273, G.274, and G.275 died before their mother. See the deed from G.277 and G.278, in deed Book 95, pages 51-52, next following.

these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said parties of the first part have granted bargained and sold and by these presents do grant bargain sell and convey with special Warranty unto the said Jno T. Basye his heirs & assigns forever all their right title and interest; of, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated near New Baltimore in Fauquier County on Alexandria Turnpike, adjoining the lands of Harrison, Sanders & Hunton containing 303 A. 1r 9 p. said Interest being two undivided fifth parts of said land inherited by the said parties of the first part from their mother Mary Basye. To have and To hold unto him the said Jno. T. Basye his heirs & assigns forever, to his only use. Witness the following signatures & seals.

Joseph W. Hinson (SEAL)
 Hannah B. Hinson (SEAL) (G.279)
 Thomas J. Hinson (SEAL)
 Mary Hinson (SEAL)" (G.276)

"Deed Book 95," pages 51-52, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows deed from Sarah C. Basye (G.277) and Ellen N. Basye (G.278) dated March 31, 1890, to John T. Basye, conveying to him "their brother," all their undivided one fifth (1/5) each, interest in land inherited from their mother, reserving a life estate. Acknowledged March 31, 1890, and recorded January 2, 1904.

G. 273. EDMUND BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. about 1844. d. ————. Never married.

Edmund Basye was a great hunter and kept a fine pack of hounds. His tailor said "he was the finest formed young man he ever knew." He was a Confederate Soldier, and was killed in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862, when he was about eighteen years of age. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series 1, Vol. 11, p. 579, contains a report of Col. Montgomery D. Corse's 17th Virginia Infantry at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862, saying among other things: "Sergeant Basye, Co. F, was killed while gallantly charging the enemy far in advance of the regiment." He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

G. 274. STEPHEN BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. ————. d. in infancy.

G. 275. LUTHER BASYE (Son of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Luther Basye and Mary Basye (G.276) were twins. Luther Basye was a Confederate Soldier. He died in the hospital at Petersburg, Virginia, of a wound received. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Luther Basye was a private in Co. F, 17th Va. Infantry, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

G. 276. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Thomas J. Henson, Jan. 12, 1882.
 b. about 1844.

Their children: H.307.

Mary Basye and Luther Basye (G.275) were twins. Mary Basye Henson and her husband lived at Broadrun, Virginia. "Marriage Record 1854-1906," page

173, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Thos. J. Henson, 38 years old and Mary Basye, 30 years old, married January 12, 1882. Ceremony by H. H. Myer.

G. 277. SARAH CATHARINE BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. ————. d. ————. Never married.

G. 278. ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. ————. d. April, 1915. Never married.

Ellen Basye lived at Gainesville, Virginia.

G. 279. HANNAH B. BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Basye F.104).

b. about 1854. d. ————. m. Joseph W. Henson, Jany. 6, 1880.
b. about 1851.

Their children: H.308, H.309, H.310, H.311.

Hannah B. Basye Henson and her husband lived at Broadrun, Virginia. "Marriage Record, 1854-1906," page 159, Fauquier County, Virginia, shows Joseph W. Henson, 29 years old, and Hannah B. Basye, 26 years old, daughter of Edmund and Mary Basye (F.104), were married January 6, 1880. Ceremony by H. H. Myer.

G. 280. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye F.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. 1. ———— Brown.
m. 2. Peter Tiernan, of St. Louis.

Mary Basye was born of the first marriage.

She is mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pages 708-709. Sec. under F.105.

G. 281. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye F.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Crain.

Elizabeth Basye was born of the first marriage.

She is mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, at pages 708-709. See under F.105.

G. 282. ANN BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye F.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. 1. Dupuy Snell.
m. 2. Charles Schilling.

Ann Basye was born of the first marriage.

She is mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pages 708-709. See under F.105.

G. 283. CHARLES P. BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.105).

b. about 1837. d. Apr. 1, 1919. m. Jane Thompson.

Charles P. Basye was born of the first marriage. He was a Confederate Soldier. Records in Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri, shows the following military records: "CHARLES P. BASYE.—Confederate Army.—Civil War.—Served as a Private in Col. Monroe's 1st Ark. Mtd. Rifles. Enlisted in 1861 at Fort Smith. Confirmation of Record: Participated in battles in Ark., Prairie Grove, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Helena, Marks' Mills, Jenkins' Ferry and Elkins' Ferry. In October 1864 was transferred to Elliott's Batt'n Cav. Brigade of Gen. Shelby and took part in the famous Mo. raid under Gen. Price. Captured

Dec. 10th, 1864 at Hermitage, Mo. and was sent to Alton, and held until Feb. 15th, 1865, exchanged at City Point, Va., and became a member of a new battalion which was assigned in the trenches between Petersburg and Richmond. Was with Gen. Lee at time of surrender and was paroled. This information secured from Pages 239 to 240, Confederate Military History, Vol. IX."

He was a wholesale merchant at St. Louis, Missouri, for many years after the Civil War, and later a dealer in mining properties. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. He is also mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pages 708-709, as "Charles Basye." See under F.105. Name, date of death, and parentage (but Charles P. Basye named as the father should be Henry) found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri. He died at St. Louis, Missouri. His wife survived him.

In File No. 438, Box 14, in the office of the Circuit Clerk, St. Charles county, Missouri, are found the papers in the suit of Chas. P. Basye and Geo. Robinson, a partnership, doing business under the name and style of Basye & Robinson vs. James R. Hance. The petition was filed in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Missouri, and was taken on change of venue to St. Charles county, Missouri. This was a suit on account and was filed in 1893.

He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basey, G.16. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows Charles P. Basye was a private in Co. D, 1st Art. Cavalry, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

G. 284. THOMAS H. BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.105).

b. Nov. 12, 1850. d. Feb. 13, 1899. m. Anna _____.

m. Susan J. Popham, November 16, 1890.

The National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C., shows that:—
Thomas H. Basye was born at St. Louis, Missouri, of the first marriage. He was a Union Soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted Nov. 14, 1864, in Co. B. 8th Regiment Colorado Infantry. He was honorably discharged October 23, 1865. He was very young when he enlisted.

His first wife was Anna _____, from whom he was divorced in Silver Bow County, Montana, Jan. 15, 1890. Next he married Susan J. Popham, who had been married before. He was the son of Henry Basye and Eliza Ryder Basye. He had lived in Oregon, Washington Ter., Montana, and Colorado. He died February 13, 1899, near Pagosa Springs, Colorado. His wife applied for a pension.

G. 285. MARGARET AMELIA BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye F.105).

b. Aug. 20, 1857. d. _____. m. 1. R. W. Stephens, Nov. 28, 1878.

m. 2. R. A. Woodward, May 27, 1890.

Their children: H.312.

Margaret Amelia Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived in Kansas City, Missouri. She is mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pages 708-709, where she is called "Maggie Basye." See under F.105. She is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basey, G.16.

G. 286. JOHN EDWARD BASYE (Son of Henry Basye F.105).

b. July 1851. d. ————. Never married.

John Edward Basye was born of the second marriage. He is mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pages 708-709, where he is called "Edward Basye." Some of the relatives say his middle name was Edmond instead of Edward. See under F.105. In 1898, he was listed in Kansas City, Missouri, city directory as a finisher, and lived with his mother, Sarah A. Basye. He is mentioned as Edward Basye in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

G. 287. ARLIE (or OLLIE) BASYE (Daughter of Henry Basye F.105).

b. 1854. d. ————. m. George A. Warner, Nov. 20, 1875.

Their children: H.313.

Arlie (or Ollie) Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1903. Her husband, George A. Warner, was the son of Theodore F. Warner, County Clerk. She is mentioned in *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pages 708-709. See under F.105.

G. 288. JAMES K. BASYE (Son of James Edwin Basye F.107).

b. 1855. d. ————. m. ————.

James K. Basye was born at Rocheport, Missouri. He attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, 1868-1869, according to records in Registrar's office. Named as an heir in the estate of his father, James E. Basye, No. 1478, in Probate Court of Boone County, Missouri, at Columbia. He is mentioned in *Wills and Administrations of Boone County, Missouri, 1821-1870*, page 63, as an heir of James E. Bayse. Name is spelled *Basye* on the public record. He was in the dry goods business at Seattle, Washington, in 1903-1907. He moved there from Colorado. Moved to San Francisco, California, and was in business there in 1908. He was a merchant at Santa Rosa, California, in 1914, and sold out his store. He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basey G.16.

G. 289. HATTIE G. BASYE (Daughter of James Edwin Basye F.107).

b. 1845. d. ————. m. John L. Potts, Jan. 16, 1862.

Hattie G. Basye lived at Marceline, Missouri. She is named as an heir in the estate of her father, James E. Basye, No. 1478, in the Probate Court of Boone County, Missouri, at Columbia. She is also mentioned in *Wills and Administrations of Boone County, Missouri, 1821-1870*, page 63, as an heir of James E. Bayse. The name is spelled *Basye* on the public record. "Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 4," page 18, show that Harriett Basey and John L. Potts were married January 16, 1862.

G. 290. NANCY MAUZY BASYE (Daughter of Richard Taylor Basye F.108).

b. Dec. 13, 1821. d. May 9, 1902. m. Milton Philips, May 5, 1842.

Their children: H.314, H.315, H.316, H.317, H.318, H.319, H.320.

Nancy Mauzy Basye was born in Virginia. "Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 3," page 3, show that Nancy Basey and Milton Philips were married May 5, 1842.

G. 291. EMILY BASYE (Daughter of Richard Taylor Basye F.108).

b. Nov. 22, 1822. d. ————. m. John Turner, May 2, 1845.

Their children: H.321, H.322, H.323.

"Marriage License Records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 3," page 34, show that Emily Basy and John Turner were married May 2, 1845.

G. 292. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Richard Taylor Basye F.108).

b. Jan. 15, 1825. d. ————. m. George Thomas, July 20, 1843.

Their children: H.324, H.325, H.326, H.327, H.328, H.329.

"Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 2," page 235, show that Mary G. Basye and George Thomas were married July 20, 1843.

G. 293. ELIZA J. BASYE (Daughter of Richard Taylor Basye F.108).

b. June 2, 1826. d. Dec. 6, 1910. m. John W. Cloyd, Feb. 21, 1849.

b. Sept. 4, 1826. d. May 30, 1891.

Their children: H.330, H.331, H.332, H.333, H.334, H.335, H.336.

Eliza J. Basye was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. She left there in 1834 and went to Missouri. She was married in Howard County, Missouri. The "Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 3," page 102, show that Elisa Bayse and John W. Cloyd were married February 21, 1849. She joined the Baptist Church when she was nineteen years old. She lived at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. She died in Howard County, Missouri.

Howard County Advertiser, Fayette, Missouri, December 8, 1910, p. 1, col. 3, mentions the death of Mrs. Eliza J. Cloyd and announces it will give obituary next week. Same paper, December 15, 1910, p. 2, col. 4, says: "Mrs. Eliza J. Cloyd.—The funeral of Mrs. Eliza J. Cloyd was conducted from the First Baptist Church in Fayette, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Main officiating. Interment was made in New Walnut Ridge Cemetery, due announcement of which was made in our last issue. "Mrs. Eliza J. Cloyd was born in Culpeper County, Va., June 2, 1826. When only a girl of six years, her father moved to Pike County, Ohio, and in 1834 he came to Missouri, settling near Rocheport, in Howard County. Her grandfather, *Harry Bayse*, soon followed. February 21, 1849, she married John W. Cloyd of Howard County, Mo., Rev. Winthrop Hobson officiating. Her husband died May 30th, 1901 [1891]. In 1847 she professed religion at the Walnut Grove Baptist Church, Boone County, and at the same time did also her father, mother and four sisters. After removal to Fayette her church letter was put in the First Baptist Church, during the ministry of Rev. Fielding Wilhite. "Mrs. Cloyd was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living, five boys and two girls: J. W. Cloyd of Wray, Col., a banker; A. D. Cloyd, of Omaha, Neb., the Sovereign Physician of the Woodmen of the World; A. A. Cloyd, of Salisbury, Live Stock trader; C. J. Cloyd, of Howard County, farmer; W. W. Cloyd, of Fayette, merchant; Miss Effie Cloyd of this city; Mrs. Chas. Franklin of Kansas City; all of whom were here with exception of the son living in Colorado."

The Democrat-Leader. Fayette, Missouri, Thursday, December 8, 1910 p. 1, col. 4, says: "Cloyd.—Mrs. Eliza J. Cloyd, widow of the late John W. Cloyd, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday night, Nov. 29th, while seated at her home with her daughter, Miss Effie Cloyd. Her left side was affected and she never regained consciousness, and died one week later, Tuesday morning, Dec. 6th "Mrs. Cloyd was born June 2, 1826, in Culpeper County, Va. Her father, Richard T. Bayse, removed to Pike County, Ohio, when she was six years old and in 1834, he came to Missouri, settling near Rocheport, in Howard County. Her grandfather, Henry Bayse, soon followed to Missouri. She was married Feb. 21, 1849, to John W. Cloyd of Howard County, Rev. Winthrop Hobson officiating. Her husband died

May 30, 1891. In 1845 she professed religion at Walnut Grove Baptist Church in Boone County, and with her mother and four sisters were baptized by Rev. Fielding Wilhite. In 1847 she transferred her membership to Fayette, and after marriage she united with the Old Friendship Church, north of Fayette, and about thirty-five years ago she and her husband both transferred their membership to Fayette. She was a member of the First Baptist Church continuously except for a few years she belonged to the Old Friendship Church. "Mrs. Cloyd leaves an aged sister, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of this city, five sons and two daughters—W. W. and C. J. of Fayette, J. W., Wray, Colo., A. A., Salisbury, Mo., Dr. A. D., Omaha, Nebr., Miss Effie Cloyd, Fayette, and Mrs. Irene Franklin of Kansas City, to whom we extend heartfelt sympathy. "Mrs. Cloyd was a woman of fine intellect, a strong Christian character that impressed all with whom she came in contact. She was kind and charitable, a loving and devoted wife and mother and her long life of more than four score years was full of kind deeds and of service in the Master's cause. Funeral services were conducted at the First Baptist Church Wednesday afternoon by Rev. E. A. Main who paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased. Rev. Charles Franklin, son-in-law of Mrs. Cloyd offered a sweet, tender and touching prayer. "The remains were laid to rest in Walnut Ridge cemetery there to await a glorious resurrection."

G.294. SARAH ANN BASYE (Daughter of Richard Taylor Basye F.108).

b. June 3, 1828. d. —————. m. Preston Johnson, Feb. 5, 1850.

Their children: H.337, H. 338.

Sarah Ann Basye lived at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. "The Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 3," page 127, show that Sarah A. Basye and William Preston Johnson were married February 5, 1850.

G. 295. HIRAM BASYE (Son of John James Basye F.109).

b. Sept. 1, 1839. d. May 23, 1852. m. —————.

G.296. NEWTON JASPER BASYE (Son of John James Basye F.109).

b. Nov. 13, 1849. d. Mar. 16, 1933. m. Maggie Townsend, 1883.

Newton Jasper Basye was born in DeKalb County, near Cameron, Missouri. In 1859, he went with his parents to Kansas. He attended school at Holton, Kansas, where he graduated from High School. Taught school in Jackson County, Kansas, for several years. He married Maggie Townsend at Holton, Kansas. They had no children. *The Holton Tribune*, March 14, 1902, said this about Newton J. Basye: "Mr. Basye was educated in the public schools of Missouri and later in the public school in Holton [Kansas]. He attended the first school in Holton and was one of the first graduates of the High School as well. . . . Mr. Basye taught school in Jackson County [Kansas] for several years. Fate seems to have had a hand in shaping his career about this time and got in her work on this wise. When Newton was about twenty-seven years old he and his brothers were working together chopping wood for a neighbor. One evening after work Newton went to the village for the mail and in the post-office encountered Mr. Little, a member of the school board of Dist. No. 30. Mr. Little asked him if his name was Basye. 'Yes Sir,' said Newton. 'Well, we want you to come down and teach our school' was the next astonishing statement, 'All right, sir,' was the prompt reply. 'How soon shall I begin?' 'Next Monday' said Mr. Little, and so it was arranged and while Newton taught school Mr. Little was left to dis-

cover at his leisure that it was Newton he had hired and not John T.^{34a} [Basye] (G.300) as he supposed. In politics Mr. Basye has been a life long Democrat. His interest in public affairs and consequent knowledge have made him a good and useful citizen. He is a brother of Alf Basye (G.298) the red hot Republican Editor of the 'Belleville Telescope.'

"For two years he has written for 'The Tribune' and is an excellent correspondent. In this as in his more important affairs he is straightforward and accurate and faithful."

The Holton Signal, September 2, 1903, in telling of the Old Settlers' picnic held at Walkers Park, Jackson County, Kansas, August 21, 1903, gives the speech made by Newton J. Basye as follows:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I came to Jackson county, Kansas, when I was ten years of age, and I have often wished that I had arrived here at an earlier period—in fact I would have preferred to have been born in Kansas. But although I was present, and one of the chief attractions on that momentous occasion, I was not consulted about where I should be born, but if I had been and if I had known then what I do now and could have talked, I would have said, let me be born in Jackson county, Kansas. It does not make very much difference where people are born,—but it makes a vast difference where they live and how they live after they are born. Now, I have, like a great many of you, resided in this county long enough to witness some wonderful changes in Jackson county and the state of Kansas, although they have been gradual. I have seen Holton grow from a very small village into a beautiful little city, populated by handsome women, homely men, mischievous children and innocent babies. I have seen Jackson county emerge from almost a wilderness, into what it is today, a net work of improvements, with its towns and villages, its railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, its numerous school houses, churches, fine residences, green pastures and fertile fields. And what is true of Jackson county is true, if not more than true, of the entire state of Kansas. Kansas is young and wealthy and beautiful. Kansas has ten thousand miles of railroad, ten million miles of grit, energy and enterprise. In other words Kansas has grown, multiplied and expanded until it has become a great and powerful commonwealth, known and respected, looked up to by every state in the union. Henry Ward Beecher once said this of Missouri: "Death and education will 'ere long make Missouri what it is fast becoming—one of the foremost states of the union." In lieu of what Mr. Beecher said of Missouri, I will say this of Kansas: 'Life and education will 'ere long, make Kansas what it is fast becoming, one of the foremost states of the union'—for life and not death is what is required to make Kansas prosper. Now, I do not want anyone to suppose for a moment that I am giving all the credit for the progress we have made here in Jackson county to the men, for those true, noble and courageous women who endured the trials and privations of the early history of this county, in helping to lay the foundation of prosperity that Jackson county enjoys today, deserve as much credit as do the men, if not more. But I am not finding any fault with either the men or the women in this respect,—for you both have done nobly. You have improved your farms, improved your stock, improved your intellects. You have fed, clothed and educated your children and started them on the voyage of life under far more favorable circumstances than you yourselves ever enjoyed at the outset of your careers. This is something you are entitled to be proud of. But while this is the case, while we feel grateful for results like these, there are some things that cause

^{34a}Should be John L.

us to feel very sad; there are some things that make our hearts sink within us like a chunk of lead. Some of our nearest and dearest friends and relatives have passed over the river never, never to return. Some of those with whom we have fought the battles of life side by side have gone over to that beyond from whence no traveler ever returns. And since Kansas was admitted into the union as a state, three presidents of the United States have been assassinated. Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley all died from the effects of an assassin bullet. Every true patriotic American citizen will regret, will deplore such cowardly acts. But the assassination of a president of the United States does not in the least impair the machinery of this government. This is a great consolation and we can exclaim in the language of James A. Garfield, 'God reigns and the government at Washington still lives.' Yes the government still lives and the United States flag, that grand old emblem of liberty and freedom, still waves o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Newton Jasper Basye died in Holton, Kansas.

G. 297. RICHARD TAYLOR BASYE (Son of John James Basye F.109).

b. Mar. 8, 1848. d. June 14, 1934. m. Frances Hinds, about 1878.
b. 12/16/1854.

Their children: H.339, H.340, H.341, H.342, H.343, H.344, H.345, H.346, H.347.

Richard Taylor Basye was born in DeKalb County, Missouri, just north of Cameron. He lived in Rice County, Kansas. Later he lived at Kanapolis, Ellsworth County, Kansas, in 1903. He died at Dodge City, Kansas. Frances Hinds was born in Illinois.

G. 298. ALFRED JAMES BASYE (Son of John James Basye F.109).

b. Jan. 12, 1856. d. ————. m. Ella Alvira Ellis, Mar. 29, 1886.

Their children: H.348, H.349, H.350, H.351, H.352, H.353.

Alfred James Basye was born near Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri. He was the youngest of eleven children. In October, 1859, he moved to a farm near Holton, Jackson County, Kansas. Served four years on the City Council of Holton, Kansas. Served on the School Board. Was elected County Clerk of Jackson County, Kansas, in 1894-1898. He moved to Hubbell, Nebraska, in 1898, where he lived a few years, then moved to Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, where he owned and edited the "Belleville Telescope" for several years. Then moved to Ottawa, Kansas, Sedro Woolley, Washington, and then to Brawley, California, where he lived eleven years, and then in 1919, he moved to McMinnville, Oregon. From 1882 to 1893, he was in the grain and stock business, the name of the firm being Basye and Sarbach. He has always taken an active part in political affairs. He is a Republican. His father was a Democrat. He taught school several years. He was married in Holton, Kansas. His wife was the daughter of Rev. DeWitt C. Ellis, a Baptist Minister. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on March 29, 1936, at McMinnville, Oregon.

The Holton Tribune, March 14, 1902, in speaking about Newton J. Basye (G.296) says:

"He is a brother of Alf Basye, the red hot Republican Editor of the *Belleville [Kansas] Telescope*."

Portrait and Biographical Album, of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas. Containing Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County, at pages 252-253, says:

"Alfred J. Basye is one of the most wide-awake and enterprising business men of Jackson County, and in him the City of Holton has one of its leading citizens, who enters with true public interest into all schemes to advance its interests. He is prosperously carrying on an extensive business as a dealer in grain and a buyer and shipper of stock, with L. Sarbach, under the firm name of Basye & Sarbach. Missouri is his native State, and he was born in DeKalb County, Jan. 12, 1857.³⁵ His father, John J., (F.109) and his Grandfather, Henry Basye, (E.54) were natives of Virginia. The latter was a planter and slaveowner, and on his removal to Pike County, Ohio, in pioneer times, he took his slaves with him, and there nobly set them free. He was a resident of Ohio some years, but finally went to Missouri, and passed the remainder of his life in Howard County, that State. The father of our subject was about eighteen years old when his parents removed to the wilds of Ohio, and he went from there to Missouri in 1835,³⁶ traveling on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers to his destination, and was one of the very first settlers of the Platte Purchase. He made a claim to a tract of Government land there, and during the few years that he resided on it made many improvements. He sold it, and going to DeKalb County, bought a farm five miles north of Cameron. He erected frame buildings, and lived there until 1859, when he disposed of his place and once again became a pioneer, locating in Jackson County, this State. He bought a place of 160 acres for \$1,100, pleasantly situated two miles southwest of Holton, which was then a small hamlet of a few houses, and its commerce represented by one store. There were no railways west of the Missouri River at that time, and over the sparsely settled region all kinds of game roamed plentifully, and bountifully set forth the table of the pioneers who were fond of hunting. In the log cabin on his place, in which the family first made their home, John Brown had his headquarters for this section of the country. Mr. Basye continued his residence on that homestead until death brought to a close his long and honorable life, Jan. 17, 1888. The mother of our subject still makes her home there. Her maiden name was Mary P. Rogers, and she was born in Cole County, Mo. Her father, Hiram Rogers, was a farmer, and later a merchant at Halleck, Buchanan Co., Mo., and also served as Sheriff of that county, where he spent his last years. Seven of the children born to the worthy parents of our subject were reared to maturity.

"Our subject was two years old when they came to the Territory of Kansas, and it has been his privilege to witness almost the entire growth of this section, and since he arrived at years of discretion, to aid in its advancement in various directions. His educational advantages were those then afforded by the public schools, and were such that at the age of eighteen he was fitted for the profession of teaching, which he then entered upon, his first experience in that line being in the district three miles east of Holton. He taught several terms of winter school after that, and when not so engaged assisted his father in farming, of which he had a good practical knowledge. In the spring of 1881 he turned his attention to buying grain, and has been in that business since, forming, in the summer of 1881, a partnership with his present partner, and later extending their business so as to include buying and shipping stock. They have a large and flourishing trade, and their names stand high in business circles, as those of fair and honorably dealing men.

³⁵Should be 1856.

³⁶Should be 1856.

"Mr. Basye has established an attractive home by the aid of a devoted wife, to whom he was united in marriage in March, 1886. Her maiden name was Ella Ellis, and she was born in Page County, Iowa, to DeWitt C. and Carolina Ellis. Of this pleasant marriage two children have come—Walter (H.348) and Lottie (H.351).

"Mr. Basye is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. His fellow-citizens, appreciating his business talent, push and large discernment, have called him to aid in the administration of the municipal government by electing him to a seat in the City Government. He is a man of sound understanding and excellent habits, and is highly thought of by all who have either business or social relations with him."

Alfred J. Basye (G.298) in a letter dated November 17, 1939, written to the compiler, says:

"About 30 years ago I had a lease on land owned by an old gentleman named Wm. Killy. He was born and lived many years near Strasberg, Alsace and Lorraine, France. He told me there were a number of Basyes living in that country when he lived there. My understanding is that our ancestors were persecuted and driven out of France. They migrated to England, and later on came to America, locating in Maryland and Virginia. Evidently some of them remained in France."

G. 299. MARTHA BASYE (Daughter of John James Basye F.109).

b. Mar. 28, 1846. d. about 1933. m. Sherman B. Townsend.

Martha Basye lived at Holton, Kansas. She and Mary Basye (G.304) were twins. She died at Holton, Kansas.

G. 300. JOHN LAWSON BASYE (Son of John James Basye F.109).

b. Oct. 22, 1853. d. July 23, 1900. m. Minnie M. Preston, Apr. 14, 1889.

b. Feb. 18, 1869. d. Oct. 12, 1948.

Their children: H.354.

John Lawson Basye was born in DeKalb County, Missouri. He was a school teacher. Was about six foot two inches tall. Also he was said to have had the initial "T," as John T. L. or John L. T. Basye. See his name mentioned in the article published in *The Holton Tribune*, concerning his brother, Newton J. Basye (G.296). He was married at Helix, Oregon. There he was in the retail Lumber business. He died at Helix, Oregon.

The Oregonian, (Portland, Oregon), October 13, 1948, says:—

"Minnie M. Basye, who crossed the plains with her family in a covered wagon at the age of 10, died Tuesday at her home at 3406 N. Interstate Avenue. Funeral services will be Saturday at 10:30 A.M. at the Colonial mortuary followed by entombment at Lincoln Memorial mausoleum. She was born at Mason City, Ill., February 18, 1869, and settled in Umatilla county near Helix. She was the last surviving charter member of the Helix Baptist church. She is survived by her son, J. L. Basye, with whom she made her home in Portland for the last 22 years."

G. 301. (MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of John James Basye F.109).

b. Feb. 29, 1843. d. Mar. 14, 1934. m. Nathaniel Scott, Oct. 5, 1859.

Margaret Basye was born near Cameron, Missouri, on a farm. She was married at Cameron, Missouri. She had fourteen children. When she died she

had all of her children living, and also thirty-nine grandchildren and forty-three great grandchildren. She died at Coweta, Oklahoma.

G. 302. WILLIAM HENRY READ BASYE (Son of John James Basye F.109).

b. Sept. 1, 1841 ?. d. in infancy.

G. 303. FRANCES QUEEN BASYE (Daughter of John James Basye F.109).

b. Feb. 19, 1845. d. in infancy.

G.304. MARY BASYE (Daughter of John James Basye F.109).

b. Mar. 28, 1846. d. in infancy.

Mary Basye and Martha Basye (G.299) were twins.

G. 305. ELIZA BASYE (Daughter of John James Bayse F.109).

b. Oct. 19, 1851. d. ————. m. H. C. Hart, about 1866.

Eliza Basye was born in DeKalb County, Missouri. She married at Holton, Kansas. She died at Green Forest, Arkansas.

G. 306. ——— READ (Children of Winnifred Basye Read F.111).

In Virginia. Who are they?

G. 307. ——— HUNTER (Children of Anna J. Basye Hunter F.112).

G. 308. JOHN BLOSSER (Son of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Aug. 19, 1837. d. 1884. m. ————.

G. 309. HENRY BLOSSER (Son of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Mar. 24, 1831. d. 1916. m. ————.

G. 310. DANIEL BLOSSER (Son of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Nov. 10, 1839. d. 1917. m. ————.

G. 311. JACOB BLOSSER (Son of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Mar. 12, 1829. d. 1907. m. ————.

The lineage of Jacob Blosser back to and including Edmond Basye A.1, is shown in *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Vol. 1, pp. 287-288.*

G. 312. JOSEPH BLOSSER (Son of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Aug. 30, 1833. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 313. ELIZABETH ANN BLOSSER (Daughter of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Feb. 10, 1823. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 314. SUSAN BLOSSER (Daughter of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Mar. 11, 1825. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 315. BARBARA BLOSSER (Daughter of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Nov. 22, 1826. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 316. MARY BLOSSER (Daughter of Sarah J. Basye Blosser F.114).

b. Aug. 7, 1843. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 317. WILLIAM HENRY BASYE (Son of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. Sept. 7, 1853. d. 1897. m. Laura Harris.

b. —————. d. June 1, 1916.

Their children: H.355, H.356.

William Henry Basye was born of the first marriage of his parents. His widow lived at Fayette, Missouri, until her death. The Deed records in the Recorder's Office, Howard County, Missouri, show a warranty deed from William H. Basye, unmarried, to Henry F. Hern, dated August 21, 1883, recorded in "Book 27," page 372, conveying 40 acres in Sec. 9, T. 51, R. 14, Howard County, Missouri.

Probate Court records of Howard County, Missouri, Estate of William H. Basye (*Bayse* and *Basy*) files show that Laura Basye, the widow, declines July 30, 1897, to act as administratrix, and requests appointment of M. M. Basye, who was appointed. On August 4, 1897, M. M. Basye (F.115) files bond, \$3000, with Chas. A. Dougherty and R. S. Fisher (G.324) as sureties. On September 18, 1897, Inventory filed, shows 206 acres in Sections 9 and 10, Township 61, Range 14, and personal property in Howard County, Missouri. Notice of the grant of letters of administration was published in the Democrat Banner, at Fayette, Missouri, proof filed September 6, 1897. (Some papers missing from the files.)

Laura Basye was appointed Curatrix of the estates of her two children, Mary E. Basye (H.355) and William F. Basye (H.356), in the Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, November 3, 1903. (See proceedings under H.355.)

William Henry Basye is mentioned in Estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

Probate Court records of Howard County, Missouri, Estate No. 2580, show that Laura Basye died intestate in Howard County, Missouri June 1, 1916. On June 12, 1916, application by R. S. Fisher (G.324) shows heirs as follows: Mary E. Andrews (H.355) and William F. Basye (H.356) of Howard County, Missouri. Letters were issued same day to R. S. Fisher, who files bond of \$5000, with G. W. Fisher and C. F. Dougherty as sureties. On June 21, 1916 inventory filed shows real estate and personal property. Notices of letters granted and of final settlement were published in the Democrat Leader, Fayette, Missouri. On September 10, 1917, Final Settlement filed, reciting that Frank Basye (H.356) paid in some cash to protect real estate. Date of death of Laura Basye June 1, 1916, in Howard County, Missouri, and parentage (Tom and Margaret Harris) found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

G. 318. GEORGE SAMUEL BASYE (Son of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. June 30, 1868. d. —————. m. Sarah Elizabeth Hitt, Apr. 6, 1896.

Their children: H.357, H.358, H.359, H.360, H.361.

George Samuel Basye was born of second marriage. He lives at Hillsdale, Missouri. He was one of the administrators of the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115), his father, in Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

The *History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri*, pages 341-342, shows: "George Basye, a successful farmer and stockman of Moniteau township, and the owner of 682 acres of well improved land, was born June 30, 1868, in Moniteau township, the son of Mike M. and Sarah (Gatewood) Basye (F.115). "George Basye has always lived in Howard County. He received his education in the district schools and has followed farming and stock raising for many years. He is an

extensive shipper and ships about four cars of stock each week. He also buys mules. "On April 6, 1896, George Basye was married to Miss Sallie Hitt, a native of Howard County, born Sept. 9, 1872, and the daughter of James R. and Mary (Gatewood) Hitt, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Basye five children have been born, as follows: Charlie (H.357) married Dorothy Crews, Moniteau township; Dean (H.358) the wife of Ruby Brown, Moniteau township, and they have one child, Frances Loreene (I.250) born Oct. 29, 1922; Hazel (H.359) at home; Bennie W. (H.360) at home; and Ruth (H.361) at home. Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Basye have two children, Bettie Jane (I.249) and Billie Ann (I.248) twins born June 6, 1922. "Mr. Basye is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He is a good farmer and an excellent citizen of Howard County.

G. 319. QUEEN FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. Feb. 19, 1852. d. —————. m. James M. Gosline, Apr. 9, 1871.

Their children: H.362, H.363.

Queen Frances Basye was born of the first marriage. "Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 4," page 166, show that Frances Q. Basye and James M. Goslin were married April 9, 1871. She is mentioned in the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115), in Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

G. 320. DAVID BASYE (Son of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. —————. d. —————. m. —————.

David Basye was born of the first marriage.

G. 321. AUGUSTUS T. BASYE (Son of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. —————. d. —————. m. Ada Stott, Nov. 10, 1898.

Augustus T. Basye was born of the second marriage. He lives at Hillsdale, Missouri. "Marriage License Records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 4," page 11, show that Guss Bayse and Ada Stott were married November 10, 1898. He is named as an heir of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

G. 322. MARGARET J. BASYE (Daughter of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. Jan. 4, 1861, d. —————. m. David Fisher.

Margaret J. Basye was born of the first marriage. She lives at Higbee, Missouri. Probate Court records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 1, page 289, show estate of Margaret Basye, a minor; final settlement approved and said ward being of lawful age appears in court and acknowledges satisfaction in full of balance due her. Settlement approved and guardian discharged November 11, 1880. She is named as an heir in estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

G.323. ISABELLA BASYE (Daughter of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. Aug. 13, 1863. d. —————. m. 1. ——— Jackson.
m. 2. J. W. Myers, Jan. 24, 1885.

Their children: H.364.

Isabella Basye was born of the first marriage. "Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 6," page 302, show that *Isabell Bayse* and J. W. Myers were married on January 24, 1885. She is mentioned in estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

G. 324. DOVE BASYE (Daughter of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Robert Fisher, Oct. 31, 1883.

Dove Basye was born of the first marriage. "Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 6," page 92, show that Dove *Basye* and Robert Fisher were married on October 31, 1883. Robert Fisher was one of the administrators of the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, 1905.

G. 325. SOLOMON H. BASYE (Son of Michael Mauzy Basye F.115).

b. Nov. —, 1856. d. 1879.

"Probate Court records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 1," page 78, show that letters of administration on his estate were issued in vacation to M. M. Basye (F.115) on October 29, 1879. At page 94, they show that the bond and letters of administration were approved. At page 95, they show that M. M. Basye, former guardian of Solomon H. Basye, a minor, now deceased, makes settlement of estate of S. H. Basye as guardian, approved November 12, 1879. At page 178, the inventory and appraisement were approved on May 11, 1880. At page 291, the first annual settlement was approved on November 11, 1880.

G. 326. TAYLOR COLEMAN BASYE (Son of John Basye F.119).

b. Jan. 3, 1862. d. Apr. 7, 1939. m. Pearl Haines, Dec. 4, 1895.

Taylor Coleman Basye was born at Rockport, Indiana. He attended Rockport, Indiana, public schools and DePauw University. He was a druggist at Rockport, Indiana, in partnership with his father, John Basye. He was President of the Indiana-Kentucky-Illinois Fair Association; President of the Spencer County (Indiana) Fair Association; President of the Spencer County (Indiana) Historical Society; and President of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association. He was a leader in all civic enterprises in his community. He was a Methodist, a Mason, Odd Fellow, a member of Knights of Pythias, Phi Delta Theta. He married Pearl Haines, daughter of John and Margaret (Payne) Haines, of Rockport, Indiana. *Indiana Historical Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 6, page 102, says: "Taylor C. Bayse of Rockport, representing the Spencer County Society, spoke of his Perry County ancestry and mentioned some of southern Indiana's historic spots which should have permanent markers."

Also, *Indiana Historical Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 12, page 212, says: "At a meeting of the Spencer County (Indiana) Historical Society held August 6, (1926) in the courthouse at Rockport, officers were elected as follows: T. C. Bayse, president"

The Monitor, Grandview, Indiana, January 18, 1934, copying from *The Evansville (Indiana) Courier*, has a long article about this Taylor Coleman Basye, his father, John Basye (F.119), and his grandfather, (E.56). (See this article under F.119).

Indiana,—One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development, Vol. III, pages 412-413, says: "Taylor C. Basye. The entire career of Taylor C. Basye has been passed in the drug business at Rockport, where from the time of his leaving college until 1897 he was associated with his father, and since that time has been carrying on the same enterprise, which was founded by the elder man. He is widely known in his calling, having served one term as president of the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association, and also has various other interests, being at present President of the Spencer County Historical Society.

"Mr. Basye was born at Rockport, Spencer County, Indiana, January 3, 1862, and a son of John and Elizabeth (Sampson) Basye (F.119). John Basye

was born April 19, 1827, in Spencer County, second of three children of Taylor and Adoshea (Duel) Basye (E.56). Taylor Basye was born in Virginia, in 1788. While still a boy, he moved with his parents to Kentucky, about 1820 he moved to Grass Township, Spencer County and later to Hammond Township. In 1829 he moved to New York, then to Kentucky, then to Tennessee, and in 1839 settled at Troy, Indiana, where for many years he conducted a merchandising business extensively and successfully. He served Perry County as Commissioner for two terms. He died August 31, 1857, esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. John Basye was given a fair education and at twenty-five years of age he embarked in the drug trade at Troy, remaining there for three years. In 1858 he moved to Rockport and engaged in the dry goods trade for three years but in 1862 opened the drug store that is still operated by his son, Taylor C. Basye, the store having served the people of Rockport continuously for nearly seventy years. On November 20, 1860, John Basye married Elizabeth M. Sampson, and they became the parents of four children, of whom Taylor C., (G.326) is the eldest. One died in infancy (G.327). Edith, (G.328) the elder daughter, is the wife of Prof. George C. Price, of Stanford University, California, from which institution their only son, John, (H.365) born in 1906, graduated in 1929. Professor Price is one of the best known educators on the Pacific Coast, and among the students who have received instruction under him, are Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Secretary of the Interior Ray L. Wilbur. Blanche, (G.329) the younger daughter of John and Elizabeth Basye, is the wife of Prof. E. A. Gilmore, who holds the chair of law (dean) at the University of Iowa and was for eight years vice governor general and for eighteen months acting governor general of the Philippine Islands. Governor and Mrs. Gilmore have three children: Eugene A., (H.366) born in 1902; Elizabeth, (H.367) born in 1905; and John, (H.368) born in 1910. At the time of his death, February 19, 1897, John Basye was one of the oldest, best known and most reliable merchants of Rockport. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

"The public schools of Rockport furnished Taylor C. Basye with his early education, following which he pursued a course in what was then Asbury College, now DePauw University. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He then became associated in business with his father, and upon the death of the elder man, in 1897, succeeded to its ownership. He has an enterprise that is modern in every particular and has gained the confidence and liberal patronage of a large percentage of the residents of Rockport. As before mentioned, he is highly thought of among the members of his calling in the state, who chose him as President of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association for the term of 1912. He has always been greatly interested in the history of Spencer County, has been a close student thereof, and is now President of the Spencer County Historical Society. In addition to his pharmacy Mr. Basye has various other interests. Politically he is a Republican, but has not sought public office. He is active in public affairs, however, as a citizen, and is a member of the Local Kiwanis Club. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

"On December 4, 1895, at Rockport, Mr. Basye was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Haines, a daughter of John G. and Margaret (Payne) Haines, natives of Spencer County, where Mr. Haines was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Basye have no children."

The Rockport Journal, Rockport, Indiana, April 14, 1939, page 1, says: "Taylor Coleman Basye, son of John and Elizabeth Sampson Basye, (F.119) was born at Rockport Jan. 3, 1862, and died at his home in this city on the night of April 7, 1939, at the age of 77 years, 3 months and 4 days.

"He received his education in the public schools of Rockport and DePauw University at Greencastle.

He was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Kiwanis, all of this city. He was also a member of the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was at one time the president, the Indiana State Rexall Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Spencer County Historical Society, the Southwestern Historical Society, and was also active in all the various public enterprises which looked to the betterment of the community in which he lived.

"He was married to Miss Pearl Haines Dec. 4, 1895, who was his constant and faithful companion through a long, happy and useful life.

"Surviving him besides his wife, are two sisters, Edith Basye Price (G.328) whose husband is a professor in Leland Stanford University, California, and Blanche Basye Gilmore, (G.329) wife of the president of the Iowa State University. Besides these are other relatives, a host of friends and associates, who this day mourn his departure.

"In his young manhood he was associated with his father in the drug store in this city. After his father's death, he became the owner thereof, to which business he devoted all his energies and in which he took pardonable pride, making it the outstanding business of its kind in southern Indiana.

"Mr. Basye was an active, energetic and capable citizen. His native energies and acquired abilities placed him in the forefront of every endeavor to advance all public enterprises. With hand and purse he sought to make the city beautiful and its people happy and contented. Many are the silent witnesses, voiceless of tongue but eloquent in appearance, that stand today and will stand for years, as monuments to his untiring energy and devotion.

"Ripe in years, rich in honors, there has passed away from among us, one of the strong, outstanding men of his community, a man of unblemished character, of high integrity and faithful to every trust.

"Thus lived and died Taylor Coleman Basye. The little grave stone that shall mark his final resting place in the cemetery where he shall lie, will tell his story in few words and the passerby will note it and forget; but to us who knew him and loved him, the gentle smile, the kindly word, the warm hand clasp will linger as precious memories of the friend who never failed.

"Well may it be said of him, as was said of one of old:

'His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that all the world
Might stand up and say, This was a man.' "

In the same paper, on page 6, an editorial said: "Rockport and the community has suffered a great loss in the death of T. C. Basye and in emphasis to the fine 'In Memorium' by Judge F. A. Heuring found on another page of this issue of The Journal, we wish to say that in our remembrance of this city we have had but few citizens whose deaths were felt more than the death of Mr. Basye will be felt.

"In every worthwhile enterprise that has come this way in the last fifty years T. C. Basye has backed it with his money, his time and his influence. He has ever been a real booster, and this attitude has been kept up throughout his business career.

"Mr. Basye wanted the best that could be had, he wanted and had the best store, he wanted the best for his community in the way of improvements. He put his whole life into whatever he undertook. His counsel was always for the better things.

"Many young men have been benefitted by following his advice and older men have sought his counsel.

"His place in the business world in civic affairs and in the church will be hard to fill for he was always alert. Most men after they pass the three score and ten mark ease up and begin to drop out of the busy whirl of things. Not so with Mr. Basye, for his interest in everything around him was keen to the last. He belonged to the class who believe in wearing out if necessary, but not in rusting out."

In the Clerk's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Marriage Record Book 11," page 265, shows marriage license dated December 4, 1895, was issued to Taylor C. Basye and Pearl Haines. They were married December 4, 1895, by R. A. Kemp, minister. A bronze plaque at the Court House at Rockport, Indiana, gives the names of the Commissioners and of the County Council, and also of the "Citizens Committee" when the Court House was built in 1920. The name of Taylor C. Basye appears on the plaque as one of the "Citizens Committee."

In the Clerk's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Will Record 5," page 253, shows the following Will:

"I, Taylor C. Basye, of Rockport, Spencer County, Indiana, make this my last Will and Testament. I give, devise and bequeath my estate and property, real and personal, as follows:

1. I direct that all my just debts be paid. 2. I give and bequeath to my two sisters, Mrs. Edith Basye Price, wife of George C. Price, of Stanford University, and Mrs. Blanche Basye Gilmore, wife of Eugene A. Gilmore, of Iowa City, Iowa. One Hundred Dollars each. I give this small sum to each of two beloved sisters of mine as a token of my love and esteem for them. 3. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Pearl Haines Basye, all the remaining part of my estate, both personal and real. 4. I appoint my wife, Pearl Haines Basye, without bond and without interference of the Court, sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have signed and sealed and published and declared this instrument as my Will, at Rockport, Spencer County, Indiana, on Jan. 14, 1936.

Taylor C. Basye (Seal)

The said Taylor C. Bayse, at said Rockport, Spencer County, Indiana, on said Jan. 14, 1936, signed and sealed this instrument and published and declared the same as and for his last Will, and we at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto written our names as subscribing witnesses.

Rupert V. Niles, Fred C. Cochran."

The above Will was proved by Rupert V. Niles, April 11, 1939, who certified that the testator died April 7, 1939.

G. 327. GERTRUDE BASYE (Daughter of John Basye F.119).

b. Apr. —, 1866. d. July —, 1866.

Gertrude Basye was born at Rockport, Indiana. She is mentioned in *Indiana,—One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development*, at pages 412-413.

G. 328. EDITH BASYE (Daughter of John Basye F.119).

b. Sept. 9, 1870. d. ————. m. George C. Price, Dec. 27, 1899.
b. May 30, 1860. d. ————.

Their children: H.365.

Edith Basye was born at Rockport, Indiana. She attended Rockport public schools. She graduated from DePauw University, in 1891. She is a Methodist;

also a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She was a teacher of English in Institute Internazionale, Rome, Italy, between 1894-1898. She was a teacher at Miss Harker's School, Palo Alto, California, in 1913-1925. She was married at a double wedding with her sister, Blanche (G.329). George C. Price, her husband, graduated at DePauw University, in 1890, A.B., and at Leland Stanford University, in 1892, Ph.D. He also did graduate work at Harvard, University of Munich, and University of Berlin. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is a professor at Leland Stanford University.

Edith Basye is mentioned in *Indiana.—One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development*, at pages 412-413.

She is also mentioned in *Alumnal Register, DePauw University*, at page 170.

In the Clerk's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Marriage Record Book 12," page 241, shows marriage license dated December 27, 1899, was issued to George Clinton Price and Edith Basye. They were married December 27, 1899, by E. H. Wood, M. M. E. Ch.

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. XCII, page 316, gives the lineage of Edith Basye as follows:

"Mrs. Edith Basye Price. Born in Rockport, Ind., wife of George C. Price. Descendant of Richard Basye, as follows:

1. John Basye [F.119] (1827-97), m. 1860 Elizabeth Sampson (b. 1837).
2. Taylor Basye [E.56] (1788-1857), m. Adoshea Duel McNutt (1795-1885).
3. Richard Basye [D.24] m. 1781 Nancy Taylor (b. 1761).

Richard Basye (1755-1822) enlisted, 1777, in Fauquier County, Va., as a private in Capt. John Blackwell's Company, Col. William Heth's 3rd Virginia Regiment, Continental Army. He was in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. His widow applied for a pension, which was allowed. He was born in Virginia; died in Kentucky."

See the newspaper articles under F.119 and G.326.

G. 329. BLANCHE BASYE (Daughter of John Basye F.119).

b. Nov. 15, 1873. d. ————. m. Eugene A. Gilmore, Dec. 27, 1899.

b. July 4, 1871. d. ————.

Their children: H.366, H.367, H.368.

Blanche Basye was born at Rockport, Indiana. She attended Rockport, Indiana, public schools. She graduated from DePauw University, in 1896. Both Blanche Basye Gilmore and her husband, Eugene A. Gilmore, were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She is a Methodist; also a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She taught in Rockport, Indiana, public schools, in 1898-1899.

She was married in a double wedding with her sister, Edith (G.328). Her husband was instructor in the law department of University of Wisconsin. Afterwards he was the president of the University of Iowa. At one time he was vice governor of the Philippine Islands. He graduated at DePauw University, in 1893.

Lineage Book of Daughters of American Revolution, Vol. 70, page 59, states:

"Mrs. Blanche Basye Gilmore. Born in Rockport, Ind. Wife of Eugene A. Gilmore. Descendant of Richard Basye [D.24]. Daughter of John Basye (1827-97) [F.119] and Elizabeth Sampson (b. 1837), his wife, m. 1860. Granddaughter of Taylor Basye (1788-1857) [E.56], and Adoshea Onell McNutt (1795-1887), his wife. Gr. granddaughter of Richard Basye [D.24]

and Nancy Taylor, his wife, m. 1781. Richard Basye (1755-1822) enlisted, 1777, in Fauquier County, Va., serving as a private in Capt. John Blackwell's Company. Col. William Heth's 3rd Virginia regiment, Continental Army; engaged in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. His widow applied for a pension, which was allowed. He was born in Virginia; died in Kentucky."

Blanche Basye is mentioned in *Indiana.—One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development*, at pages 412-413.

She is also mentioned in *Alumnae Register, DePauw University*, at page 200. See the newspaper articles under F.119 and G.326.

Blanche Basye Gilmore in her letter to the compiler of this book, dated February 26, 1934, writes that in 1926 she found in the Genealogical Library in Boston, Massachusetts, a letter written by Hon. C. L. Hoover concerning the city of Basye on the island of Samar in the Philippines. Continuing, she speaks of her husband, Eugene A. Gilmore, as Vice-Governor of the Philippines and of their visit to the city of Basye, saying:—

"When I returned to the Philippines in the fall of 1926 I immediately asked about the city of Basye, on the island of Samar, and was told it had been rebuilt and was a flourishing city of about 7,000.

Mr. Gilmore, as Vice-Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction, often made inspection trips thru the Islands, and in the summer of 1927 we went to Basye on the southern coast of Samar. It was the first time a government official had visited the city. They gave us a royal welcome. Several launches decorated with palms and bright paper penants, bearing the mayor and city officials, came to meet us. A band was waiting on the pier and escorted us to the city hall and school building. At the school building the mayor gave an address of welcome, to which Eugene replied, saying we were very glad to be at Basye as that was my maiden name, and that a record we had found told that one of my ancestors had stolen a Moro princess and brought her to Samar, where they had founded the city to which he gave his name.

During the reception that followed we talked with the city attorney, who said that he had always heard from the old people that the city was founded by a Moro princess and later destroyed by a tidal wave. It was rebuilt and the second time destroyed by the Moros who looted and burned it, and carried the inhabitants away. The present city is the third one built on the original site.

The city officials in appreciation of our visit named the plaza in front of the city hall, Gobernador Gilmore. We took photographs of the launches, crowds, school, and church."

In the Clerk's office, Spencer County, Indiana, "Marriage Record 12," page 240, shows marriage license dated December 27, 1899, was issued to Eugene Allen Gilmore and Blanche Basye. They were married December 27, 1899, by E. H. Wood. M. M. E. Ch.

G. 330. THOMAS WALKER (Son of Mollie H. Basye Walker F.124).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 331. MAGGIE WALKER (Daughter of Mollie H. Basye Walker F.124).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 332. WILLIAM MARSHALL BASYE (Son of William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye F.125).

b. _____. d. March 21, 1896. m. Never married.

William Marshall Basye died at Jefferson, Texas. He is buried in the Glenwood Cemetery, Shelbyville, Illinois. He is buried next to his father's grave.

G. 333. MOLLIE BASYE (Daughter of William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye F.125).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Van Dyke Todd.

Mollie Basye was sometimes called Mattie. She lived at Jefferson, Texas.

G. 334. NANNIE BASYE (Daughter of William Fitzhugh Thornton Basye F.125).

b. ————. d. ————. m. David L. Wright.

Their children: H.369, H.370, H.371.

G. 335. MARY ADDYE BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Thomas Basye F.126).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Walter Shannon.

M. Addye Basye lived in California. Her correct Christian name was Mary Agnes Basye. She is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Santa Cruz, California. She left no children.

G. 336. NANON A. BASYE (Daughter of Edmond Thomas Basye F.126).

b. Feby. 23, 1878. d. ————. m. D. C. McKee.

Their children: H.372.

Nanon A. Basye's husband was a lawyer and insurance man in Chicago. They moved to Seattle, Washington, in 1907, where he was engaged in the insurance business. They lived in Bellevue, Washington, in 1933. Nanon Basye was born in Shelby County, Illinois, as is shown by "Book A of Index to Births."¹

G. 337. MILDRED LEE (Daughter of Ann Basye Lee F.129).

b. ————. d. ————. m. E. A. Hoyt.

G. 338. ELIZAMOND LEE (Son of Ann Basye Lee F.129).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 339. ANNIE BASYE LONG (Daughter of Lousia Basye Long F.130).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Annie Basye Long was the oldest of five children. She lived in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1902.

G. 340. MARY A. LONG (Daughter of Louisa Basye Long F.130).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 341. HATTIE LONG (Daughter of Louisa Basye Long F.130).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Park.

G. 342. JAMES C. LONG (Son of Louisa Basye Long F.130).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 343. ———— LONG (Daughter of Louisa Basye Long F.130).

¹In earlier years no complete public record of births was kept in Shelby County, Illinois. The proof in this case was filed later in order to establish the place and date of birth. These records were not ready for inspection by the public in July, 1947.

- G. 344. GUS REDDISH** (Son of Nancy McClanahan Basye Reddish F.131).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 345. PATTIE REDDISH** (Daughter of Nancy McClanahan Basye Reddish F.131).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 346. JAMES BASYE REDDISH** (Son of Nancy McClanahan Basye Reddish F.131).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 347. BENJAMIN REDDISH** (Son of Nancy McClanahan Basye Reddish F.131).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 348. EVA BASYE** (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 349. CLAIRE BASYE** (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 350. JAMES BASYE** (Son of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 351. JOHN BASYE** (Son of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 352. THOMAS BASYE** (Son of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. Oct. 30, 1912, died in infancy.
- G. 353. LOUISA BASYE** (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ Temple.
- G.354. ALICE BASYE** (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. 1878. d. _____. m. _____ Herrera.
Their children: H.373, H.374, H.375.

Alice Basye is a nurse. She lived at Bakersfield and Santa Rosa, California. On March 11, 1939, she lived in San Francisco, California.

- G. 355. MARTHA BASYE** (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.134).
b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.
- G. 356. JAMES C. BASYE** (Son of Raphael Basye F.135).
b. Mar. 28, 1870. d. Mar. 1927. Never married.

James C. Basye lived at El Monte, California, where he was a farmer.

- G. 357. MICHAEL (or MIGUEL) BASYE** (Son of Raphael Basye F.135).
b. Sept. 7, 1878. d. Dec. 24, 1938. Never married.
- G. 358. EDWARD JOSEPH BASYE** (Son of Raphael Basye F.135).
b. Apr. 8, 1883. d. _____. m. Magdalena Aros, July 6, 1914.
Their children: H.376, H.377, H.378, H.379, H.380, H.381, H.382, H.383.

G. 359. ISABEL BASYE (Daughter of Raphael Basye F.135).

b. June 12, 1885. d. —————. Never married.

Isabel Basye is familiarly called Bell Basye. She lives at El Monte, California.

G. 360. THOMAS BASYE (Son of Raphael Basye F.135).

b. Aug. 7, 1873. d. Aug. 3, 1902. Never married.

G. 361. RAPHAEL BASYE (Son of Raphael Basye F.135).

b. July 25, 1875. d. Mar. 12, 1899. Never married.

G. 362. NARCISSA BASYE (Daughter of Raphael Basye F.135).

b. Aug. 5, 1871. d. very young. Never married.

G. 363. ANNA LILLIAN BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Franklin Basye F.139).

b. Sept. 3, 1889. d. December 26, 1947. m. W. E. Stroup, July 28, 1907.

m. John H. Renick.

Their children: H.384, H.385.

Anna Basye was born at LaCygne, Kansas, and was the third child of her parents. She was married at LaCygne, Kansas. They lived in Kansas City, Missouri on January 12, 1937.

The Kansas City Times, December 27, 1947, says: "Mrs. Anna Lillian Renick, 58, of 3635 Bennington avenue, died yesterday at the St. Joseph hospital. She had been a patient there two weeks. Mrs. Renick moved to Kansas City from LaCygne, Kas., (where she was born), thirty-five years ago. Surviving are her husband, John H. Renick, of the home; a daughter, Mrs. Pauline S. Crabtree, Winnwood Lake, Clay County; a son, Elery A. Stroup, 6618 East Thirty-seventh street; her mother, Mrs. Emma Elizabeth Basye, LaCygne; two brothers, Edmond Basye, Tucson, Ariz., and Frank Basye, 4404 East Ninth street, a stepdaughter, Mrs. Cyrus McIntyre, 3619 Eastern avenue, and a stepson, Earl J. Renick, 3425 Monroe avenue."

G. 364. EDMOND HARLEY BASYE (Son of Elizamond Franklin Basye F.139).

b. July 17, 1891. d. —————. m. 1. Helen Williford, 1918.
m. 2. Florence Eleanor Wilder,
June 6, 1937.

Their children: H.386, H.387.

Edmond Harley Basye was born at LaCygne, Kansas, and was the fourth child. He graduated from LaCygne High School, in 1911. He served two years in the World War, in Training Camp, in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry. He served with the 355th Infantry Regiment, 89th Division. He was gassed and wounded in 1918. He is with the Arizona State Tax Commission, Phoenix, Arizona. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record: Basye, Edmond H.—Enlisted in N. G. at Paola, Kans., June 25, 1916; rank—Corp., Sgt.; organizations—1st Inf., KNG; honorably discharged to accept commission Aug. 14, 1917; appointed 2nd Lt., Inf., Sept. 8, 1917; promoted 1st Lt., Inf., Oct. 8, 1918; organizations—355th Inf.; honorably discharged June 18, 1919.

G. 365. FRANK S. BASYE (Son of Elizamond Franklin Basye F.139).

b. 1896. d. ————. m. May V. Lindsey, Oct. 17, 1921.

Frank Basye was born at LaCygne, Kansas, and was the fifth child. He was married in Kansas City, Missouri. They had no children. They lived at Kansas City, Missouri, on January 12, 1937, and in 1946. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, "Book 88" at page 321, show that Frank S. Basye, of Jackson County, Mo., and Mary V. Lindsey, of Wyandotte County, Kansas, were married at Kansas City, on October 17, 1921. He enlisted in the World War at LaCygne, Kansas.

The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record. Basye, Frank S.—Inducted into service at Mound City, Kans., June 3, 1918; rank—Private, Cook; organizations—154th Depot Brigade, QMC; honorably discharged April 30, 1919.

G. 366. ——— BASYE (Children of Elizamond Franklin Basye F.139).

First child Infant—not named—lived only a few days.

Second child, Leilla—died when about two years old.

Sixth child, Hazel Basye—died when about three years old.

G. 367. MARY E. BASYE (Daughter of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. ————. m. C.J. Corwin.

Their children: H.388, H.389, H.390.

Mary E. Basye was usually called Mollie. After the death of her sister, Sarah (G.368), Mary married C. J. Corwin. Mary E. Basye is named in the settlement of her father's estate. See proceedings under F. 140.

G. 368. SARAH BASYE (Daughter of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. prior to 1866. m. C. J. Corwin, Sept. 4, 1856.

Their children: H.391, H.392.

Jefferson Inquirer, September 13, 1856, page 3, column 1, says: "Married.—In St. Charles County, Mo., Sept. 4th, 1856, by the Rev. W. H. Anderson, C. J. Corwin, Esq., Editor of the 'Jefferson Examiner,' to Miss Sarah J. Basye, eldest daughter of Dr. A. J. Bayse."

After Sarah's death C. J. Corwin married her sister, Mary (G.367). Sarah died prior to January, 1866. Sarah Basye is named in the settlement of her father's estate. See proceedings under F.140.

G. 369. JOHN A. BASYE (Son of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. ————. Never married.

John A. Basye was a school teacher. He was Deputy County Clerk of Cole County, Missouri, during the first part of the Civil War, and afterwards enlisted. He became a lieutenant in the Confederate service under General Walker. Records in Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri, show the following military record: "J. A. BAYSE.—Confederate Army.—Civil War.—Served in 4th Missouri Calvary. This information secured from Page 21, Book Shelf Scrap Book—St. Louis Republic."

History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, at page 258, shows: "Roster of Soldiers, 1861-65.—In the following list the names of all soldiers who entered the Home Guards, and many of the other companies in the Federal and Confederate services, have been obtained from interviews with active military men and politicians of the time, from documents in

Adj.-Gen. Wickam's office, and from the valuable files of the Enquirer [a newspaper] in possession of Maj. W. H. Lusk," then follows a long list including

"John Basye, C." (F.141)

"Dr. A. J. Basye, C." (F.140)

"John A. Basye, C." (G.369)

(The letter "C," is an abbreviation for Confederate.)

A History of Jefferson City, Missouri's State Capitol, and of Cole County, at page 144, in the list of soldiers from Cole County in the Civil War, names: "John Basye, C., "Dr. A. J. Bayse, C., "John A. Basye, C."

(Note.—The letter "C," after the name stands for Confederate).

Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows J. A. Basye was 1st Lieut. in Co. F., 6th Battalion Texas Calvary, Confederate Army in the Civil War.

Inventory of Alfred J. Basye (F.140) filed 2/6/1866, shows several lots in Jefferson City. Also a deed from John A. Basye to deceased for 200 acres of land in Henry County, Missouri: $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, and $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, and $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, all in Township 43, Range 27. Also recites:

"I understand that there will be some money coming to the deceased from the estate of Elizmond Basye in St. Louis Co., but I do not know the amount." (E.63)

John A. Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See proceedings under F.140.

First Annual settlement of George T. White, admr. of Alfred J. Basye F.140, Geo. Taylor and Richard A. Basye (G.371), shows he paid out \$7.50 for letters. Also that "A. King (F.150), Executor of *Lisbon* Basye (E.63), deceased, paid me a legacy for each which amounted to a total of \$50.00." Filed May 10, 1867.

"Record Book 4," at page 404, shows the Court appointed J. A. Basye (G.369) Curator of the estate of the minor heirs of Alfred J. Basye (F.140), deceased, February 9, 1866.

G. 370. WILLIAM W. BASYE (Son of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Never married.

William W. Basye lived in Kansas City, Missouri, at one time. Later he lived in Dallas, Texas, where he was in the newspaper business. William W. Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See proceedings under F.140. See under G.375 for an account of his going to Texas in 1871 and of his being an editor.

Receipt filed 11/8/1886, of J. A. Basye (G.369), for William Basye (G.370), \$30.50, from Andrew King (F.150), Executor of the estate of *Elizamon* Basye (E.63), and being a legacy left him by his Uncle *Elizaman* Basye (E.63). Signed, "J. A. Basye (G.369), Curator of Estate of *Elizaman* Basye."

G. 371. RICHARD A. BASYE (Son of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. prior to 1866. Never married.

Richard A. Basye was a Confederate Soldier. *History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri*, at pages 254-255, says: "The State Guard.—The staff officers of the Sixth Division Missouri State Guard, in 1861, with date of appointment, are named as follows:" then follows a list of the officers including

"Maj. A. J. Basye, provost, Nov. —" (F.140)

"Capt. A. J. Basye, provost, July 14." (F.141) (should be John Basye)

"Lieut. Richard Basye, Ord., Nov. 28." (G.371)

A History of Jefferson City, Missouri's State Capital, and of Cole County, at page 140, in the list of staff officers of the Sixth Division Missouri State Guard in 1861, with date of appointment, are :

"Major A. J. Basye, provost, Nov. —." (F.140)

"Lieut. Richard Basye, Ord., Nov. 28." (G.371)

Richard A. Basye died prior to January, 1866. In the Probate Court of Cole County, Missouri. Filing case No. 19A, Box file No. 1, may be found the following: (See Probate Records Vols. 4 and 5.) "On the 29th day of January, 1866. "George T. White makes affidavit as to heirs of Richard A. Basye. Their names are Helen W. Basye (F.140), the mother of the deceased, and John A. (G.369), Jacob W. (G.372), Helen (H.391) and Fanny Corwin (H.392), Mary E. Corwin (G.367), wife of C. J. Corwin, Ann Eliza (G.374), William W. (G.370) and *Elizman* B. Basye (G.375). That the deceased died without a will. Notice of the grant of letters was published in the *Peoples Tribune*, beginning February 7, 1866. Also in the same Probate Court in the same filing case, the inventory of the estate of Richard A. Basye, and George Taylor Basye (G.373), shows no property except a small sum of money coming as a legacy from the estate of *Elizmond* Basye (E.63) in St. Louis County. The first annual settlement of George T. White, Administrator of Alfred J. Basye, George Taylor Basye (G.373) and Richard A. Basye (G.371), shows that he paid out \$7.50 for letters. Also that "A. King (F.150), Executor of Lisbon Basye (E.63), deceased, paid me a legacy for each which amounted to a total of \$50.00." Filed May 10, 1867.

G. 372. JACOB WYTHE BASYE (Son of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. Mar. 13, 1842, d. July 25, 1936. m. 1. Martha Frances Ryley, Aug. 12, 1875.
b. Nov. 13, 1851
d. Nov. 20, 1905.
m. 2. Sarah Jackson, a widow Nov. 1, 1909.
b. 1865. d. Dec. 11, 1943.

Their children: H.393, H.394, H.395, H.396, H.397.

Jacob Wythe Basye was born at Jefferson City, Missouri. His father moved to St. Charles County, Missouri, when Jacob was quite young, then moved back to Jefferson City, Missouri. His middle name "Wythe" was to commemorate Wythe County, Virginia, whence his mother's people came. He first enlisted in the 4th Missouri Cavalry in the Confederate Service in the Civil War, and was afterwards transferred to General Walker's command. General Walker was his mother's brother, and so was Jacob's uncle. Jacob became a Sergeant. He was in several battles, among them being Prairie Grove and Jenkins Ferry. While in the army he was a member of the expedition to help Maximilian in Mexico, but did not get to cross the border. After the war he came to Westport, then moved to Lexington, Missouri, then to Kansas City. All his children were born in Kansas City, Missouri. He was a farmer, his farm at Kansas City, Missouri, being known as the "Daisy Farm."

The Kansas City Star, May 3, 1908, speaking of a part of the Basye farm, said: "The 'Daisy Farm,' on which millions and millions of little white and yellow flowers blossom annually, is to be platted into an addition for homes. It is a twenty-eight acre tract, lying between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets and Troost Avenue and the Marlborough line of the Metropolitan. . . . It is to be known as Maryland Ridge. . . . The tract was owned by the Bayse Estate. . . . Hundreds will regret the passing of the 'Daisy Farm.' About nine years ago Jacob

Bayse looked out over his broad acres. With the exception of the twenty-eight acre tract the fields, timbered land and meadows were green with grass and wild flowers. The grass on the 'thirty,' as it was called, was thin and sparse. Bare spots showed on the ground. *Bayse* ordered grass seed and sowed it over the tract. Then he waited. But the growing sprouts did not resemble blue grass. As the summer advanced the stems grew into blossoms. The green of the field was hidden by the white petals and the yellow centers of a great waving mass of daisies. Through some mistake the flower seed had been planted instead of grass seed. Mr. *Bayse* mowed the daisies down. They grew up again. He turned the meadow into a cornfield. The daisies outgrew the corn. He set boys to work pulling them up by the roots, but with no avail. The flowers grew and multiplied. Mr. *Bayse* then advertised in *The Star* inviting the public to help themselves to the flowers. Hundreds of people visited the fields and have been making annual pilgrimages since. Houses have been decorated and churches beautified by the blossoms. They have cheered the sick in the hospitals, have been distributed to prisoners in the jail and workhouse and have aided the beautiful mission of flowers in other ways. Now all this is to be given up because of the demand for homes, caused by the steady growth and development of Kansas City."

He platted "Basye Terrace," a Subdivision in Kansas City, Missouri.

His first wife was born and reared in Jackson County, Missouri. She was familiarly called Mattie. She was a daughter of David P. Ryley, a pioneer of Kansas City, and a sister of William Ryley, one of the founders of the Ryley-Wilson Grocery Company, of Kansas City. Her estate was settled in the Probate Court at Kansas City, Missouri.

The Daily Tribune, August 14, 1875, page 1, column 5, says: "Married.—At Westport, Jackson County, on Thursday, August 12, by Rev. R. A. Holloway, Capt. Jacob Wythe Basye, of this city [Jefferson City, Mo.], to Miss Mattie Ryley, of the former place."

The History of Jackson County, Missouri, at page 1000, states that Mathis [should be Martha Frances] Ryley, daughter of D. P. Ryley, is "now [1881] Mrs. J. W. Basy. Mr. Basy is in partnership with his father-in-law in the working of the farm; he is an industrious young man." Records in Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri, show the following military record: "J. W. Basy.—Confederate Army.—Civil War.—Served as a Private in Co. "H" Moore's 10th Mo. Regt Inftry Vol. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Confirmation of Record: Departed June 26, 1862 from C. Mazard. Transferred to Roberts Cavalry. Muster Roll on file Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Mo."

Jacob W. Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See proceedings under F.140.

Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Jacob W. Basye, was a private in Co. I, 4th Mo. Cavalry, Confederate Army, in the Civil War.

The Kansas City Times, November 21 and November 22, 1905, records the death of Mrs. Mattie Basye, wife of J. W. Basye, stating that she died following an operation for appendicitis. The tombstone over the grave of Mattie F. Basye, in Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri, says: "Mattie F. Basye, Nov. 13, 1851-Nov. 20, 1905."

He is mentioned in the letters from DeWitt Clinton Basye, G.16.

The Kansas City Star, June 3, 1935, said: "Four are left of the 200 Veterans who once comprised Kansas City's post 80 of the United Confederate Veterans. The four, Thomas Willis, 100 years old; J. W. Bayse, post commander, 93 years

old; B. W. Harrison, 92 years old; and L. D. Stevenson, 90 years old, gathered yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. Harrison, 2416 Jackson Avenue, for a party."

The Kansas City Star, March 25, 1936, in recording the 94th birthday celebration of J. W. Basye, on March 13th, and giving a brief biographical sketch, says: "The 320-acre farm bounded by what is now Sixty-third Street, Troost Avenue, Sixty-eight Street and Woodland Avenue, was acquired by Mr. Basye's father-in-law, D. P. Riley, for about \$20 an acre. Mr. Basye first worked on the farm for \$15 a month and later bought out his father-in-law." x x x x

"A broad smile comes across Mr. Basye's face when he recalls the time he was 'wounded' in a skirmish near Pine Bluff, Ark. The troops had left their mounts, he said, and were advancing when he felt the impact of a shot on his left side. As he and a companion were walking slowly back to the horses, Mr. Basye said he could 'feel the blood trickling down his side.' When they stopped at some water he examined the 'wound.' It was only a large black 'knot.' His skin had not been pierced. The veteran attributes the fact that he was able to survive this experience to a biscuit which he had placed in his pocket and which was shattered by the buckshot."

A part of the Battle of Westport was fought on the Basye farm, now in Kansas City, Missouri. *The Kansas City Star*, July 25, 1936, records the death of Jacob W. Basye, but by mistake calls him "John". It gives a brief sketch of his life and names his wife and children. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, "Book 46" at page 271, show that Jacob Basye and Sarah J. Jackson were married in Kansas City, on November 1, 1909. She was born in Wales, she died in Kansas City, Missouri, December 11, 1943.

G. 373. GEORGE TAYLOR BASYE (Son of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. prior to 1866. Never married.

George Taylor Basye died prior to January, 1866. In the Probate Court of Cole County, Missouri, Filing case No. 19A, Box file No. 1, may be found the following (See also Probate Records, Vols. 4 and 5.) :—

"George T. White makes oath and says that to the best of his knowledge and belief the places of residence of the heirs of George Taylor Basye are in Cole County, Missouri, and that their names are: Helen W. Basye (F.140), the mother of deceased, and his brothers and sisters as follows: John A. (G.369, Jacob W. (G.372), Ann Eliza (G.374), William W. (G.370), and *Elizmon* B. Basye (G.375), Helen (H.391) and Fanny Corwin (H.392), children of Sarah Corwin (G.368), deceased, and Mary E. Corwin (G.367), wife of C. J. Corwin. That the deceased died without a will, that he will make a perfect inventory of and faithfully administer all the estate of said deceased, and pay the debts as far as the assets will extend and the law direct, and account for and pay all assets which shall come to his possession or control.

"George T. White.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, clerk of the County Court within and for the State of Missouri and County of Cole this 29th day of January, 1866.

"W. H. Lusk, Clerk.

"G. B. Dwight."

Notice of the grant letters was published in the *Peoples Tribune*, beginning February 7, 1866. The inventory of the estate of Richard A. Basye (G.371) and George Taylor Basye (G.373) shows no property except a small sum of money

coming as a legacy from the estate of *Elizmond* Basye (E.63) in St. Louis County. The first annual settlement of George T. White, Administrator of Alfred J. Basye (F.140), George Taylor Basye (G.373) and Richard A. Basye (G.371), shows that he paid out \$7.50 for letters. Also that "A. King (F.150), Executor of *Lisbon* Basye [E.63], deceased, paid me a legacy for each which amounted to a total of \$50.00." Filed May 10, 1867.

G. 374. ANNE ELIZA BASYE (Daughter of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. ————. d. Dec. 16, 1926. Never married.

Anne Eliza Basye was a school teacher at Jefferson City, Missouri. She taught at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1905, and at Independence, Missouri, in 1906, and in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1908. She died at Jefferson City, Missouri. Name, date of death, and parentage shown in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo. Ann Eliza Basye is named in the settlement of her father's estate. See proceedings under F. 140.

Jefferson City Tribune, December 16, 1926, page 1, column 3, says: "Member of City's Oldest Families Died This Morning.—Miss Anna Bayse died at Home of Her Nephew After A Ten Day's Illness.—2 Illustrious Grandfathers.—Families Prominently Identified With Founding of City.—Funeral Friday Afternoon. "Miss Anna Bayse, member of one of the oldest and best known families in the State, died at 2 o'clock this morning after a ten day's illness of complications incident to advanced age. Up to the time of her final illness Miss Bayse was in excellent health and in full possession of her faculties. When she became ill ten days ago her decline was rapid. She died at the home of her nephew, Charleton B. Corwin, on McCarty Street where she had made her home for many years. Miss Bayse was born in Jefferson City 82 years ago and resided here all her life. Her grandfather, John Walker, was the first State Treasurer of Missouri, and her grandfather, Major Alfred Bayse was instrumental and prominently identified with the organization of Jefferson City. Her father, Dr. Alfred Bayse, Jr., died while in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Two of his brothers also gave their lives in defense of the cause of the South. Miss Bayse herself was active in work of charity and her church. She had a wide acquaintance among the older people of the community and had the admiration and respect as well as the love of all with whom she came into contact. The funeral will take place from the Grace Episcopal Church, of which she was a life long member, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. Rev. Wharton will conduct the services and burial will be in the family lot in Woodland cemetery. Besides Mr. Corwin, she leaves two cousins, Mrs. Horace B. Church and Mrs. Charles E. Dewey and a number of grandnieces and nephews."

G. 375. ELIZAMOND BAYARD BASYE (Son of Dr. Alfred J. Basye F.140).

b. Feb. 16, 1852. d. May —, 1934. m. Jean Snodgrass
b. Dec. 31, 1861. d. April, 1933.

Their children: H.398, H.399, H.400, H.401, H.402, H.403, H.404.

Elizamond Bayard Basye went to Texas when he was nineteen years old, just after the close of the Civil War. He lived at Oak Cliff, Dallas County, Texas. He had a printing office in Dallas, Texas, for twenty-five years. Elizaman B. Basye is named in the settlement of his father's estate. See proceedings under F.140.

"The first annual settlement of J. A. Basye, Curator of the Estate of Elizamon Basye, minor heir of A. J. Basye, deceased, Thirty Dollars and Fifty cents re-

ceived of Andrew King, Executor of the estate of *Elizaman* Basye, deceased, being a legacy, left him by his Uncle *Elizaman* Basye. [E.63] . .

“J. A. Basye, Curator *Elizaman* Basye.”

Filed 11/8/1866.

Record Book 4 at page 404, shows that the Court appointed J. A. Basye (G.369) Curator of the estate of the minor heirs of Alfred J. Basye, deceased, February 9, 1866.

The Dallas (Texas) Morning News, March 16, 1930, published an interview which the editor had with Elizamond B. Basye concerning the early history of Dallas, Texas, as follows: “All the roads were white with covered wagons headed west when we left Jefferson City, Mo., to come to Texas in 1871,” said E. B. Basye, 1418 Lindsley avenue. “Some of our relatives who had preceded us had settled on Duck Creek in Dallas County and had long been urging us to join them. At first we thought of making the trip by steamboat, down the Mississippi and up Red River to Shreveport, and the rest of the way by wagon. But friends who had just returned from Texas, easily persuaded us to come overland in the regulation way. We accordingly set out in a four-horse wagon,—mother, Brother Will and I. “Economically things had been at a standstill in Missouri since the beginning of the Civil War. The little towns were dead as so many door nails. Nobody had patched a roof, painted a house, or whitewashed a fence in ten years. It was therefore as uplifting as sunrise to get out on highway and fall in with the procession of people bound for what they hoped was a better land, at least for a land that could not well be worse than the one they were leaving. “We rolled along at an even pace day after day, camping by the roadside at night, and brought into the field of vision as we went, one after another, a thousand things to make a country boy stare in wonder. But all that we had previously seen dwindled into insignificance when Baxter Springs, Kan., came swelling on the view.

Typical Boom Town.

“Baxter Springs on the main stream of movers from points north of Mason and Dixon’s line to Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, was the trading point for buffalo hunters, and one of the markets for cattle coming over the trail from Texas. There were not houses enough to shelter one-tenth of the people, nor room enough on the streets for them to get within the corporate limits. “Wagons took their places in long lines to await their turn at the supply houses, which with different shifts of men, worked day and night, and kept company during the black hours with the saloons, gambling houses, and dance halls. The long-haired medicine man, who performed sleight-of-hand traicks to attract attention, held forth on one corner, a wild-eyed preacher pleaded with the wayward aggregation of emigrants, cowboys, Indians and Mexicans a block farther on, and, what was known as a ‘fakir’, stood on a box just across the street, and cried up a magic soap, guaranteed to remove by a mere touch, any grease spot from coat, vest or hat, while the horse traders wrangled and disputed not far off and the fiddles squeaked in the saloons. “The bow-legged cowboy, under white hat, was everywhere, getting about with mincing step caused by wearing boots that were too small. It seemed to me that every man carried a pistol, hung on him in such a way that he could get hold of it in one moment, and not a few of them carried two pistols, or guns, as they called them by way of emphasis.

Indians Were Harmless.

“People coming to Texas always arranged at Baxter Springs for company on the journey through Indian Territory. They had an idea that the Indians were still on the warpath. We had thirteen wagons in our train. We saw few Indians,

however, and these were the most inoffensive beings in the world. They sat motionless on the ground gazing into space. "We came over what was called the military road, which I think was known also as the Preston trail, and met one herd of Texas cattle after another on the way to Kansas. The trail movement of cattle was at its height at that time. Thus animated, Indian Territory was a beautiful country. The villages, or settlements, at which we touched were Russellville, Stringtown, Boggy Depot and Little Blue. At Russellville we mailed our first letter home, telling the folks where we were. We crossed the Red River on a barge which had room for two wagons, and which was propelled by all hands tugging at a rope stretched from bank to bank. Limited as his facilities were, the ferryman must have been coining money, for his boat ran day and night, and never caught up with business. "Denison was not yet on the map, but Sherman was on a boom almost equal to that enjoyed by Baxter Springs. In fact, the items that went to make up its activity were the same as those constituting the life of the Kansas town. Both were frontier towns without railroads. Paris, Texas, was also a flourishing trading point of the same class. McKinney, a quiet old county seat, was the only town between Sherman and Dallas. At Plano there was a store and a blacksmith shop. All the way from Baxter Springs to Dallas, we every day saw the stage going each way.

First Trip To Dallas.

"We reached our destination on Duck Creek November 23, 1871. One building constituted the village of Duck Creek. The lower floor of it was occupied as a general store and the upper as a schoolhouse and church, which several denominations used Sunday about. The village was two miles from the present site of Garland. We had as neighbors the pioneer families of the Joneses, the Keenes, the Straits, the Davises, the Smiths, the Jacksons, the Nashes and the Strothers. We at once made arrangements to grow a crop the following year. "I made my first trip to Dallas just before Christmas, 1871, and believe me, everything I had seen at Baxter Springs and Sherman was here in exaggerated form. The village had few buildings, but what it lacked in buildings it more than made up in tents. There was a whole town of tents on the west side of the river, where people, come to trade, had gone into camp. The streets were so jammed with wagons and pedestrians that there was no getting about, and the wagon yards, numerous and extensive as they were, every day turned away long trains of applicants for space. Grain and cotton were coming in from all directions, and long trains of wagons lashed two or three together, and drawn each by six mules or horses, or a dozen yoke of oxen, brought buffalo hides and meat from the west. "The cheapest item of food on the market was dried buffalo meat. The teamsters occasionally brought along a live buffalo calf to show the people what a buffalo in the small was like. The ferryman at Dallas seemed to have one of the best things in town. "The extraordinary stir at Dallas was due to the fact that two railroads were headed this way. The Houston & Texas Central was completed to Corsicana, and the Texas & Pacific to some point west of Longview, and Dallas was already virtually the terminus of each. Some of the merchants who had come north with the construction of the Houston & Texas Central had already moved to Dallas, and others came when the road got here in July, 1872. The people for fifty miles came to see the first train run into Dallas, and they all went home telling of the wonders they had beheld, and incidentally advertising the rising town. The Texas & Pacific was completed to Dallas about a year later. Here construction was halted by the financial panic of that year, but the West offered cattle in so great numbers that they could not be handled at Dallas. The road solved the difficulty by running tracks

out to Eagle Ford, where cattle could be held indefinitely on the open range. Eagle Ford took on a boom and soon developed into a typical frontier town.

Early-Day Newspapers.

"After making one crop on Duck Creek, we moved to Dallas. My brother Will and I started a job printing office, and one of our enterprises was to print a newspaper for Eagle Ford, *the Eaglet*. We got it out in our office in Dallas, and delivered it by carriers at Eagle Ford. But it never grew to be a full-fledged Eagle. Something happened to it when it was still in the nest. "The newspapers in Dallas were the *Weekly Herald*, owned and edited by John W. Swindells, and the *Weekly News*, owned by Gen. John G. Walker, my uncle. The news, however, died in infancy. General Walker gave it up to become immigration agent of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and Eugene Baylor, who fell heir to it, never could make 'the ghost walk,' except in the most limping manner. He was a polished and prolific writer, but seemed to be lacking in business shrewdness. The News out of the way, Mr. Swindell turned the *Weekly Herald* into a daily publication, which was the leading morning newspaper of North Texas, until it was absorbed by *The Dallas News* in 1885, a short time after The News was established. "Dallas was the liveliest town in the Southwest until the Texas & Pacific Railroad was extended from Eagle Ford to Fort Worth in 1876. The trade of the entire West and Northwest was immediately transferred to the new terminus and Dallas began to languish. Some of the leading business concerns, and fully half the floating population followed the railroad. Nor did conditions show much improvement until the middle '80s, when The Dallas News started, and the State Fair was opened." "*The Dallas (Texas) Morning News*," December 13, 1931, on pages 1 and 4, in a long article telling of the early history of Dallas, Texas, and its environs particularly relating to Eagle Ford in the early 1870's, says on page 4: "Eagle Ford even had a newspaper, the *Weekly Eaglet*, published by E. B. and W. W. Basye, who are still here, living in Oak Cliff."

G. 376. FANNIE HOLIDAY (Daughter of Eliza Basye Holiday F.142).

b. Aug. 20, 1825, d. May 18, 1911. m. William McClanahan,
Feb. 22, 1844.
b. Jan. 14, 1820.
d. Nov. 4, 1889(?)

Fannie Holiday was married at Franklin, Missouri. She lived at or near Columbia, Missouri.

G. 377. ALONZO HOLIDAY (Son of Eliza Basye Holiday F.142).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 378. CAROLINE HOLIDAY (Daughter of Eliza Basye Holiday F.142).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ Holiday, a cousin.

Caroline Holiday lived at Columbia, Missouri.

G. 379. ELIZA A. MILLER (Daughter of Louise Marshall Basye Miller F.143).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ McMillen.

Eliza A. Miller lived at Jefferson City, Missouri.

G. 380. ELIZABETH B. MILLER (Daughter of Louise Marshal Basye Miller F.143).

b. ————. d. May 20, 1904. m. John M. Kennedy.

Elizabeth B. Miller lived at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

G. 381. LUCY MILLER (Daughter of Louise Marshall Basye Miller F.143).

b. ————. d. ————. m. W. S. Pope.

Lucy Miller lived at Jefferson City, Missouri.

G. 382. MARY MILLER (Daughter of Louise Marshall Basye Miller F.143).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 383. LOUISA MILLER (Daughter of Louise Marshall Basye Miller F.143).

b. ————. d. ————. m. L. M. Clough.

Louisa Miller lived at Bisbee, Arizona.

G. 384. LOU CLARKE STARKS (Daughter of Nancy Basye Starks F.144).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 385. LIZZIE STARKS (Daughter of Nancy Basye Starks F.144).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 386. LUCY STARKS (Daughter of Nancy Basye Starks F.144).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 387. ELIZA STARKS (Daughter of Nancy Basye Starks F.144).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 388. SUSAN AUGUSTA MANSUR (Daughter of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Aug. 22, 1840, d. Mar. , 1841.

G. 389. CYRUS ALFRED MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Mar. 15, 1842. d. July 26, 1842.

G. 390. LOUISA FRANCES MANSUR (Daughter of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Aug. 9, 1843. d. ————. m. ———— Tinsley.

Louisa Frances Mansur lived at Fox, Ray County, Missouri.

G. 391. GEORGE GERARD MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Feb. 29, 1848. d. ————. m. ————.

George Gerard Mansur lived at Hardin, Ray County, Missouri.

G. 392. ELIZAMOND MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Mar. 4, 1852. d. Feb. 24, 1916.

G. 393. MARIA GERTRUDE MANSUR (Daughter of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. July 30, 1854. d. ————. m. ———— McMillen.

Maria Gertrude Mansur lived at Morton, Missouri.

G. 394. DAVID ATCHISON MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. May 15, 1856. d. Dec. 24, 1924. m. ————.

David Atchison Mansur lived at Norborne, Missouri.

G. 395. RICHARD HENRY MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Oct. 6, 1858. d. ————. m. ————.

Richard Henry Mansur lived in Oklahoma.

G. 396. EDWARD AUGUSTUS MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Feb. 6, 1861. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 397. STEPHEN WARREN MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Nov. 29, 1845. d. Mar. 15, 1847.

G. 398. AUGUSTUS MOODY MANSUR (Son of Mary McClanahan Basye Mansur F.146).

b. Jan. —, 1850. d. April. —, 1854.

G. 399. THOMAS REYNOLDS (Son of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Thomas Reynolds lived in St. Louis, Missouri.

G. 400. ROSA REYNOLDS (Daughter of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Stuart.

G. 401. DUDLEY REYNOLDS (Son of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Dudley Reynolds lived in the State of Washington.

G. 402. ANNIE REYNOLDS (Daughter of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Adams.

Annie Reynolds lived at Jefferson City, Missouri.

G. 403. PETTIS REYNOLDS (Son of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Pettis Reynolds lived at Rocheport, Missouri.

G. 404. RECTOR REYNOLDS (Son of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Rector Reynolds lived at Rocheport, Missouri.

G. 405. LEONA REYNOLDS (Daughter of Fannie Basye Reynolds F.149).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ Timmonds.

Leona Reynolds lived at Carrollton, Missouri.

G. 406. FRANK KING (Son of Narcissa Basye King F.150).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 407. NARCISSA KING (Daughter of Narcissa Basye King F.150).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Frank Robinson.

G. 408. ALFRED KING (Son of Narcissa Basye King F.150).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

G. 409. ALFRED MILLER (Son of Margaret Basye Miller F.151).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Alfred Miller lived at Jefferson City, Missouri. He is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

G. 410. FRANK MILLER (Son of Margaret Basye Miller F.151).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Frank Miller lived at Jefferson City, Missouri. He is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

G. 411. MAGGIE MILLER (Daughter of Margaret Basye Miller F.151).

b. about 1864. d. _____. m. _____ Seward.

Maggie Miller lived at Denison, Texas, then at Houston, Texas. She is named in the partition suit of Elizabeth Holliday et al. vs. Susan Stewart et al. See under E.69.

G. 412. SMITH WALTER BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. 8/2/1838. d. 7/10/1922. m. Mary Catherine Green, Sept. 19, 1869.
d. 1924.

Their children: H.405.

Smith W. Basye was born in Virginia. He was the oldest son. He went to Mississippi, in 1858. He lived at Clinton, Mississippi, in 1905-1907. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, Co. F, 1st Miss. Artillery. He was captured and confined in a military prison. He and his wife lived in the same house in Clinton for over fifty years. They had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Index of Military Records, Archives Division, Washington, D. C., shows that Smith Basye (also Basye) was a private in Company F, 1st Miss. Light Artillery, Confederate Army in the Civil War.

"Register of Marriages," Rappahannock County, Virginia, at page 16, shows Smith Walter Basye and Mary Catharine Green, married September 19, 1869. Smith Walter Basye was 32 years, 1 month, 17 days old.

G. 413. GEORGE BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Their children: H.406, H.407, H.408, H.409, H.410, H.411, H.412.

George Basye was born in Virginia. He moved to Texas and married there. He later lived in Washington, D. C. He is mentioned in *The Magazine of American Genealogy*, No. 26, page 734.

G. 414. ASHBY BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. about 1862, d. Feb. 5, 1937. m. Margaret Evans,
b. 1864, d. 5/7/41.

Their children: H.413, H.414, H.415, H.416.

Ashby Basye lived in Memphis, Tennessee, Jackson, Mississippi, and later in San Antonio, Texas, where he was a merchant. He had four children, one of whom—a daughter—died very young. *The San Antonio (Texas) Express*, February 7, 1937, said: "Ashby Basye, husband of Mrs. Maggie Basye, died Friday afternoon at his home, 1427 Highland Boulevard, aged 74 years. He is also survived by his daughter Mrs. Evelyn Museal; son, Ashby Lee Basye of Weatherford, Tex., and brother, Newton Basye, of Jackson, Miss. Services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Porter Loring Chapel, Dr. J. M. Todd officiating, Interment will be in Roselawn Burial Park." *The San Antonio (Texas) Light*, May 9, 1941, said: "Mrs. Margaret E. Basye, age 77, of 1427 Highland Boulevard, died at a local hospital Wednesday. She is survived by son, Ashby Lee Basye; Daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Musial; sister, Mrs. Ida Fitzpatrick, and one brother, A. H. Evans. Services will be held Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Porter Loring Chapel with interment in Roselawn Burial Park." She was a native of Jackson, Mississippi.

G. 415. JESSE BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. about 1930. m. Inez Phelps
m. Annie Covington.

Jesse Basye lived in Jackson, Mississippi. He had no children. His widow lived near Clinton, Mississippi.

G. 416. ALBERT BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Valley Henson.
Children: H.417, H.418, H.419, H.420.

Albert Basye lived near Clinton, Mississippi. He and his wife were cousins.

G. 417. JOHN BEARL BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. Dec. 1851. d. ————. m. Elizabeth Bell Lipsey 1884.

Children: H.421, H.422, H.423, H.424, H.425.

John Bearl Basye lived near Clinton, Mississippi.

G. 418. BENJAMIN BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. about 1929. Never married.

Benjamin Basye lived on a farm near Clinton, Mississippi. He was named for his grandfather.

G. 419. NEWTON BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. about 1867. d. ————. m. Never married.

Newton Basye was born in Virginia. He is the youngest son. He lived near Clinton, Mississippi, in 1941.

G. 420. FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. Dec. 19, 1845. d. ————. m. John William Robey,
Sept. 5, 1867.

"Register of Marriages," Rappahannock County, Virginia, at page 14, shows that Frances Basy (21 years, 8 months, 16 days old) and John William Robey were married September 5, 1867.

G. 421. EDMONIA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. about 1916. m. ———— Madden.

Children: H.426.

Edmonia Basye was born in Virginia, and moved with her parents to Clinton, Mississippi, about 1870. She was married in Mississippi. She was named for her great, great grandfather, Edmond Basye C.7.

G. 422. EMILY BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. ————. m. George Robey.

Children: H.427, H.428, H.429, H.430, H.431, H.432.

Emily Basye and George Robey were married in Virginia. Later they lived in Washington, D. C.

G. 423. ANNIE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. 1924. m. James McMillian.
d. about 1926.

Annie Basye McMillian and her husband had one daughter who died in infancy. They all died in Jackson, Mississippi.

G. 424. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 425. JAMES BASYE (Son of Joseph Basye F.179).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

G. 426. STEPHEN HAYNIE (Son of Elizabeth Basye Haynie F.180).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Stephen Haynie died in 1844 or 1845. He is named in the suit brought by Joseph Basye, Administrator. See under E.76. He is named in the administration on the estate of his grandfather, Benjamin Basye, at St. Louis, Missouri. See under E.76.

G. 427 SOPHIA F. BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye F.180).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Benjamin F. Williams,
April 29, 1873.

Sophia F. Basye was born in Oldham County, Kentucky. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Marriage Bond Record, 1873-1878," page 8, shows the bond of B. F. Williams and Thomas Basye, dated April 28, 1873, for the marriage of Benjamin F. Williams and Miss Sophia F. Bayse. She was 22 and born in Oldham County, Ky. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Arkansas. Marriage took place at the home of Thomas Bayse, April 29, 1873.

G. 428. LUCY BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye F.180).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Augustus M. Ewing, Dec. 2, 1873.

Lucy Basye was born in Oldham County, Kentucky. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Marriage Bond Record, 1873-1878," page 22, shows the bond of Augustus M. Ewing, dated Nov. 24, 1873, for the marriage of Augustus M. Ewing and Miss Lucy Basye. She was 20, and born in Oldham County, Ky. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Arkansas. Marriage took place Dec. 2, 1873, at the home of Thomas Basye.

G. 429. LULU BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Basye F.180).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Charles C. Carson, Jan. 2, 1884.

Lulu Basye was born in Oldham County, Kentucky. In the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, "Marriage Bond Record, 1878-1886," page 349, shows the bond of Charles C. Carson, dated Jan. 2, 1884, for the marriage of Charles C. Carson and Lulu Bayse. He was 23 and she was 24 years of age. She was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, as were her father and mother. The marriage service was performed by R. T. Gates, Jan. 2, 1884, at the Baptist Church, at Ballardsville, Kentucky.

G. 430. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of William A. Basye F.204).

b. Feb. 11, 1834. d. ————.

William Basye was born of the first marriage. William Basye's name is found in his grandfather's Bible, where the birth date is given as February 11, 1834. See under E.108.

G. 431. JOHN MARK BASYE (Son of William A. Basye F.204).

b. July 24, 1842. d. June 30, 1921. m. 1. Sophronia Alice Mesmer, Mar. 3, 1867.
 h. Feb. 10, 1848.
 d. Aug. 23, 1889.
 m. 2. Carrie Williamson, Nov. 24, 1892.

Children: H.433, H.434, H.435, H.436, H.437, H.438, H.439, H.440, H.441.

John Mark Basye was born in Kentucky. He was born of the second marriage. He lived near Elk Falls, Kansas. He was a farmer. He usually spelled his name Basey. He is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible. About 1850, his father moved from Kentucky to Indiana, where they lived until the close of the Civil War. About 1866, he came with his father's family to Cherokee County, Kansas, and about 1883, moved to Elk County, Kansas where he lived until his death.

The family Bible of this John Mark Basye (Basey) is in the possession of his daughter, Nora Annie Basey Lewis (H.436), and shows the following names and dates:

"William Alex. Basey was born Nov. 6, 1811. (F.204)

Catherine Briney was born Nov. 17, 1821. (F.204)

William Alex. Basey and Catharine Briney were married, 1840. (F.204)

John Mark Basey was born July 24, 1842. (G.431).

Sophronia Alice Mesmer was born Feb. 10, 1848. (G.431)

John M. Basey and Sophronia Alice Mesmer were married March 3, 1867. (G.431)

Sophronia Alice Basey departed this life August the 23, 1889. (G.431)

John M. Basey and Carrie Williamson were married the 24 of Nov. in the year of our Lord 1892. (G.431)

Laura Jane Basey was born Aug. 11, 1868. (H.433)

Laura Jane Basey died Dec. 1, 1869. (H.433)

William Wallace Basey was born Oct. 2, 1870. (H.434)

Harry Autward Basey was born the 11 day of February, 1873. (H.435)

Nora Annie Basey was born the 12th day of October in the year of our Lord 1875. (H.436)

Minnie Basey was born the 24 day of December in the year of our Lord 1877. (H.437)

Minnie Basey died July 26, 1880. She was 2 years, 7 months, 2 days old. (H.437)

John Burten Basey was born the 24 day of Dec. in the year of our Lord 1883. (H.438)

Edgar Logan Basey was born in the year of our Lord 1886, Aug. the 25. (H.439)

Catherine *Pirl* Basey was born in the year of our Lord, Sept. 3, 1893. (H.440)

Mark H. Basey was born July 15, in the year of our Lord 1897. (H.441)

This Bible record also shows that William Mesmer was born June 3, 1805, and that he married Mary Kernodle who was born July 12, 1812. They were probably the parents of Sophronia Alice Mesmer above named.

G. 432. JAMES BASYE (Son of William A. Basye F.204).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Roda Ellen Johnson
b. 1850. d. June 17, 1917.

Children: H.442.

James Basye was born of the second marriage. He usually spelled his name Basey. He came with his father's family to Cherokee County, Kansas, in about 1866. He lived in Kansas City, Missouri, for many years. *The Kansas City Times*, June 18, 1917, published the following article: "Basey.—Mrs. Roda Ellen Basey, the wife of James Basey, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Sands, 2147 Belleview Avenue. Mrs. Basey was born in Illinois sixty-seven years ago and had made her home in Kansas City for the last thirty years. Surviving, besides her husband and Mrs. Sands, are another daughter, Mrs. Bertie Worley, 2401 Belleview Avenue; a brother, William Johnson of the Kansas side; a sister, Mrs. Nancy Farrar of Oklahoma City, and a son, Firl Basey, who is in the navy."

G. 433. ELIZA BASYE (Daughter of William A. Basye F.204).

b. ————. d. ————.

Eliza Basye was born of the second marriage. She usually spelled her name Basey. She was the youngest of her father's children. She is mentioned in a letter from her father, F.204.

G. 434. MARY BASYE (Daughter of William A. Basye F.204).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Timmons.

Mary Basye was born of the second marriage. She usually spelled her name Basey.

G.435. JOSEPH MITCHELL (Son of Polly Basye Mitchell F.205).

b. Jan. 9, 1812. d. ————.

Joseph Mitchell is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. He is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of his birth is given. See under E.108.

G. 436. MARYAN JEAN MITCHELL (Daughter of Polly Basye Mitchell F.205).

b. Oct. 6, 1813. d. _____.

Maryan Jean Mitchell is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of her birth is given. See under E.108.

G. 437. ELIZA MITCHELL (Daughter of Polly Basye Mitchell F.205).

b. Mar. 18, 1816. d. _____.

Eliza Mitchell is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of her birth is given. See under E.108.

G. 438. WILLIAM MITCHELL (Son of Polly Basye Mitchell F.205).

b. _____. d. _____.

G. 439. MALINA MITCHELL (Daughter of Polly Basye Mitchell, F.205).

b. _____. d. _____.

G. 440. JOHN MITCHELL (Son of Polly Basye Mitchell F.205).

b. _____. d. _____.

G.441. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of John Basye F.206).

b. Feb. 11, 1834. d. _____. m. _____.

G.442. SALLIE J. SMITH (Daughter of Hannah Basye Smith F.209).

b. May 21, 1836. m. _____.

Sallie J. Smith is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of her birth is given. See under E.108.

G. 443. GEORGIA A. SMITH (Daughter of Hannah Basye Smith F.209).

b. May 21, 1836. d. _____. m. _____.

Georgia A. Smith is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. She is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of her birth is given. See under E.108.

G. 444. JOHN LOGAN BASYE SMITH (Son of Hannah Basye Smith F.209).

b. July 26, 1843. d. _____. m. _____.

John Logan Basye Smith is mentioned in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 31, pages 341-342. He is named in the William Basye family Bible, where the date of his birth is given. See under E.108.

G. 445. JACKSON PUCKETT BASYE (Ancestry unknown to compiler).

b. Mar. 23, 1858. d. Mar. 6, 1932. m. Elizabeth Isham 6/15/1881.
b. Dec. 2, 1863. d. Feb. 4, 1908.

Their children: H.443, H.444, H.445, H.446, H.447, H.448, H.449,
H.450, H.451, H.452.

Jackson Puckett Basye was born at Ladonia, Texas. By occupation he was a farmer and a carpenter. Later he was a peace officer, serving as town marshall at Boswell, Oklahoma, Hugo, Oklahoma, and at Bromide, Oklahoma. His name is found in his family Bible now in the possession of his daughter, Arizona Basye McDonald. Elizabeth Isham was born in Lamar County, Texas.

The Coalgate Record-Register, Coalgate, Oklahoma, March 17, 1932, page 8, Column 4, said: "J. P. Basye, city marshall of Bromide [Oklahoma] passed away March 6, 1932, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. T. McDonald. Although Mr. Basye had been ill about a week with an attack of the influenza, his death was a shock to both relatives and friends.

Mr. Basye was born at Ladonia, Texas, and later moved to Indian Territory, spending over forty years at Durant, Caddo, Boswell and Bromide, with the exception of three year's residence in New Mexico. Mr. Basye served as a peace officer for many years.

He is survived by five children, Mrs. S. T. McDonald of Bromide, I. H. Basye of Albuquerque, New Mex., Turner and Hall Basye of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Annie Knox of Hugo, all of whom attended the funeral. Interment was made in Rose Hill cemetery at Wapanucka, Wednesday afternoon." The above clipping is in possession of Mrs. Zona Basye McDonald, Bromide, Oklahoma.

G. 446. TABITHA BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Smith Basye F.211).
b. 1850. d. prior to 1862.

Tabitha Basye is named in the Census Report for 1860, but is not named in her father's letters written in 1862, perhaps indicating her death occurred sometime during that two-year period. See under F.211, for the Census Report and her father's letters.

G. 447. JEANIE V. BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Smith Basye F.211).
b. Feb. 12, 1851. d. Aug. 6, 1875.

Jeanie (called Jane in her father's letters) is called Jennie V. Basye in the proceedings on the estate of her father. Her name is omitted from the Census Report for 1860. See the records under F.211. She was her father's oldest living child in 1862. She is buried in the cemetery at Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana. A tombstone marks her grave, reciting as follows: "Jennie, Daut. of Thos. S. and Mary A. Basye, died Aug. 6, 1875, aged 24y., 5m, 25d."

G. 448. SARAH V. BASYE (Daughter of Thomas Smith Basye F.211).
b. 1854. d. ————. m. Wm. A. White, May 6, 1879.

In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-6, page 217, shows that William A. White and Sarah V. Basye were married May 6, 1879, by W. S. Boston. Sarah is named in the proceedings on the estate of her father, Thomas Smith Basye. Also she is named in the Census Report for 1860. And she is named in the letters written by her father, See under F.211.

G. 449. WILSON J. BASYE (Son of Thomas Smith Basye, F.211).
b. 1856. d. 1917. m. Mary Ellen Test, April 6, 1876.
b. Dec. 1, 1856. d. Sept. 3, 1938.

Their children: H.453, H.454, H.455, H.456, H.457.

The records of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, show that Mary *Ellen* Test, of Spiceland, Indiana, was a student in the Preparatory Department of the College in 1874-75. Afterwards she married one ———— Basye. Also that she

died September 3, 1938. In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, "Marriage Record CC-5," page 224, shows that Wilson J. Basye and Mary Ella Test were married April 6, 1876, by Thomas Rogers, Minister. The old Bible now in the possession of Mrs. Clay Weesner (H.456), her daughter, shows that Mary Ella Test was born Dec. 1, 1856. Wilson J. Basye is named in the proceedings on the estate of his father. See under F.211. And he is named in the Census Report for 1860, and named in the letters written by his father. See under F.211. Mary E. Basye, the wife, is buried in the cemetery at Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana. The tombstone bears the following inscription: "Wilson J. Basye, 1856-1917, Mary E. Basye, 1856-1938." Wilson J. Basye is buried in the cemetery near Anderson, Indiana.

G. 450. CARODEN BASYE (Son of Thomas Smith Basye, F.211).

b. 1858. d. prior to 1862.

Caroden Basye is named in the Census Report for 1860. But he is not named in the letters from his father in 1862, perhaps thus showing that his death occurred sometime during that two year period. See under F.211.

G. 451. OLIVER BASYE (Son of Noah Basye, F.212).

b. Aug. 12, 1871.

H. 1. MARY L. BASYE (Daughter of DeWitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. ————. d. ————. m. James Laughlin, Oct. 27, ———?

Mary L. Basye was married at Brunswick, Missouri. The marriage was announced in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 28, ———? She and her husband lived first at Brunswick where he was Assistant Superintendent of the Wabash Railway. Later they lived in Kansas City, Missouri. She is named in the letters of her father, G.16.

H. 2. ANNA B. BASYE (Daughter of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. ————. d. ————. m. L. K. Watkins.

Anna B. Basye and her husband lived at Denver, Colorado, where he was a merchant. She is named in the letters from her father, G.16.

H. 3. DAISY CLINTON BASYE (Daughter of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Geo. M. Cushing.

Daisy Clinton Basye and her husband lived in Denver, Colorado, where he was a druggist. She is named in the letters from her father, G.16.

H. 4. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. ————. d. ————. m. J. Fred Creighton.

Elizabeth Basye and her husband lived in Denver, Colorado. She is named in the letters from her father, G.16.

H. 5. WILLIS CHESNEY BASYE (Son of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. ————. d. ————.

Willis Chesney Basye lived at Victor, Colorado. Later lived in Bowen, Colorado, and Los Angeles, California. He was a telegraph operator. He is named in the letters from his father, G.16. He spells his name Basey.

H. 6. LAILA BASYE (Daughter of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. _____. d. _____.

Laila Basye lived in Denver, Colorado. She spelled her name Basey. She is named in the letters from her father, G.16.

H. 7. MAY BASYE (Daughter of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. _____. d. _____.

She is named in the letters from her father, G.16.

H. 8. ROBERTA BASYE (Daughter of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. _____. d. _____.

She is named in the letters from her father, G.16.

H. 9. FRANK BASYE (Son of Dewitt Clinton Basye G.16).

b. _____. d. _____.

Frank Basye lived in Denver, Colorado. He spelled his name Basey. He is named in the letters from his father, G.16.

H. 10. CHARLES WESLEY BASYE (Son of William Wesley Basye, G.19).

b. Aug. 20, 1869. d. Aug. 26, 1871.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 11. GEORGE NEWTON BASYE (Son of William Wesley Basye, G.19).

b. Nov. 1, 1871. d. Oct. 26, 1877.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 12. WILLIAM EDWARD BASYE (Son of William Wesley Basye G. 19).

b. June 26, 1874. d. Nov. 2, 1877.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 13. MARY ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. Mar. 28, 1873. m. Jonas A. Kelley, June 20, 1894.
m. W. N. Ertel, June 6, 1922.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 14. ANNA CAROLINE BASYE (Daughter of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. Apr. 20, 1877. d. Nov. 13, 1942. m. Basil Ennis.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 15. JOSEPH FREDERICK BASYE (Son of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. July 3, 1879. d. April 17, 1880.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 16. ROBERT WHITCOM BASYE (Son of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. Jan. 17, 1881. m. Emma ———.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 17. PRUDENCE JANE BASYE (Daughter of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. Sept. 18, 1885. d. Apr. 19, 1886.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 18. MARTHA ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. Jan. 7, 1891. m. Ed Lyons.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 19. JOSEPH JONATHAN BASYE (Son of William Wesley Basye G.19).

b. Mar. 18, 1896. d. May 22, 1943. m. Laura ———.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 20. WALTER SCOTT BASYE (Son of Andrew Jackson Basye G.20).

b. Sept. 20, 1874. d. Aug. 2, 1935. m. Izora Byars, May —, 1906.
b. Mar. 31, 1875. d. Aug. 15, 1909.

Their children: I.1.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 21. JOSEPH JACKSON BASYE (Son of Andrew Jackson Basye G.20).

b. Aug. 10, 1876. d. Oct. 7, 1912. m. Erna ———.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 22. IDA CORNELIA BASYE (Daughter of Andrew Jackson Basye G.20).

b. Mar. 24, 1878. m. Albert A. Disque.

Ida Cornelia Basye and her husband were living at Salem, Oregon, in 1903. Their residence in 1948 was Portland, Oregon. For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 23. IRA IVAN BASYE (Son of Andrew Jackson Basye G.20).

b. Sept. 21, 1881. d. Jan. 26, 1921.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 24. IVA INA BASYE (Daughter of Andrew Jackson Basye G.20).

b. June 27, 1885. d. Dec. 13, 1940. m. ——— Kinnersley.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 25. ALTON ISAAC BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

b. June 13, 1883. m. Tressie Stewart.

Their children: I.2.

For spelling of the family name, Basey, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 26. IRVIN D. BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

Their children: I.3, I.4, I.5, I.6, I.7, I.8, I.9.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 27. EUGENE ELSWORTH BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G. 21).

b. Dec. 24, 1878. m. Myrtle Ellen Thomas.

Their children: I.10, I.11, I.12, I.13, I.14.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 28. NELLIE JANE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

b. Oct. 31, 1873. d. 1942. m. Bertrice J. Stephens, Feb. 10, 1899.

Their children: I.15.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 29. FLORA PEARL BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

b. Sept. 10, 1880. d. 1925. m. Almarian R. Turner.

Their children: I.16, I.17, I.18, I.19, I.20, I.21, I.22.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 30. NETTIE PRUDENCE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

b. 1874. d. 1877.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 31. CHARLES NEWTON BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

b. 1876. d. 1877.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.19.

H. 32. ADA MAY BASYE (Daughter of John Clinton Basye G.22).

b. June 11, 1878. m. Ira Bradbury, Dec. —, 1900.

Their children: I.23, I.24, I.25, I.26, I.27, I.28, I.29, I.30.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.22.

H. 33. CLINTON IRVIN BASYE (Son of John Clinton Basye G.22).

b. Oct. 17, 1880. d. Feb. 20, 1882.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.22.

G. 34. IVA DOT BASYE (Daughter of John Clinton Basye G.22).

b. Dec. 5, 1882. m. Eugene S. Ede.

b. 1866. d. 1933.

Their children: I.31, I.32.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.22.

H. 35. EVA LEA BASYE (Daughter of John Clinton Basye G.22).

b. 1894. m. Everett R. Long, Dec. 17, 1910.

b. 1899. d. Mar. 26, 1948.

Their children : I.33, I.34, I.35.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.22.

H. 36. LLOYD IRVIN BASYE (Son of John Clinton Basye G.22).

b. Dec. 17, 1897. m. Anna Hassett.

Their children : I.36, I.37, I.38.

For spelling of the family name, Basye, see under F.6 and G.22.

H. 37. MADISON TRUITT (Son of Mary Patience Basye Truitt F.23).

H. 38. DON WARREN TRUITT (Son of Mary Patience Basye Truitt G.23).

H. 39. BLAIN TRUITT (Son of Mary Patience Basye Truitt G.23).

H. 40. JAMES DODSON BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.21).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

James Dodson Basye lived at Redmond, Oregon.

H. 41. PEARL ELMIRA BASYE (Daughter of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. July 15, 1890. d. ————. m. Charles Welch.

Pearl Elmira Basye was a nurse in Kansas City, Kansas, from 1913 to 1917. Later she was married and lived at Wichita, Kansas, in 1939.

H. 42. MARY ETTA BASYE (Daughter of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. Nov. 11, 1882. d. ————. m. Oscar Hull, Dec. 25, 1912.

Their children : I.39, I.40, I.41.

Mary Etta Basye lived at Mankato, Kansas, in 1939. Her husband is a farmer.

H. 43. EMMANUEL R. BASYE (Son of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. Dec. 20, 1887. d. ————. m. Mrs. Florence Noland.

Emmanuel R. Basye lived at Seattle, Washington. His wife was a clerk in Seattle. He served in the World War.

The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record. Basye, Emanuel R.—Inducted into service at Mankato, Kans., May 27, 1918; rank—Private; organizations—164th Depot Brigade, Co. B. 337th M. G. Bn. Co. I 1st Bn. 163rd Depot Brigade, Co. F. 313 Am. Tn., Co. D, 37th Bn. U. S. Guards; honorably discharged Dec. 24, 1918.

H. 44. WILLIAM ANDREW BASYE (Son of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. Aug. 15, 1894. d. ————. Never married.

William Andrew Basye lived at Randall, Kansas, on a farm, in 1939.

H. 45. CHARLES MILTON BASYE (Son of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. July 15, 1897. d. ————. m. Mrs. Nina Taylor, Sept. 20, 1921.

Charles Milton Basye lived at Chanute, Kansas, where he worked in the Santa Fe Shops. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 88 at page 98, show that Charles M. Basye and Nina Taylor, both of Neosho county, Kansas, were married at Kansas City on September 20, 1921. He served in the World War I. The records in the

office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record: Basye, Charles M.—Inducted into service at Mankato, Kans., Oct. 15, 1918; rank—Private; organizations—S. A. T. C., University of Kansas; honorably discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

H. 46. MINA MAE BASYE (Daughter of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. June 29, 1900. d. ————. m. Thomas Bowman.

Mina Mae Basye Bowman lives at Wichita, Kansas. Mina Mae and Ella Marie Basye (H.47) were twins.

H. 47. ELLA MARIE BASYE (Daughter of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. June 29, 1900. d. in infancy.

Ella Marie and Mina Mae Basye (H.46) were twins.

H. 48. ISAAC EARL BASYE (Son of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. Oct. 4, 1903. d. in infancy.

H. 49. HATTIE JEWEL BASYE (Daughter of John Milton Basye G.25).

b. Feb. 4, 1901. d. in infancy.

H. 50. CHAUNCEY E. BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Anna Anderson.

Chauncey E. Basye served in the first World War. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record: *Basye, Chance E.*—Inducted into service at Mankato, Kans., May 27, 1918; rank—Private; organizations—164th Depot Brigade, Co. B 338th M. G. Bn. Co. L 352nd Inf.; honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1918.

H. 51. HAZEL BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.26).

b. ————. d. Jan. 7, 1936. m. Melvin Applebee.

Their children: I.42, I.43, I.44.

H. 52. CLIFFORD BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.26).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Marguerite Wyatt.

H. 53. BURT CARPENTER (Son of Harriet Basye Carpenter G.27).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 54. ARTHUR CARPENTER (Son of Harriet Basye Carpenter G.27).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 55. MYRTLE CARPENTER (Daughter of Harriet Basye Carpenter G.27).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 56. FRANK CARPENTER (Son of Harriet Basye Carpenter G.27).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 57. ELLA CARPENTER (Daughter of Harriet Basye Carpenter G.27).

b. ————. d. in infancy.

H. 58. HARVEY DRAKE (Son of Mary Ann Basye Drake G.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

Harvey Drake died very young.

H. 59. HUGH DRAKE (Son of Mary Ann Basye Drake G.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

H. 60. RAYMOND DRAKE (Son of Mary Ann Basye Drake G.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

H. 61. EZRA DRAKE (Son of Mary Ann Basye Drake G.28).

b. _____. d. _____.

Ezra Drake died very young.

H. 62. PAUL DRAKE (Son of Mary Ann Basye Drake G.28).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 63. ALICE TUTTLE (Daughter of Hester Basye Tuttle G.29).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 64. MINA TUTTLE (Daughter of Hester Basye Tuttle G.29).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 65. MAY MOSES (Daughter of Alice Basye Moses G.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 66. ADDIE MOSES (Daughter of Alice Basye Moses G.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 67. EDDIE MOSES (Son of Alice Basye Moses G.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 68. IRA MOSES (Son of Alice Basye Moses G.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 69. MARIE MOSES (Daughter of Alice Basye Moses G.30).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 70. JULIA A. KIRKPATRICK (Daughter of Louisa Jane Basye Kirkpatrick G.48).

b. 1841. d. May 20, 1866. Never married.

Julia Kirkpatrick died in Platteville, Wisconsin, of consumption. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Julia A. Kirkpatrick, 1841-1866." She is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14.

H. 71. MARY JANE KIRKPATRICK (Daughter of Louisa Jane Basye Kirkpatrick G.48).

b. _____. d. 1852. m. _____.

Mary Jane Kirkpatrick was the oldest child. She died and was buried at Carthage, Missouri. See letter of Isaac Newton Basye (G.58) of July 11, 1852.

H. 72. ANNA BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye G.50).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Eugene Albert Jewett.

Anna Basye was born in Wisconsin. She and her husband lived at Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

She is mentioned in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. See under F.14. *History and Genealogy of the Jewetts of America*, Vol. I, page 406, states that Anna Basye and Eugene Albert Jewett were married.

In Record Book No. 12, at pages 603-604, in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Grant County, Wisconsin, Hannah E. Basye (G.50) was appointed Guardian of Anna Marie Basye and Bessie G. Basye, minor heirs of Joseph J. Basye, deceased, November 1, 1866. Bond was furnished by Hannah E. Basye as principal and J. J. Basye and William Clifton as sureties. Signed in presence of I. N. Basye. Subsequently, on April 23, 1876, Hannah E. Basye (G.50) filed her petition as Guardian to sell the real estate in Grant County, Wisconsin, belonging to said minor heirs. The sale was approved by the Court Sept. 5, 1867, for \$575.00.

H. 73. BESSIE BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye G.50).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____

Bessie Basye was born in Wisconsin. She was married to a Congregational minister. She is mentioned in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. See under F.14.

In Record Book No. 12, at pages 603-604, in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Grant County, Wisconsin, Hannah E. Basye (G.50) was appointed Guardian of Anna Marie Basye and Bessie G. Basye, minor heirs of Joseph J. Basye, deceased, November 1, 1866. Bond was furnished by Hannah E. Basye as principal and J. J. Basye and William Clifton as sureties. Signed in presence of I. N. Basye. Subsequently, on April 23, 1876, Hannah E. Basye (G.50) filed her petition as Guardian to sell the real estate in Grant County, Wisconsin, belonging to said minor heirs. The sale was approved by the Court Sept. 5, 1867, for \$575.00.

H. 74. HELEN C. BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Jackson Basye G.50).

b. Sept. 28, 1859. d. Aug. 6, 1861.

The tombstone in the Cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Helen C., daughter of J. J. & H. E. Basye, died Aug. 6, 1861, aged 1 year 10 mos. 8 das."

H. 75. JAMES THEODORE CLIFTON (Son of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____

James Theodore Clifton was a Congregational minister, having churches successively at St. Louis, Missouri, Rockford, Illinois, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Illinois. He was a lecturer. Traveled in England and Europe. He was a secretary of the Congregational Education Society, having his headquarters in Chicago, from 1898 to 1913. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. (See F.14). He is named in *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.55.

H. 76. EDWARD WATSON CLIFTON (Son of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Addie Tombs.

Edward Watson Clifton lived in Lancaster, Wisconsin. He is named in *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.55.

H. 77. ISAAC NEWTON CLIFTON (Son of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Isaac Newton Clifton lived at Platteville, Wisconsin. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. (See F.14).

He is mentioned in the *Grant County Witness*, July 25, 1867, page 2. See under G.59.

He is named in *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.55.

H. 78. JOSEPH JACKSON CLIFTON (Son of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Joseph Jackson Clifton lived at Omaha, Nebraska.

He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. (See F.14). He is mentioned in the *Grant County Witness*, July 25, 1867, on page 2. See under G.59. He is named in *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.55. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

H. 79. HARRY CLIFTON (Son of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

H. 80. CARRIE CLIFTON (Daughter of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Arnette.

Carrie Clifton lived in South Dakota, in 1886. Her mother then was living with her. She lived at Libertyville, Iowa, in 1900. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. (See F.14). She is named in *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.55.

H. 81. ANNA BELLE CLIFTON (Daughter of Frances Ann Basye Clifton G.55).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ——— Hoppin.

Anna Belle Clifton is named in *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.55.

H. 82. KATE EUGENIA BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. July 2, 1858. d. Oct. 6, 1886. m. Oscar DeWitt, Dec. 27, 1883.
b. Dec. 31, 1865. d. Nov. 29, 1891.

Their children: I.45, I.46.

Kate Eugenia Basye was born in Platteville, Wisconsin. She attended State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin. Taught school in Grant County, Wisconsin. Went to California, in 1881. Later married and lived in California. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See under G.58.

H. 83. WILLIAM RALPH BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. Oct. 20, 1868. d. June 26, 1900. Never married.

William Ralph Basye was born at Platteville, Wisconsin, and is buried there. He had reddish hair. He was a music teacher and composer. He established a Conservatory of Music at Winona, Minnesota. Edited a book of instruction in music. Was a teacher at Knox Conservatory of Music at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1899 he was in the Garfield Park Sanitarium, Chicago, Illinois. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See under G.58. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Wm. R. Basye, 1868-1900." See under G.58 for the letter of his sister, Helen Virginia Basye Huse, where his name is mentioned. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

H. 84. JAMES VIRGIL BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. Sept. 26, 1873. d. ————. m. Ernestine Kranch, April 1898.

Their children: I.47.

James Virgil Basye was born at Platteville, Wisconsin. He had reddish hair. He lived also at Winona, Minnesota. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See under G.58.

H. 85. GEORGE TRUMAN BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. Nov. 8, 1864. d. June 12, 1901. m. Cora ———.

George Truman Basye was born at Platteville, Wisconsin. He had reddish hair. He lived at Pipestone, Minnesota, where he was a dealer in Indian Curiosities. He is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See under G.58. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Geo. T. Basye, 1864-1901." See under F.14 for an account of the surgical operation performed on him by his grandfather, Dr. J. J. Basye. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

Helen Virginia Basye Huse (H.86) in her letter dated July 28, 1942, to the compiler, says: "When George [Truman Basye, her brother] was nineteen years old, he opened a tobacco store at Pipestone, Minnesota. There were many Indians there, and he became interested in their carving of peace pipes and darts, from the famous pipestone from which the town derived its name. George took up carving as a hobby, first making interesting watch fobs mounted with gold. Once a salesman from Swift Packing Company bought one and wore it back to Chicago. As a result, the Company gave George an order for one thousand [small pipestone] hams to be used in advertising. His carvings eventually found their way into curio shops and museums. . . The pipestone is soft and a lovely mild shade of red. There is a legend among the Indians about the stone—something about the romance of an Indiana maiden who was slain and her blood stained the stone.

H. 86. HELEN VIRGINIA BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. Mar. 24, 1872. d. ————. m. George Huse, 1893.

Their children: I.48, I.49, I.50.

Helen Virginia Basye was born at Platteville, Wisconsin. She attended State Normal School at Platteville. Lived in Omaha, Nebraska. Also lived in Seattle,

Washington, where she was in the Credit Department of Marshall Field Store. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See under G.58. Helen Virginia Basye studied piano and voice culture at the old Chicago Music College on State Street. She often was the soloist when her brother William Ralph Basye (H.83) gave recitals. She took piano lessons also from Flo Ziegfeld's father. And she has made herself well known as a water color artist. Also she has done some writing under the pen name of Helene Van Huse. See under F.14, G.58 and H.85 for letters she has written to the compiler concerning her family.

H. 87. CORA EMILY BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. June 29, 1861. d. Dec. 11, 1912. m. Jeff Cushman, May 1881.

Their children: I.51, I.52, I.53, I.54.

Cora Emily Basye was born in Platteville, Wisconsin. She attended State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin. She was a teacher. She and her husband lived at Livingston, Wisconsin. She died of paralysis. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin*, pages 513-515. See under G.58.

H. 88. JESSIE JOSEPHINE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. Jan. 17, 1863. d. May 24, 1866.

The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Children of I. N. and S. Basye: Jessie, born Jan. 17, 1863, died May 24, 1866; Herbert, born Jan. 12, 1876, died Aug. 5, 1876."

H. 89. HERBERT BASYE (Son of Isaac Newton Basye G.58).

b. Jan. 12, 1876. d. Aug. 5, 1876.

Herbert Basye and a sister were twins, and both died in 1876. The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows:—"Children of I. N. and S. Basye: Jessie, born Jan. 17, 1863, died May 24, 1866. Herbert, born Jan. 12, 1876, died Aug. 5, 1876."

H. 90. FANNIE A. BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Taylor Basye G.59).

b. 1850. d. July 14, 1926. m. Anson Brown.

Their children: I.55, I.56, I.57, I.58, I.59.

Fannie A. Basye was born in Wisconsin. Her husband was a minister. They lived at Grinnell, Iowa. Also lived at Wichita, Kansas. She is mentioned in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. See under F.14. She is mentioned in the *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.59. She is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

H. 91. IDA MAY BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Taylor Basye G.59).

b. ———, 1857. d. ————. m. F. W. Cushman, 1901.

Their children: I.60.

Ida May Basye was born in Wisconsin. She lived at Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1900. Her husband was a farmer. She is mentioned in *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wis-*

consin, pages 513-515. See under F.14. It is said she had eight children. She is mentioned in the *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.59. She is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

H. 92. ELLA S. BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Taylor Basye G.59).

b. Mar. 25, 1854. d. May 2, 1855.

The tombstone in the Cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Ella S., daughter of S. T. & M. E. Basye, died May 2, 1855, aged 1 yr. 1 mo. 8 ds." She is mentioned in the *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.59.

H. 93. HATTIE F. BASYE (Daughter of Samuel Taylor Basye G.59).

b. ————. d. ————.

Hattie F. Basye is mentioned in the *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, at page 954. See under G.59.

H. 94. LESLIE MONTGOMERY BASYE (Son of Nathaniel Montgomery Basye G.60).

b. 1853. d. 1887 or 1882(?). m. ————.

Their children: I.61, I.62, I.63.

Leslie Montgomery Basye was born in Grant County, Wisconsin. He lived in California. Died in Pomona, California. His widow married ——— Norton.

H. 95. BERTHA ADELLA BASYE (Daughter of Nathaniel Montgomery Basye G.60).

b. Dec. 17, 1863. d. ————. m. Mahlon E. Layne, 1886.
b. ————. d. 1927.

Bertha Adella Basye was born at Montfort, Grant County, Wisconsin. Her husband was associated in well and water supply business for many years with Edwin Joseph Basye (I.64). Layne invented Enclosed Line Shaft Centrifugal pump and a wire wrapped well screen.

They lived at Parker, Dakota, Yankton, South Dakota, and in 1899 at Rock Rapids, Iowa. They moved to Houston, Texas, in 1903, and she was living at South Pasadena, California, in 1936. It is said they have four boys. She is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, G.59.

H. 96. ARTHUR ADOLPHUS BASYE (Son of Nathaniel Montgomery Basye G.60).

b. Apr. 9, 1845. d. Feb. 12, 1918. m. 1. Ellen Harney.
b. ————. d. Feb. 13, 1871.
m. 2. Maggie Stout, April 13, 1872.

Their children: I.64, I.65, I.66, I.67, I.68, I.69, I.70.

Arthur Adolphus Basye was born in Grant County, Wisconsin. He was at Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1852. His first wife died in Grant County, Wisconsin, Feb. 13, 1871. He lived at Platteville, and in the 80's at Boscobell, Wisconsin; at Hurley, South Dakota, in 1891, and at Yankton, Sioux Falls, Charleston, and Wren Lake, South Dakota, at other times; at Rock Rapids, Iowa, in 1899; and at Heber Springs and Sheldon, Iowa, at other times; at Stuttgart, Arkansas, for a time after 1907. He died at Sheldon, Iowa. *Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865*, Vol. I, page 691, and Vol. II, pages 502 and 509, shows Arthur A. Basye, enlisted from Clifton, Dec. 30, 1863, in Co. "A," 33rd Wisconsin

Infantry, Union Army, and transferred June 15, 1864, to Co. "D," 33rd Regiment Infantry, and again July 22, 1865 transferred to Co. "H," 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered out Sept. 4, 1865. He had three children by his first wife and four by his second wife. He is mentioned in a letter from Seth Basye F.21. And is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14, and from Samuel T. Basye, G.59, and from James J. Basye, F.22.

The records in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin show the following military record: Arthur A. Basye, late a Private in Company "H" of the 11th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, was enlisted in Co. "A" 33rd Regt of Wisconsin Infantry on the 30th day of December, 1863, at Clifton, Wisconsin, for the term of three years; was mustered into the military service of the United States on the 9th day of January, 1864, at Madison, Wisconsin; Transferred to Company "D" 33rd Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, June 15, 1864; Transferred to Company "H" 11th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, July 22, 1865, and mustered out, on the 4th day of September, 1865.

The records further show that said soldier when enlisted was 18 years of age, single, had black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, was five feet ten inches in height, and by occupation a farmer. In the National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C., is found a letter as follows:—"Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1918. Dear Sir:—I am writing to ask you to send a widow's pension blank to Mrs. A. A. Basye, Sheldon, Iowa, so she can get it filled out at once. Mr. Basye died Feb. 12. Your truly, Miss Nellie Basye." This record shows he was discharged at Mobile, Alabama, Sept. 4, 1865.

H. 97. JOHN WALTER BASYE (Son of Nathaniel Montgomery Basye G.60).

b. 8/5/1846. d. 2/27/1847.

The tombstone in the cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Sons of N. M. & E. L. Basye died: Herodotus L., July 21, 1811, Ae. 9 mo. 11ds. John W., Feb. 27, 1847, Ae. 6 mos. 22 ds."

H. 98. EDWIN BASYE (Son of Nathaniel Montgomery Basye G.60).

b. ————. d. ————.

Edwin Basye died when about eight years old. He is mentioned in the letters from Dr. Joseph Jackson Basye, F.14; and from Isaac Newton Basye, G.58.

H. 99. HERODOTUS L. BASYE (Son of Nathaniel Montgomery Basye G.60).

b. Oct. 10, 1810. d. July 21, 1811.

The tombstone in the Cemetery at Platteville, Wisconsin, shows: "Sons of N. M. & E. L. Basye—Died: Herodotus L. July 21, 1811, Ae. 9 mo. 11 ds. John W.—Feb. 27, 1847, Ae. 6 mos. 22 ds."

H. 100. EMMA MULL (Daughter of Mary Lucretia Basye Mull G.74).

b. July 31, 1864. d. Dec. 21, 1865.

Emma Mull is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over her grave in the Basye lot.

H. 101. OSCAR MULL (Son of Mary Lucretia Basye Mull G.74).

b. ————. d. June 24, 1946. m. Ella.

Oscar Mull was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. Later, he lived at Quincy, Illinois.

H. 102. JOHN MULL (Son of Mary Lucretia Basye Mull G.74).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

John Mull was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He lived at Crosbyton, Texas.

H. 103. CHARLIE MULL (Son of Mary Lucretia Basye Mull G.74).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Charlie Mull was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He lived at San Francisco, California.

H. 104. ETTA MULL (Daughter of Mary Lucretia Basye Mull G.74).

b. ———. d. ———. Never married.

Etta Mull was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She lived at Bowling Green, Missouri.

H. 105. WILLA MULL (Daughter of Mary Lucretia Basye Mull G.74).

b. ———. d. ———. m. H. W. Blake.

Willia Mull was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She lived at West Seattle, Washington.

H. 106. ROLLA DAVID BASYE (Son of Abner Bolton Basye G.77).

b. June 16, 1874. d. March 24, 1944. m. 1. Emma Colbert.
m. 2. Willie Grace Wright,
7-5-1934.
b. Nov. 7, 1910.

Rolla David Basye was born in Pike County, Missouri. Lived in Oklahoma a few years. He was elected Sheriff of Lincoln County, Missouri. Lived in St. Louis County and at Winfield, Missouri. Also lived at Clarksville, Missouri, in 1938. He is familiarly called "Doc." He and his wife Emma took an orphan to raise and named him Hubert Basye. Rolla David Basye died in the hospital at Alton, Illinois. He is buried in Lincoln County, Missouri.

H. 107. ERNEST OSBORN BASYE (Son of Abner Bolton Basye G.77).

b. Oct. 15, 1876. d. ———. m. Rosa Anna Akers, Sept. 5, 1900.

Their children: I.71, I.72, I.73, I.74, I.75, I.76.

Ernest Osborn Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. He was a Methodist Episcopal Minister, stationed at Amity, Missouri, in 1936. Later he retired from the ministry and lived at Cameron, Missouri. He married Rosa Anna Akers, daughter of William Norvell Akers and Sarah Elizabeth Akers, near Clarksville, Missouri. He sometimes permits his name to be spelled Bayse. He is mentioned in a letter from his father, Abner Bolton Basye (G.77).

H. 108. HARRY ROBERT BASYE (Son of Abner Bolton Basye G.77).

b. Sept. 15, 1879. d. ———. m. Bettie M. Akers, Dec. 25, 1900.

Their children: I.77, I.78, I.79, I.80, I.81.

Harry Robert Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. His forthcoming marriage was announced in "The Bowling Green [Missouri] Times," December 20, 1900. He lived in Eolia, Missouri. He is mentioned in a letter from his father, Abner Bolton Basye (G.77).

H. 109. JOSEPH JACKSON BASYE (Son of Abner Bolton Basye G.77).

b. Jan. 7, 1886. d. ————. m. Vernie M. Madden.

Joseph Jackson Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. He lived at Troy, Missouri.

H. 110. ABNER B. BASYE (Son of Abner Bolton Basye G.77).

b. Mar. 21, 1891. d. ————. m. Velma Kelly, Aug. 25, 1921.
b. Oct. 9, 1890.

Abner B. Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. He lived in Clinton County, Missouri, and at Durant, Oklahoma. Later lived at Allerton, Iowa, where he was a telegraph operator. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 87 at page 527, show that *Abbie* B. Basye of Clinton County, Missouri, and Velma E. Kelly were married at Kansas City on August 25, 1921.

H. 111. EDWIN SMITH BASYE (Son of Joseph Jackson Basye G.79).

b. Dec. 10, 1883. d. ————. m. Lenna Gardner, Sept. 10, 1908.
b. July 19, 1889.

Their children: I.82, I.83, I.84, I.85.

Edwin Smith Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He attended the public schools at Bowling Green. He and his wife were married at Bowling Green. She is the daughter of Henry McClellan Gardner and Myra Laurella Fullerton Gardner, his wife. Edwin Smith Basye and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a traveling salesman.

H. 112. FRANCIS ELMER BASYE (Son of Josephus Flavius Basye G.82).

b. Sept. 26, 1866. d. ————. m. Harriet Lillian Green, Mar. 25, 1891.

Their children: I.86, I.87, I.88.

Francis Elmer Basye was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin. He lived at Topeka, Kansas, in 1904-1915.

H. 113. JOSEPH EDWIN BASYE (Son of Josephus Flavius Basye G.82).

b. Feb. 17, 1869. d. ————. m. ————.

Joseph Edwin Basye was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin. He lived at Topeka, Kansas, in 1904-1915.

H. 114. JESSE BERTIE BASYE (Son of Josephus Flavius Basye G.82).

b. Apr. 16, 1877. d. ————. m. ————.

Jesse Bertie Basye was born in Republic County, Kansas. He lived at Topeka, Kansas, in 1904, then in Blue Banks, Tennessee in 1905, and at Band Mill, Tennessee, then in Topeka, in 1915.

H. 115. MARGARET E. BASYE (Daughter of Josephus Flavius Basye G.82).

b. Dec. 18, 1860. d. ————. m. U. C. Singer, June 5, 1893.

Margaret E. Basye was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin. She lived at Topeka, Kansas, in 1904, and at Shorey, Kansas, in 1915.

H. 116. JULIA JOSEPHINE BEVANS (Daughter of Martha Jane Basye Bevans G.96).

b. Oct. 11, 1858. d. ————. m. Rollin L. Chase, Feb. 12, 1874.

She is mentioned in the letters from James J. Basye and Elvira Basye, F.22.

H. 117. GEORGIA ELLEN ELVIRA RUSSELL (Daughter of Martha Jane Basye Bevans G.96).

b. May 5, 1866. d. ————. m. John Caley, Sept. 5, 1887.

Georgia Ellen Elvira Russell lived in San Francisco, California. She is mentioned in the letters from Elvira Basye, F.22.

H. 118. JOHN JAMES CROMER (Son of Mary Ellen Basye Cromer G.98).

b. Sept. 13, 1867. d. ————. m. ———— May 8, 1889.

John James Cromer lived at Eureka, Nevada, in 1889. He is named in the letters from James J. Basye, F.22.

H. 119. WILLIE CROMER (Son of Mary Ellen Basye Cromer G.98).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 120. ROLLIN EARL CROMER (Son of Mary Ellen Basye Cromer G.98).

b. June 31, 1877. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 121. FLORENCE MAY CROMER (Daughter of Mary Ellen Basye Cromer G.98).

b. May 9, 1872. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 122. MURIEL MORRIS CROMER (Daughter of Mary Ellen Basye Cromer G.98).

b. Apr. —, 1882. d. Sept. 21, 1882.

H. 123. OTTO BASYE (Son of Isaac Walter Basye G.104).

b. Apr. 27, 1872. d. ————. m. Carrie Clyde Wynekoop, June 7, 1900.

b. Mar. 27, 1875. d. May 28, 1948.

Their children: I.89, I.90, I.91, I.92.

Otto Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He attended public school and Pike County College there. Graduated at Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Missouri, in 1891. Graduated at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1896. Elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Was tutor in Greek at DePauw in 1894-1896. Taught in High School at Nappanee, Indiana, 1897-1903. In summer vacation 1898 he was reporter on Indianapolis Sentinel. Graduated at University of Indianapolis (Law School) in 1904. Taught Latin and Mathematics in Indianapolis in Y. M. C. A. night school 1903-1904. Taught English in Kansas City, Missouri, Y. M. C. A. night school and in Railroad Y. M. C. A. night school in 1904-1905. Admitted to the Bar at Kansas City, Missouri, in January, 1905, and in 1906-1908 in the title department of Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City, Missouri. Thereafter he practiced law alone. He married Carrie C. Wynekoop, in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of William and Helen M. Haynes Wynekoop. She was born near Wolcott, in White County, Indiana. She attended public school at Monticello, Indiana; high school at Lafayette, Indiana, and graduated at DePauw

University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1898. He is mentioned in *The Butler Family*, pages 92, 94 the family history on his mother's side. At page 92 is shown the following:

"Emma L.¹ Avery and I. Walter Basye; married August 21, 1867.

1. Otto; b. April 27, 1872.
2. Nellie; b. Jan. 29, 1879.
3. Roy William; b. July 3, 1881; d. July 28, 1881.
r. Bowling Green, Mo."

The History of Pike County, Missouri, pages 779-780, mentions him. *Who's Who In Kansas City, 1930*, pages 16-17, gives brief biographical sketch. He is mentioned in *Alumnal Register, DePauw University*, page 199. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is mentioned in *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. III, pages 1437-1439. See under G.104.

At a meeting of Alpha Phi Alumnae held in Kansas City, Missouri, the following article was prepared and read by Carrie C. Basye:

"The Round Robin of Gamma Chapter.

It may interest the Alpha Phi girls from other chapters to know that Gamma chapter has distinguished itself in at least one respect. It was back in the gay nineties, more than forty years ago, when some of our college Alpha Phi girls of Gamma chapter, chums they were, and members of the college classes of 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, were carrying on their individual correspondence with each other when leaving college, that they conceived the idea of forming a correspondence circle among themselves. Each was to contribute a letter, and so to receive a letter from each of the other girls, so as to keep alive the strong friendship of college days and to remember the environment and strong ties of our dear Alpha Phi. And so after a little correspondence and some visiting, our circle was formed which we called Round Robin Circle, and the collection of letters was called Round Robin. These circulating letters were begun about the year 1900. There were sixteen girls of us who made up the original circle; and now after more than forty years of continuously circulating these letters there are still sixteen girls who continue to contribute regularly to this correspondence. Only one of the original sixteen girls has passed into the great beyond, and her place was at once filled by another Alpha Phi of the same college period. All but one of our Round Robin girls were married long ago. Several of them are widows now. Our members are scattered from coast to coast, but Round Robin follows them wherever they go, and continues to make the rounds about three times each year, just the same as when the girls were fresh out of college. It is the one and only way we have been able to keep in touch with each other, to get the glad tidings and to learn the sorrows of our girls, and to keep green in our minds the most intimate sorority associates of our college days. It helps to keep us young. When Round Robin is received and eagerly read, each takes out her old letter and puts in a new one. Thus we have fifteen other girls from whom we hear, and to whom we write and tell about our children and grandchildren and other things of both special and general interest. So Round Robin is always kept new and fresh. I know of no other similar group of Alpha Phi girls who have for so long kept up their chain correspondence. It is an unusual thing. It shows devotion, sincere friendship,

¹Error. Should be Laura E. Avery.

lofty purpose, persistence, and success. And our Round Robin still circulates. Mrs. Otto Basye, Gamma of Alpha Phi; DePauw University, Class of 1898." October 11, 1944.

H. 124. NELLIE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Walter Basye G.104).

b. Jan. 29, 1879. d. ————. Never married.

Nellie Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She was Cashier and Chief telephone operator for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and later office Manager. *The Butler Family*, page 92, mentions her, giving date of birth. See under H.123.

The History of Pike County, Missouri, pages 779-780, mentions her. She is mentioned in *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. III, pages 1437-1439. See under G.104. She is mentioned in 1883 in the *Grant County, (Wisconsin) Witness*. See under G.104.

H. 125. ROY WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Isaac Walter Basye G.104).

b. July 3, 1881. d. July 30, 1881.

Roy William Basye was born and died at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave.

H. 126. WALTER BASYE (Son of Isaac Walter Basye G.104).

b. Oct. 4, 1884. d. ————. m. ————.

Walter Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He was an engineer and traveled much abroad. He resides in New York City.

H. 127. HIGGINS BASYE (Son of Isaac Walter Basye G.104).

b. July 5, 1889. d. Mar. 23, 1892.

Born and died at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave.

H. 128. MARIE LOUISE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Walter Basye G.104).

b. Feb. 3, 1887. d. ————. m. Noah Fein, July 6, 1937.

Marie Louise Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She studied art in Chicago. Is photographer in New York City.

H. 129. DELLA DAVIS (Daughter of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. F. M. Leatherman.

Dellas Davis was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She lived at Rock, Kansas, in 1929.

H. 130. SARAH ANGELINE DAVIS (Daughter of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. May 9, 1909. m. Luther H. Dobson, Jany. 17, 1906.

Sarah Angeline Davis was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She died at Ward, Colorado.

H. 131. LIZZIE BELL DAVIS (Daughter of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Lizzie Bell Davis was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She was a milliner. Lived at Beverly Hills, California, in 1929.

H. 132. MAUDE DAVIS (Daughter of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. J. R. Hutchinson.

Maude Davis was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She lived at Beverly Hills, California, in 1929.

H. 133. BENNIE DAVIS (Son of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G. 105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 134. GUY WILLIAM DAVIS (Son of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Guy William Davis was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He was in the real estate business at Beverly Hills, California, in 1929.

H. 135. ETTA DAVIS (Daughter of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 136. FLORA DAVIS (Daughter of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Bell.

Flora Davis lived at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1929.

H. 137. CLAUDE DAVIS (Son of Anna Elvira Basye Davis G.105).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Claude Davis was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He lived at Beverly Hills, California, in 1929.

H. 138. CURTIS LEE BASYE (Son of George Washington Basye G.107).

b. Dec. 3, 1874. d. Jan. 28, 1924. m. Nellie Byrnes, 9/17/1907.

Curtis Lee Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He was a Restaurateur at St. Louis, Missouri. He married and died in St. Louis, Missouri. He is buried at Bowling Green, Missouri. A tombstone is erected over his grave. Name, date of death and parentage found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

"Marriage Record No. 67," at page 650, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, shows that Curtis Basye and Miss Nellie Byrne were married September 17, 1907. After the death of Curtis Lee Basye, his widow Nellie Basye married Fred Moser, October 23, 1937, as appears in "Marriage Record No. 129," at page 548, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri.

H. 139. CORA LEOTA BASYE (Daughter of George Washington Basye G.107).

b. Feby. 17, 1880. d. July 16, 1880.

Leota Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She died in infancy.

H. 140. GUY WILLIAM BASYE (Son of George Washington Basye G.107).

b. Nov. 28, 1881. d. ————. m. Myrtle Moshier, May 10, 1906.
b. ————. d. Nov. 25, 1918.

Their children: I.93.

Guy Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri and attended school there. He lived at Denver, Colorado. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married in Boulder, Colorado.

H. 141. OWEN WILBUR BASYE (Son of George Washington Basye G.107).

b. July 16, 1883. d. ————. m. Nellie Foster, Dec. 4, 1910.
b. ————. d. May —, 1920.

Owen Wilbur Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, and attended school there. He lived at Denver, Colorado, and at Alliance, Nebraska. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married at Sterling, Colorado.

H. 142. BERTHA PEARLE BASYE (Daughter of George Washington Basye G.107).

b. Nov. 17, 1878. d. ————. m. Albert D. McConnell, Jan. 28, 1904.

Bertha Pearle Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, and attended Pike College there.

She moved with her parents to Boulder, Colorado, where she was married. She lived at Boulder, and later at Denver, Colorado. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

H. 143. CHARLES H. BASYE (Son of William Henry Basye G.121).

b. Oct. 15, 1858. d. ————. m. Alice Bailey.
b. ————. d. 1899.

Their children: I.94, I.95, I.96.

See a biographical sketch of Charles H. Basye under the biographical sketch of his father (G.121) taken from *The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912*, at pages 444-447.

H. 144. THOMAS E. BASYE (Son of William H. Basye G.121).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Thomas E. Basye is mentioned in the *History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Oregon*, at page 508 of the Appendix.

H. 145. MIRANDA BASYE (Daughter of William H. Basye G.121).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Miranda Basye is mentioned in the *History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Oregon*, at page 508 of the Appendix.

H. 146. CECELIA BASYE (Daughter of William H. Basye G.121).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Cecelia Basye is mentioned in the *History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Oregon*, at page 508 of the Appendix.

H. 147. THEODORE BASYE (Son of William H. Basye G.121).

b. Nov. 15, 1869. d. June 4, 1931.

Theodore Basye is mentioned in the *History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Oregon*, at page 508 of the Appendix. He was born at Portland, Oregon, and was generally known as "Dora" Basye. He never married. His occupation was doing army service. He enlisted first at Springfield,

Illinois. He served in Troop H, 2nd Cavalry and in the Hospital Corps. He served in the Spanish-American War. He lived in Wichita, Kansas, in 1915. When his terms of enlistment were up, he would at once re-enlist. He enlisted June 26, 1893 to serve until June 25, 1898. The next day he re-enlisted to serve until April 5, 1899. The next day he re-enlisted to serve until April 6, 1902. Again he re-enlisted to serve until April 5, 1905. His next enlistment was at Hot Springs, Arkansas until Sept. 18, 1906. He died June 4, 1931, at New Kirk, Oklahoma. He left no near relatives. He applied for a pension, which was refused.

H. 148. JENETTE BASYE (Daughter of William H. Basye G.121).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Jenette Basye is mentioned in the *History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Oregon*, at page 508 of the Appendix.

H. 149. LUCIUS C. BASYE (Son of William H. Basye G.121).

b. July 22, 1869. d. ————. m. Ida Vincent, 1905.

Their children: I.97, I.98.

Lucius C. Basye is mentioned in the *History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Oregon*, at page 508, of the Appendix.

The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912, Vol. 3, pages 13-14, says: "Lucius C. Basye is a native of Oregon who in early life followed farming as a vocation. He cared for his aged parents until the time of their deaths, and is now living on the homestead which the father acquired many years ago and which he improved. It is now a valuable piece of property containing 147 acres, lying on the Applegate river. Mr. Basye was born in Jackson County, July 22, 1869, a son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Streithoff) Basye in whose family were six children. The father was a native of Indiana and came west in an early day, settling on the ranch upon which he passed away in 1894. After the father's death the mother made her home with her son Lucius until her demise in 1905. "Lucius C. Basye received a common school education and since acquiring the old homestead has continued to improve the place and has brought it to a high state of fertility, developing its 147 acres into a valuable piece of agricultural property. In early years he worked as a miner, being employed by mine operators, but during late years has given his entire attention to his ranch. "Mr. Basye was married in 1905 to Miss Ida Vincent, a native of Oregon, and to this union have been born two children, William J. and Geneva H. In his political allegiance Mr. Basye is affiliated with the Democratic party. He has taken keen interest in politics and has held the office of road overseer. He also pays much attention to educational affairs and has been a school Director in his district. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being associated with the lodge at Grant's Pass. Being brought up in the State of his nativity and associating with friends and neighbors whom he has known all his life, Mr. Basye has formed a wide acquaintance in the community of which he is an honored member. He has long since been recognized as one of the best citizens of the neighborhood in which he lives, and the family is held in high esteem by all acquaintances."

H. 150. ——— BASYE (Son of Lismund Basye G.122).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 151. HERBERT S. BASYE (Son of John F. T. Basye G.128).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 152. CORA B. BASYE (Daughter of John F. T. Basye G.128).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Titus.

H. 153. MAUD BASYE (Daughter of John F. T. Basye G.128).

b. ————. d. ————. m. James Little.

H. 154. LOUISA D. BASYE (Daughter of John F. T. Basye G.128).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Nelson.

H. 155. ARTHUR ALLEN BASYE (Son of Henry Clay Basye G.130).

b. 1872. d. ————. m. Alla Mason.

Arthur Allen Basye lived in Chicago, Illinois, in 1899. He was with the Chicago Daily News. He was a physician. Doctor of Osteopathy. Studied at Fargo, North Dakota, in 1900. He practiced first at Saulte Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1903. Later he lived and practised Osteopathy at Statesville, North Carolina. His wife is dead. They had no children.

H. 156. JOSEPHINE HELEN BASYE (Daughter of Charles Valentine Basye G.132).

b. June 10, 1887. d. ————. m. Alfred L. Barrett.

Their children: I.99.

Josephine Helen Basye was born at Fargo, North Dakota. She lived at Calumet, Michigan. She was a physician.

H. 157. A. W. BERCH (Son of Mary Ann Basye Berch G.134).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 158. C. E. BERCH (Son of Mary Ann Basye Berch G.134).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 159. JESSIE M. BERCH (Son of Mary Ann Basye Berch G.134).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ———— Rupnow.

Jessie M. Berch lived in Birmingham, Alabama. She probably has the old family Bible of Samuel Nixon Basye (F.28). See under E.9 for the letter from her.

H. 160. EDNA BERCH (Daughter of Mary Ann Basye Berch G.134).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Babe Corbean.

H. 161. MILDRED PEARL BASYE (Daughter of Samuel John Basye G.136).

b. March 28, 1888. m. Herbert H. Oliver.

She and her husband lived at Moose Lake, Minn., and later at St. Paul, Minn. She is mentioned in the National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D. C. (See under G.136.)

H. 162. EDMUND LEVI BASYE (Son of Samuel John Basye G.136).

b. May 19, 1884.

Edmund Levi Basye is mentioned in the National Archives, Pension Department, Washington, D.C. (See under G.136.)

H. 163. ———— BASYE (Children of Oscar J. Basye G.137).

Names of the children are unknown to compiler.

H. 164. ——— BASYE (Children of Porter E. Basye G.138).

Names of the children are unknown to compiler.

H. 165. ——— BISE (Children of Elizabeth Basye Bise G.142).

H. 166. ——— FINLEY (Children of Ida Basye Finley G.143).

H. 167. ——— RAPPE (Children of Eda Basye Rappe G.144).

H. 168. ARTHUR HERBERT BASYE (Son of Napoleon Basye G.148).

b. Sept. 21, 1884. d. ———. m. Creola Ford, Sept. 5, 1922.

b. Jan. 7, 1889. d. ———.

Their children: I.100.

Arthur Herbert Basye was born in Montgomery County, Indiana. He graduated at University of Kansas, 1904, A.B.; and 1906, A.M. Phi Beta Kappa. Yale, 1917, Ph. D. He was Professor of English History at Dartmouth College in 1908. He is the author of "The Lords Commissioners of Trades and Plantations, 1748-1782" published in 1925, by Yale University Press. Married Creola Ford who lived at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. "*Annual Report of the American Historical Association For the Year 1919*," Vol. I, page 101, shows Arthur H. Basye to be a member of the American Historical Association. At pages 327-349 is shown article entitled "Abstract of Commissions and Instructions to Colonial Governors in America, 1740," by Arthur H. Basye, Dartmouth College. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 92 at page 41, show that Arthur H. Basye, of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and Creola Ford, of Clay County, Missouri, were married at Kansas City on September 5, 1922. *A Directory of American Schools, A Biographical Directory*, page 46, includes Arthur Herbert Basye, Professor of History, Dartmouth College. Born at New Market, Indiana, Sept. 21, 1884. Graduate of the University of Kansas, A.B., 1904, and A.M. 1906; Ph.D. at Yale, 1917; A.M., Dartmouth College, 1926.

H. 169. MILDRED BASYE (Daughter of Orville Walker Basye G.149).

b. ———. m. ———.

Mildred Basye, daughter of Orville Basye, is named in the deed recorded in "Deed Book 46," page 180, in the County Clerk's office, Oldham County, Kentucky, given by the heirs of Elias Basye, deceased. See under G.148.

H. 170. MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of Persia Fernia Basye G.150).

b. June 7, 1893. d. ———. m. Herbert Nelson.

Their children: I.101, I.102.

Margaret Basye was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. She lived at Humboldt, Iowa, with her husband.

H. 171. NORA BELL BASYE (Daughter of Persia Fernia Basye G.150).

b. July 21, 1896. d. ———. m. Otho G. Thompson.

Nora Bell Basye was born in Bloomington, Illinois. She and her husband lived in Glendale, California.

H. 172. BENJAMIN G. BASYE (Son of Persia Fernia Basye G.150).

b. Feb. 22, 1906. d. ———. m. Dorothy Umbanhowar.

Their children: I.103.

Benjamin G. Basye was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He and his wife lived in Taylorville, Illinois.

H. 173. WINONA BASYE (Daughter of Robert Cabell Basye G.174).
b. about 1924. d. _____.

H. 174. ROBERT C. BASYE (Son of Robert Cabell Basye G.174).
b. about 1926. d. _____.

H. 175. MAX PERCY BASYE (Son of Robert Cabell Basye G.174).
b. Nov. 9, 1928. d. _____.

Max Percy Basye was born in Barry County, Missouri. Name, parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

H. 176. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Robert Cabell Basye G.174).
b. about 1930. d. _____.

H. 177. FRANKLIN DELANO BASYE (Son of Robert Cabell Basye G.174).
b. Oct. 8, 1932. d. _____.

Franklin Delano Basye was born in Barry County, Missouri. Parentage and date of birth (but not first name) may be found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

H. 178. ELIZABETH NELSON BASYE (Daughter of Harry Percy Basye G.175).
b. Jan. 16, 1918. d. _____.

Elizabeth Nelson Basye was born at Joplin, Missouri. Name, parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

H. 179. HARRY PERCY BASYE (Son of Harry Percy Basye G.175).
b. Sept. 10, 1921. d. _____.

Harry Percy Basye was born at Joplin, Missouri. Name, parentage and date of birth may be found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

H. 180. ROBERT JOSEPH BASYE (Son of Harry Basye G.175).
b. Sept. 11, 1924. d. _____.

Robert Joseph Basye was born at Joplin, Missouri. Name, (Bayse) parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

H. 181. CECILE COATS BASYE (Daughter of James Davis Basye G.179).
b. Sept. 16, 1884. d. _____. m. William H. Canan.

Their children: I.104, I.105, I.106, I.107.

Cecile Coats Basye was born in Jackson County, Missouri. She graduated from high school at Hanford, California. She was a school teacher. They lived at Fresno, California.

H. 182. ALLEN GILLESPIE BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye G.179).
b. Mar. 18, 1886. d. _____. m. Lucy Turney, Aug. 10, 1913.

Their children: I.108, I.109, I.110.

H. 186. LEON ROLAND BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye G.179).

b. Dec. 2, 1894. d. Jan. 10, 1927. m. Ethel Hoyt, Feb. 6, 1919.

Their children: I.119, I.120, I.121, I.122.

Leon Roland Basye was born in Jackson County, Missouri. He enlisted in Battery E, 144th Field Artillery, in California. He was sent to Camp Kearney. Injured while practising on the field. Was discharged after the Armistice. He was a charter member and helped organize American Legion Post No. 12, of Fresno, California. He married Ethel Hoyt, of Fresno, California. He died January 10, 1927, as a result of his injury.

H. 187. MARY GRACE BASYE (Daughter of James Davis Basye G.179).

b. Apr. 14, 1896. d. ————. m. Gust G. Jastram, Aug. 31, 1922.

Their children: I.123, I.124.

Mary Grace Basye was born in Jackson County, Missouri. She graduated from high school at Fresno, California, in 1916. Lived in Del Piedra, California, and also at Incline, Mariposa County, California.

H. 188. FRANCIS MAYNARD BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye G.179).

b. July 17, 1899. d. ————. m. Alice Hatten, Feb. 1920.

Their children: I.125, I.126.

Francis Maynard Basye was born in Jackson County, Missouri. He graduated from high school at Fresno, California, in 1918. They lived at Grand Junction, Colorado.

H. 189. WILLIS M. BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye G.179).

b. Dec. 14, 1902. d. ————. m. Esther Brant, Oct. 30, 1920.

Willis M. Basye was born near Holden, in Johnson County, Missouri. He graduated from high school at Selma, California, in 1921. Attended Fresno, California State College. Graduated from College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, in 1927. Practising at Atwater, Merced County, California. He was married in 1920 to Esther Brant, at Selma, California.

H. 190. ————— BASYE (Daughter of James Davis Basye G.179).

b. Oct. 3, 1891. d. Oct. 3, 1891.

"Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri, 1826-1876," page 424, shows: "————— Basye, infant daughter of J. D. and Grace Basye, born and died October 3, 1891."

H. 191. HARRY CHARLES SAMPSON (Son of Emma Coats Basye Sampson G.181).

b. Sept. 24, 1878. d. ————.

H. 192. JAMES ORIN SAMPSON (Son of Emma Coats Basye Sampson G.181).

b. Aug. 12, 1880. d. Feb. 3, 1921.

H. 193. SILAS LARIMORE COLE (Son of Emma Coats Basye Cole G.181).

b. Apr. 27, 1887. d. ————.

Silas Larimore Cole lived at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

H. 194. _____ BASYE (Children of Aaron Augustus Basye G.186).

Names of the children are not known to compiler.

H. 195. MARY MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. Apr. 15, 1906. d. _____. m. Theodore Wilson.

Their children: I.127, I.128, I.129.

Mary Margaret Basye was born in Louisville, Kentucky. She lived at New Albany, Indiana.

H. 196. GRANVILLE BLANSETT BASYE (Son of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. June 4, 1907. d. _____.

Granville Blansett Basye was born in Tabor, Iowa. He lived in Pasadena, and later in San Francisco, California.

H. 197. FELIX JESSE BASYE (Son of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. Oct. 18, 1908. d. _____. m. Antonette Prohaska, Dec. 15, 1934.

Felix Basye was born in Tabor, Iowa. He lived in San Francisco, California, where he was employed with Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Antonette Prohaska was born in Bohemia.

H. 198. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. Mar. 12, 1910. d. Sept. 15, 1941. m. Austin Humphrey.

Their children: I.130, I.131.

Elizabeth Basye was born in Tabor, Iowa. She lived in Louisville, Kentucky.

H. 199. JENNIE REBECCA BASYE (Daughter of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. July 18, 1913. d. Aug. 4, 1917.

Jennie Rebecca Basye was born in Louisville, Kentucky. *Bulletin of the State Board of Health of Kentucky*, Series 2, Vol. 1, page 371, shows that Jennie R. Basye died August 4, 1917.

H. 200. NANNIE AURORA BASYE (Daughter of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. Jan. 21, 1915. d. _____. m. Albert Noll, Sept. 15, 1934.

Their children: I.132, I.133.

Nannie Aurora Basye was born in Louisville, Kentucky. She lived in Louisville, Kentucky, then in Kansas City, Missouri. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 133 at page 228, show that Aurora Basye and Albert J. Noll, of Macon County, Missouri, were married at Kansas City on September 15, 1934.

H. 201. EDWARD WEAVERS BASYE (Son of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. Sept. 27, 1917. d. _____. m. _____.

Edward Weavers Basye was born in Louisville, Kentucky. He lived at South San Francisco, California. Worked for Bethlehem Steel Company.

H. 202. RUTH DRUSILLA BASYE (Daughter of Robert Edward Lee Basye G.191).

b. Jan. 15, 1923. d. _____. m. _____.

Ruth Drusilla Basye was born in Louisville, Kentucky. She was living at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1937.

H. 203. EUGENIA BASYE (Daughter of Fred Fallon Basye G.197).

b. Mar. 1, 1878. d. _____. Never married.

Eugenia Basye lived in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1937. Employment has been with Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of Baltimore, for about thirty years.

H. 204. EMMA BASYE (Daughter of Fred Fallon Basye G.197).

b. Sept. 18, 1880. d. Nov. 16, 1937. m. Harry Lee Corr, Feb. 12, 1903.

Their children: I.134, I.135.

Emma Basye Corr was born at Youngstown, Ohio. She lived at Roanes, Virginia. Her husband is a minister.

H. 205. J. MOTTRAM MILLER (Son of Maria DeShields Basye Miller G.204).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H.206. RICHARD E. GILLIONS (Son of Lizzie T. Basye Gillions, G.205).

b. Dec. 16, 1890.

H. 207. THOMAS B. GILLIONS (Son of Lizzie T. Basye Gillions, G.205).

b. May 1, 1893.

H. 208. W. BASYE GILLIONS (Son of Lizzie T. Basye Gillions G.205).

b. June 12, 1895.

H. 209. LYDA E. GILLIONS (Daughter of Lizzie T. Basye Gillions G.205).

b. July 25, 1898.

H. 210. ELIZABETH GILLIONS (Daughter of Lizzie T. Basye Gillions G.205).

b. Jan. 14, 1901.

H. 211. LORENZO BASYE HOPKINS (Son of Estelle F. Basye Hopkins G.211).

b. _____. b. Oct. 7, 1920.

He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

H. 212. GEORGE EDWIN HOPKINS (Son of Estelle F. Basye Hopkins G.211).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins, G.211.

H. 213. WILMUTH LUCILE HOPKINS (Daughter of Estelle F. Basye Hopkins G.211).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

She is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins G.211.

H. 214. WILSON SMITH (Son of Betty M. Basye Smith G.213).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

He is named in the letter of Estelle Basye Hopkins G.211.

H. 215. ANNIE WYATT (Daughter of Novella Basye Wyatt G.217).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 216. RUTH WYATT (Daughter of Novella Basye Wyatt G.217).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 217. DOROTHY WYATT (Daughter of Novella Basye Wyatt G.217).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 218. EVA BASYE (Daughter of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Harry Thomas.

Eva Basye lived at Cowart, Virginia. She and her husband live in Washington, D. C.

H. 219. MARY MARTIN BASYE (Daughter of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. 1897. d. ————. m. Arthur Gillions, Oct. 22, 1918.
b. 1895.

Mary Basye lived at Cowart, Virginia. "Marriage Register, 1917—" in the Office of the Clerk of the circuit court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 102, shows the following: "Mary Martin Basye, 21 yrs. old (daughter of Wm. Falcon Basye and Fannie Harding Basye) and Arthur R. Gillions, 23 yrs. old, Northumberland County, on Oct. 22, 1918."

H. 220. RUBY BASYE (Daughter of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Clayton Carrick.

Ruby Basye lived at Cowart, Virginia.

H. 221. WILLIAM HENRY BASYE (Son of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. June 9, 1900. d. ————. m. Merle Dungan.

Henry Basye lived at Cowart, Virginia. Later lived in Washington, D. C.

H. 222. JULIETTE HARDING BASYE (Daughter of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. 1904. d. ————. m. Harold McGiverin, June 29, 1925.
b. 1900.

Juliette Basye lived at Cowart, Virginia. She and her husband later lived at Washington, D. C. "Marriage Register, 1917—" in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 23, shows the following: "Juliett Harding Basye, age 21 (daughter of Wm. F. Basye) and Harold William McGiverin, age 25, of Reeve, Wis., on June 29, 1925." They live in Washington.

H. 223. LOUIS FREDERIC BASYE (Son of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. June 17, 1909. d. ————. m. Mary Elizabeth White, Nov. 2, 1933.
b. Aug. 5, 1907.

Their children: I.136, I.137, I.138.

Louis Frederic Basye lived at Cowart, Virginia. He is a farmer. He and his wife live near Heathsville, Virginia. "Marriage Register, 1917—" in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Northumberland County, Virginia, at page 42, shows the following: "Lewis Frederick Basye, 24 years., Lottsburg, Va. (son of Wm. F. Basye) and Mary Elizabeth White, 16 yrs., Heathsville, Va., Nov. 2, 1933."

H. 224. WASHINGTON HARDING BASYE (Son of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. Apr. 4, 1913. d. ————. m. Dorothy May Frazier, Aug. 3, 1940.

Washington Harding Basye lived in Washington, D. C. The *Washington (D.C.) Times-Herald*, August 4, 1940, said: "Miss Dorothy May Frazier, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude P. Frazier and Amos W. Frazier, of Washington, was married last night to W. Harding Basye, the ceremony taking place at 8 o'clock in the United Brethren Church. The bridegroom is the son of W. F. Basye, of Cowart, Va. The Rev. Simpson B. Daugherty officiated at the wedding, which was followed by a reception. Mr. Frazier gave his daughter in marriage."

H. 225. NANNIE BASYE (Daughter of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. ————. d. ————.

Nannie Basye died in infancy.

H. 226. JOHN BASYE (Son of William Falcon Basye G.218).

b. ————. d. ————.

John Basye died in infancy.

H. 227. ———— BASYE (Son of William Falcon Basye G.218).

H. 228. JAMES NELSON BASYE (Son of Joseph Stover Basye G.235).

b. Aug. 17, 1855. d. ————. m. Mary Ellen Rhoades.

Their children: I.139, I.140, I.141.

James Nelson Basye was born in Ohio. He lived at Canyon Ferry, Montana, in 1908, and later at Helena, Montana.

H. 229. GEORGE SUTTON BASYE (Son of Joseph Stover Basye G.235).

b. Jan. 14, 1857. d. ————. m. Cora Ann Rhoades, 1881.
m. ———— Root.

Their children: I.142, I.143, I.144.

George Sutton Basye was born in Marion County, Ohio. He lived at Alliance, Nebraska. He was at one time at Long Pine, Nebraska. He was at Helena, Montana, in 1908.

H. 230. JOHN WESLEY BASYE (Son of Joseph Stover Basye G.235).

b. June 29, 1859. d. ————. m. Lillie J. Emil, 1885.
b. ————. d. Mar. 9, 1907.

Their children: I.145, I.146, I.147, I.148, I.149, I.150, I.151.

H. 231. THOMAS BASYE (Son of Joseph Stover Basye G.235).

b. ————. died in infancy.

H. 232. SARAH NANCY BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Stover Basye G.235).

b. Apr. 11, 1861. d. ————. m. 1. William T. Hatton, Jan. 1, 1880.
m. 2. Henry H. Bennett, June 6, 1896.

Their children: I.152, I.153.

H. 233. MINERVA FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Joseph Stover Basye G.235).

b. Apr. 12, 1866. d. ————. m. 1. James D. Ellison.
m. 2. Cornelius Knott, Feb. 14, 1900.
b. ————. d. Jan. 1904.

Their children: I.154, I.155, I.156.

Minerva Frances Basye was born in Cole County, Illinois.

H. 234. Mary L. Basye (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. ————. m. William H. Scott, July 7, 1873.

Marriage Record Vol. 3, page 342, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Wm. H. Scott and Mary L. Basye were married July 7, 1873, by James Petrie, J.P.

H. 235. SAMUEL N. BASYE (Son of John J. Basye G.236).

b. ————.

H. 236. AMY C. BASYE (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. ————.

H. 237. CLARA A. BASYE (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. ————. m. ———— Pugh.

H. 238. JOHN CHARLES BASYE (Son of John J. Basye G.236).

b. Apr. 10, 1861. d. Apr. 16, 1917. m. Mary Louise Merrett, May 6, 1882.
b. Apr. 4, 1867. d. Sept. 24, 1948.

Their children: I.157, I.158, I.159, I.160, I.161, I.162, I.163, I.164, I.165, I.166, I.167, I.168.

The *Urbana (Ohio) Daily Citizen*, September 27, 1948, said: "Mrs. Mary Louise Basye. Services for Mrs. Mary Louise Bayse, St. Paris, will be held at 1 p. m. Tuesday in the Baker funeral home, St. Paris. The Rev. Dwight G. Plymire will conduct the services and burial in Evergreen cemetery. Mrs. Basye died at 6:45 p. m. Friday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Orley Varney, Washington, C. H. She was the widow of John Basye. She was born April 4, 1867, in Pike County and had resided in St. Paris for the past 20 years. Surviving are six daughters and two sons. Marriage Record Vol. 4, page 73, in the Clerk's office in Pike County, Ohio, shows that John C. Basey and Mary Merritt were married May 6, 1882, by G. W. Morgan, Rev.

H. 239. NANCY J. BASYE (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. _____. m. _____.

H. 240. ELLEN J. BASYE (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. _____.

H. 241. SUSANNAH BASYE (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. _____. m. George W. Stir, Mar. 23, 1890.

Marriage Record Vol. 5, page 73, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that George W. Stir and Susie Basye were married March 23, 1890, by H. M. Rice, M. G.

H. 242. JENNIE BASYE (Daughter of John J. Basye G.236).

b. _____. m. _____ Smith.

H. 243. LEANDER MILTON BASYE (Son of John J. Basye G.236).

b. _____. m. Nancy J. Current.

Their children: I.169, I.170.

Marriage Record Vol. 5, page 106, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows marriage license issued December 27, 1890, to Leander Basye and Nancy Jane Current. The record does not show that the license was returned and the marriage solemnized.

H. 244. ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. _____. m. Benjamin Lock, July 27, 1879.

Marriage Record Vol. 3, page 511, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Benjamin Lock and Ellen Basye were married July 27, 1879, by T. B. McMurry, J. P.

H. 245. JOHN W. BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. _____. m. Sarah Jane Haynes, July 20, 1882.

Their children: I.171, I.172, I.173, I.174, I.175, I.176, I.177.

Marriage Record Vol. 4, page 85, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that John W. Basye and Sarah Jane Haynes were married July 20, 1882, by John W. Stephenson, J. P.

H.246. JAMES A. BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. _____. d. Jan. 15, 1901.

Death Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that James A. Basye died January 15, 1901, of consumption.

H. 247. LAFAYETTE BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ————. d. July 16, 1909. m. Sarah Jane Mason, Oct. 23, 1881.

“Marriage Record Vol. 4,” page 44, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Lafayette *Basey* and Sarah Jane Mason were married October 23, 1881, by John Stephenson, J. P.

The Probate Court Records of Pike County, Ohio, Estate No. 3043, show that Lafayette Basye (also spelled Bayse) died July 16, 1909, leaving no Will. The proceedings show that Fred J. Kress was appointed Administrator May 26, 1910, and that he filed his petition October 3, 1910, to sell real estate to pay debts. He left no descendants, and no widow is named. The heirs named are the collateral kindred, viz. :—

Mary E. Chestnut, a sister, (See H.251).

Ellen Lock, a sister, (See H.244).

John Bayse, a brother, (See H.245).

Alonzo Bayse, a brother, (See H.256).

Children of Isaac Bayse (H.253), deceased :—

Willie Bayse (See I.181).

Lillian Bayse (See I.182).

Charles Bayse (See I.184).

Child of Malina Margaret and Wayne Pettitt, deceased, (H.254) :—

Ray Pettitt (See I.187).

Children of Libby Hall, deceased, (H.255) :—

Leana Hall (See I.188).

Vallie Hall (See I.189).

Ollie Hall (See I.190).

Nellie Hall (See I.191).

Hazel Hall (See I.192).

H. 248. SARAH J. BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ————. d. Prior to May 26, 1910. m. John Hopper, Mar. 17, 1877.

Marriage Record Vol. 3, page 443, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that John Hopper and Sarah J. Basye were married March 17, 1877, by James Petrie, J. P.

H. 249. SAMANTHA BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ————. m. George Robinson, Apr. 28, 1878.

Their children: I.178, I.179.

She was familiarly called “Mina.” Marriage Record Vol. 3, page 477, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that George Robinson and Samantha Basye were married April 28, 1878, by James Petrie, J. P.

H. 250 ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ————.

H. 251. MARY E. BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ————. m. Isaac S. Chestnut, Dec. 24, 1893.

Marriage Record Vol. 5, page 282, in the Probate Court Pike County, Ohio, shows that Isaac S. Chestnut and Mary Basye were married December 24, 1893, by Jacob Birkhimer, J. P.

H. 252. JESSE A. BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ———.

H. 253. ISAAC B. BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ———. m. Jennie B. Blankenship, Aug. 22, 1891.

Their children: I.180, I.181, I.182, I.183, I.184, I.185, I.186.

After her husband's death, the widow married Wayne Pettit (H.254). "Marriage Record Vol. 5," page 139, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Isaac Basye and Jennie Blankenship were married Aug. 22, 1891, by W. J. Slagle, J. P. The record shows that the application for license was made by L. M. Basye for Isaac Basye. "Marriage Record Vol. 7," page 19, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Wayne Pettit (See H.254) and Jennie Basye were married Aug. 28, 1905, by James Petrie, J. P. Her father's name was John Blankenship. Death Records, Vol. 4, in Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Isaac B. Basye died of consumption, February 7, 1905.

H. 254. MALINA MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. Oct. 3, 1871. d. prior to May 26, 1910. m. Wayne Pettit, Mar. 31, 1895.

Their children: I.187.

"Birth record Vol. 1," Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Malina Margaret Basye was born Oct. 3, 1871, daughter of James M. Basye and Rosanna Headley. After the death of his wife, Wayne Pettit married Jennie B. Basye, H.253. Marriage Record Vol. 5, page 345, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Wayne Pettit and Lena Basye were married March 31, 1895, by Jacob Birkhimer, J. P.

H. 255. LIBBIE BASYE (Daughter of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ———. d. prior to May 26, 1910. m. George Hall.

Their children: I.188, I.189, I.190, I.191, I.192.

H. 256. ALONZO BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. June 22, 1869. m. Mary Alice Prichard, Oct. 11, 1891.

m. Amanda Jones, Aug. 1, 1932.

Their children: I.193, I.194, I.195.

"Marriage Record Vol. 5," page 148, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Alonzo Basye and Mary A. Prichard were married Oct. 11, 1891, by Henry Lefever, J. P. "Marriage Record R," page 452, Probate Court, champagne County, Ohio, shows that Lon Basye and Amanda Jones were married August 1, 1932, by W. E. Shriver, minister M. E. Church, St. Paris, Ohio. He was 63 years old, June 22, 1932. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, and resides at Rosewood, Ohio. He is a barber. His father's name is James Basye; his mother's maiden name was Rosie Headley. He is a widower. She is a widow.

H. 257. WILLIAM S. BASYE (Son of James M. Basye G.237).

b. ———. m. Ollie Russel, Jan. 10, 1889.

Their children: I.196.

"Marriage Record Vol. 5," page 125, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that William S. Basye and Ollie Russel were married January 10, 1889, by T. E. Penn, J. P.

H. 258. JAMES WARREN BASYE (Son of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. Jan. 4, 1863. d. —————. m. Addie Garrett, Dec. 26, 1894.

James W. Basye was born in Pike County, Ohio, of the first marriage. He lived at Jackson, Ohio, where he was a farmer. He had no children.

H. 259. SARAH CAROLINE BASYE (Daughter of Henry W. Basye G. 239).

b. Aug. 28, 1867. m. George W. Dewey, Jan. 10, 1889.

Marriage Record Vol. 5, page 7, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that George W. Dewey and Sarah C. Basye were married January 10, 1889 by T. E. Penn, J. P.

H. 260. EMMA BELLE BASYE (Daughter of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. Jan. 3, 1870. d. in infancy.

H. 261. ETTA FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. July 3, 1872. m. William E. Hopper, April 6, 1899.

Marriage Record Vol. 6, page 19, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that W. E. Hopper and Etta F. *Basey* were married April 6, 1899, by W. J. Hopper. (no title).

H.262. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. July 19, 1875.

Birth Record, Vol. 1, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Hannah *Basey* was born July 19, 1875, daughter of Henry *Basey* and Mary Wyckoff.

H. 263. WILLIAM HENRY BASYE (Son of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. Mar. 16, 1878. m. Dora May Radebaugh, June 8, 1899.

b. Oct. 17, 1880. d. Feb. 21, 1943.

Their children: I.197, I.198, I.199, I.200, I.201, I.202.

Birth Record, Vol. 1, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Wm. H. Basye was born March 16, 1878, son of Henry Basye and Mary Wyckoff. Marriage Record 10, page 64, Probate Court, Hancock County, Ohio, shows that William H. Basye and Dora M. Radebaugh were married June 8, 1899, by C. B. Flether, Pastor U. B. Church. He was 21 years old March 16, 1899. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, and now resides at Findlay, Ohio. He is a blacksmith. His father's name is Henry Basye; his mother's maiden name was Mary *Wycuf*. Death Record, Vol. 6, page 7, Probate Court, Hancock County, Ohio, shows that Dora May *Bayse* died February 21, 1943. She was born October 17, 1880. She resided in Findlay, Ohio.

H.264. ANNA MAY BASYE (Daughter of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. Dec. 19, 1876. m. Amos Groves, Dec. 17, 1902.

b. Dec. 14, 1877.

Marriage Record 11, page 193, Probate Court, Hancock County, Ohio, shows that Anna Basye and Amos Groves were married December 17, 1902. (No official's name is given). She was 26 years old December 19, 1902. She was born in Ross County, Ohio. Her father's name is Henry Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary Wykoff.

H. 265. ISAAC NIMROD BASYE (Son of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. July 2, 1865. d. prior to May 26, 1910. m. Eliza E. O'Brien, Nov. 2, 1890.

Their children: I.203, I.204, I.205, I.206.

Marriage Record, Vol. 5, page 100, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Isaac N. Basye and Eliza E. O'Brien were married Nov. 2, 1890, by J. Q. Jacobs, J. P.

H. 266. MINNIE LOUISA BASYE (Daughter of Henry W. Basye G.239).

b. Feb. 16, 1881. d. in infancy.

Death Records, Vol. 2, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Minnie Basye died Feb. 3, 1884, daughter of Henry *Bayse* and Mary Wyckoff.

H. 267. ALONZO THOMAS CURRENT (Son of Samantha Basye Current G.241).

b. Jan. 15, 1857. d. Nov. 11, 1896. m. ———.

Alonzo Thomas Current was born in Pike County, Ohio.

H. 268. NANCY JANE CURRENT (Daughter of Samantha Basye Current G.241).

b. July 8, 1860. d. ———. m. ——— Walls, Apr. 9, 1876.

Nancy Jane Current was born in Pike County, Ohio. She lived at Hollister, California, in 1912.

H. 269. LYDIA ANN CURRENT (Daughter of Samantha Basye Current G.241).

b. Apr. 1, 1858. d. Aug. 5, 1876.

Lydia Ann Current was born in Pike County, Ohio.

H. 270. MATTHEW HARVEY CURRENT (Son of Samantha Basye Current G.241).

b. Feb. 23, 1863. d. ———.

Matthew Harvey Current was born in Pike County, Ohio.

H. 271. ——— ATCHISON (Children of Catherine Basye Atchison G.255).

H. 272. ERASMUS BASYE (Son of John Basye G.256).

b. 1883. d. ———. m. Morrell W. Fry, Dec. 24, 1910.
b. 1887.

Register of Marriages, 1882-1915, page 103, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that Erasmus Basye and Morrell W. Fry were married December 24, 1910, by John Ford. He was 27 and she was 23 years of age. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. His parents were John and Ellen Basye. "Her father was present." Will Book 28, page 148, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the estate of Erasmus Bayse a minor. Final Settlement was filed March 13, 1905, showing receipt of \$91.88 received from the Estate of John *Bayse*, deceased.

H. 273. LAURA C. BASYE (Daughter of John Basye G.256).

b. 1880. d. ————. m. George D. Fansler, Oct. 11, 1903.
b. 1881.

Register of Marriages, 1882-1915, page 76, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that George D. Fansler and Laura C. Basye were married October 11, 1903, by R. M. Wheeler. He was 22 and she was 23 years of age. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents were Lorenzo and *Maggie* Basye. The record shows that her brother was present. (Memo.—This record is in error in two respects. First, her parents were John and Elenora Basye. Second, Mrs. Fansler assures the compiler that her brother was not present at her marriage, and was not in Virginia at the time.)

H. 274. MINERVA GRACE BASYE (Daughter of John Basye G.256).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Luther Funkhouser.

Will Book 28, page 148, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows the Estate of *Minerva Bayse*, a minor. Final Settlement was filed July 10, 1904, showing receipt of \$91.88 from the estate of John *Bayse*, deceased.

H. 275. LUREMIA BASYE (Daughter of John Basye G.256).

b. Feb. 4, 1875. d. July 30, 1947. m. William L. Miller, Dec. 11, 1892.
b. ————.

Register of Marriages, 1882-1915, page 37, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, shows that William L. Miller and Luremia Basye were married December 11, 1892, by P. C. Wike. He was 30 and she was 17 years of age. Both were born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents were John and Ellen Basye. Her father gives consent. Her sister, Mrs. Fansler, says her first name was Luvernia.

H. 276. MINNIE A. D. BASYE (Daughter of John Basye G.256).

b. June 24, 1872. d. April 26, 1877.

The tombstone over her grave in the cemetery at Basye, Virginia, shows: "Minnie A. D., daughter of John and Ellenora *Basey*, born June 24, 1872. Died April 26, 1877."

H. 277. CORNELIA F. BASYE (Daughter of John Basye G.256).

b. Aug. 17, 1877. d. April 11, 1905.

The tombstone over her grave in the cemetery at Basye, Virginia, shows: "Cornelia F. Basye, born Aug. 17, 1877, died April 11, 1905. Daughter of John and Ellenora Basye."

H. 278. JESSIE G. LUTTRELL (Daughter of Hattie J. Basye Luttrell G.261).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Jessie Luttrell is named in the will of her grandfather, Jonas B. Basye (F.96). In Will Book 31, page 367, Clerk's office, Shenandoah County, Virginia, is shown the report of Martha L. Basye, trustee for Jessie Luttrell. (See under G.260).

H. 279. ANGUS BROWN (Son of Edna Basye Brown G.265).

H. 280. ELIZA BROWN (Daughter of Edna Basye Brown G.265).

H. 281. ———— BROWN (Child of Edna Basye Brown G.265).

H. 282. CLARA HOENSCHHELL (Daughter of Edna Basye Hoenschell G.265).

H. 283. MARY HARTMAN (Daughter of Viola Basye Hartman G.266).

H. 284. BUD HARTMAN (Son of Viola Basye Hartman G.266).

H. 285. LLOYD HARTMAN (Son of Viola Basye Hartman G.266).

H. 286. BASYE HARTMAN (Son of Viola Basye Hartman G.266).

H. 287. CAMCY DELL KLINE (Daughter of Lillie Hess Basye Kline G.267).

b. May 23, 1900. m. Herbert Cohn.

Camcy Dell Kline was born in Frostburg, Maryland.

H. 288. MAZY MAY KLINE (Daughter of Lillie Hess Basye Kline G.267).

b. Oct. 10, 1904. m. Cecile Clinton Riley.

Mazy May Kline was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

H. 289. MABEL LENA KLINE (Daughter of Lillie Hess Basye Kline G.267).

b. Jan. 5, 1908. m. Leslie Robertson.

b. April 25, 1910.

Mabel Lena Kline was born in Denver, Colorado.

H. 290. CURTIS WILKENS (Son of Matilda S. Basye Wilkens G.269).

H. 291. MAZY WILKENS (Daughter of Matilda S. Basye Wilkens G.269).

H. 292. OTIS WILKENS (Son of Matilda S. Basye Wilkens G.269).

H. 293. ORLANDO WILKENS (Son of Matilda S. Basye Wilkens G.269).

H. 294. BOYD BASYE (Son of Lorenze Boyd Basye G.270).

H. 295. CAMCY BASYE (Daughter of Lorenze Boyd Basye G.270).

H. 296. ARVILLA BASYE LANE (Daughter of Mary Basye Lane G.271).

H. 297. JAMES MONROE LANE (Son of Mary Basye Lane G.271).

H. 298. HASSAH LEAH LANE (Daughter of Mary Basye Lane G.271).

H. 299. HOWARD H. LANE (Son of Mary Basye Lane G.271).

H. 300. EDMUND BLACKMORE BASYE (Son of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Jan. 26, 1883. d. ————. m. Charlotte Elizabeth Dittmar,
June 20, 1911.

Their children: I.207.

Edmund Blackmore Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. He lived at Roseville, California. Later he lived at Sacramento, California. The name Blackmore was given for a friend of the family.

H. 301. JOHN TOMLIN BASYE (Son of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Mar. 4, 1885. d. ————. m. Belle Dunlap, 1913.

Their children: I.208.

John Tomlin Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. He went by the name of "Jack" Basye. John T. Basye and Rose Basye (H.302) are twins. He won an automobile race at Bakersfield, California, in 1911. The prize was \$1500 and silver trophies. He and his wife live at Bakersfield, California.

H.302. ROSE HAMPTON BASYE (Daughter of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Mar. 4, 1885. d. ————. m. Carl Giboney (now deceased).

Rose Hampton Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. Rose Basye and John T. Basye (H.301) are twins. She is also called Rosalee. She and her husband adopted a son, John Basye Giboney, who married Anna Nelson (I.209). The name Hampton was given for Gen. Wade Hampton, a relative of Kate Hampton Klipstein (G.272). She and her husband lived at Bakersfield, California.

H.303. MARY NANCY BASYE (Daughter of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Aug. 23, 1881. d. ————. m. Henry L. Nelson.

Their children: I.209, I.210.

Mary Nancy Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. She lived at Bakersfield, California.

H. 304. HENRY THURSTON BASYE (Son of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Mar. 9, 1887. d. ————. m. Mae French, June 23, 1915.
b. May 22, 1889. d. ————.

Henry Thurston Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. He goes by the name of "Hal." Mae French was born at Wellington, Kansas. They live at Rosemead, California. The name "Thurston" was given for a South Carolina friend of the family.

H. 305. LINDA LEE BASYE (Daughter of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Mar. 9, 1889. d. ————. m. Harry Follette.

Linda Lee Basye was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. The name "Lee" was given for Gen. Robert E. Lee. They live at Bakersfield, California.

H. 306. CATHERINE JACKSON BASYE (Daughter of John Tomlin Basye G.272).

b. Apr. 19, 1896. d. ————. m. Duval Williams.
b. Sept. 14, 1881. d. ————.

Their children: I.211.

Catherine Jackson Basye was born at Bakersfield, California. The name "Jackson" was given for Gen. Stonewall Jackson, a relative of Mary N. Tomlin Basye (F.104). They live at Bakersfield, California. In 1939, they lived at Chowchilla, California.

H. 307. SARAH C. HENSON (Daughter of Mary Basye Henson G.276).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Sarah C. Henson lives at Broadrun, Virginia.

H. 308. KENNETH HENSON (Son of Hannah Basye Henson G.279).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Kenneth Henson lived at New Baltimore, Fauquier County, Virginia.

H. 309. NELLIE M. HENSON (Daughter of Hannah Basye Henson G.279).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Frank M. Willis, Oct. 20, 1914.

Nellie M. Henson lived at Gainesville, Virginia. She is a nurse and a teacher. Lived part time in Washington, D. C. She was a supervisor at the Colony Hospital, Madison Heights, Virginia, in 1913. She and her husband lived at Queen Anne, Talbot County, Maryland, Eastern Shore, in 1915.

H. 310. MAUDE HENSON (Daughter of Hannah Basye Henson G.279).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Maude Henson lived at Gainesville, Virginia.

H. 311. BEULAH NORRIS HENSON (Daughter of Hannah Basye Henson G.279).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Stephen Garrett, Dec. 20, 1911.

Beulah Norris Henson lived at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

H. 312. _____ STEVENS (Daughter of Margaret Amelia Basye Stevens G.285).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ Bausback.

H. 313. _____ WARNER (Daughter of Arlie Basye Warner G.287).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ Bennett.

H. 314. JAMES RICHARD PHILIPS (Son of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).

b. Sept. 15, 1843. d. 1844.

H. 315. WILLIAM HENRY PHILIPS (Son of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).

b. 1845. d. _____.

H. 316. GREEN WILLARD PHILIPS (Son of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 317. DORA PHILIPS (Daughter of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).

b. _____. d. _____. m. William Kirby.

Dora Philips Kirby lived in Howard County, Missouri.

H. 318. ADOLPHUS PAXTON PHILIPS (Son of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Adolphus Paxton Philips lived on a farm near Fayette, Missouri, formerly owned by Richard Taylor Basye (F.108).

H. 319. GEORGE WASHINGTON PHILIPS (Son of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

- H. 320. DANIEL PHILIPS** (Son of Nancy Mauzy Basye Philips G.290).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 321. RICHARD EPHRAIM TURNER** (Son of Emily Basye Turner G.291).
b. June 19, 1845. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 322. JAMES MARCUS TURNER** (Son of Emily Basye Turner G.291).
b. Nov. 10, 1846. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 323. SARAH JANE TURNER** (Daughter of Emily Basye Turner G.291).
b. Mar. 17, 1849. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 324. ELIZABETH S. THOMAS** (Daughter of Mary Basye Thomas G.292).
b. Apr. 5, 1844. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 325. JOHN HENRY THOMAS** (Son of Mary Basye Thomas G.292).
b. Apr. 19, 1846. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 326. GEORGE R. THOMAS** (Son of Mary Basye Thomas G.292).
b. Apr. 8, 1848. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 327. BENJAMIN THOMAS** (Son of Mary Basye Thomas G.292).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 328. ELLA THOMAS** (Daughter of Mary Basye Thomas G.292).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 329. CLAY THOMAS** (Son of Mary Basye Thomas G.292).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.
- H. 330. AUGUSTUS DAVIS CLOYD** (Son of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).
b. Feb. 17, 1860. d. May 16, 1950. m. 1. May V. Barnes, Nov. 29, 1888.
b. ————. d. Feb. 9, 1893.
m. 2. Nina Emily Smith, Feb. 14, 1896.

Augustus Davis Cloyd was born in Howard County, Missouri. He attended Central College, Fayette, Missouri. Taught school. Graduated from Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, 1886. He practiced medicine in Nebraska. Was appointed Sovereign Physician of the Woodmen of the World, at Omaha, Nebraska. "Missouri Historical Review," Vol. VII, page 167, shows that A. D. Cloyd is named as the author of the "Genealogy of the Cloyd, Basye and Tapp Families in America."

- H. 331. EFFIE CLOYD** (Daughter of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).
b. July 1, 1866. d. ————. m. ————.

Effie Cloyd lived at Fayette, Missouri.

H. 332. W. W. CLOYD (Son of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).

b. Dec. 6, 1849. d. ————. m. ————.

W. W. Cloyd lived at Fayette, Missouri.

H. 333. C. J. CLOYD (Son of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).

b. Sept. 14, 1861. d. ————. m. ————.

C. J. Cloyd lived at Fayette, Missouri.

H. 334. J. W. CLOYD (Son of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).

b. Sept. 5, 1857. d. ————. m. ————.

J. W. Cloyd lived at Wray, Colorado.

H. 335. A. A. CLOYD (Son of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).

b. Nov. 29, 1851. d. ————. m. ————.

A. A. Cloyd lived at Salisbury, Missouri.

H. 336. IRENE CLOYD (Daughter of Eliza J. Basye Cloyd G.293).

b. July 29, 1869. d. ————. m. Charles Franklin.

Irene Cloyd lived in Kansas City, Missouri.

H. 337. MAJOR L. JOHNSON (Son of Sarah Ann Basye Johnson G.294).

b. Dec. 5, 1857. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 338. ELLA JOHNSON (Daughter of Sarah Ann Basye Johnson G.294).

b. Apr. 29, 1854. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 339. NANCY ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Oct. 14, 1878. d. ————. m. Israel Aynes, Nov. 16, 1904.

Their children: I.212, I.213, I.214, I.215, I.216, I.217.

Nancy Ellen Basye was born at Kanopolis, Kansas. They live on a farm at Marland, Oklahoma.

H. 340. JOHN ELLWOOD BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. June 10, 1880. d. ————. m. Laura Hoffman, 9/18/1906.
b. 1/24/1885.

Their children: I.218, I.219, I.220, I.221, I.222, I.223, I.224, I.225.

John Elwood Basye was born at or near Holton, Kansas. He lives on a ranch at Crawford, Rice County, Kansas. He is a farmer and carpenter. Laura Hoffman was born in Ellsworth County, Kansas. They were married at Kanopolis, Kansas.

H. 341. ORA SHERMAN BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Nov. 10, 1882. d. ————. m. Mellissa Clark, Aug. 6, 1906.

Their children: I.226, I.227.

Ora Sherman Basye lives at Jetmore, Kansas. He operates a restaurant.

H. 342. ETTA BASYE. (Daughter of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Apr. 24, 1885.

Etta Basye died of membranous croup prior to 1892. She is buried at Bolivar, Missouri.

H. 343. CHARLES BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Dec. 10, 1888.

Charles Basye died of membranous croup prior to 1892. He is buried at Bolivar, Missouri.

H. 344. HOMER BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Aug. 6, 1887.

Homer Basye died of membranous croup prior to 1892. He is buried at Bolivar, Missouri.

H. 345. MARCELLAS BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Aug. 10, 1891. d. 1933. m. Charles J. Frederick, Oct. 17, 1908.

Their children: I.228.

They were married at Kanopolis, Kansas.

H. 346. ROY WILSON BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Mar. 29, 1894. d. ————. m. Norma Jean Bowers.
d. 1917 at Tulare, California.
m. Virginia Coffman, July 12, 1943.

Their children: I.229.

H. 347. BENJAMIN BASYE (Son of Richard T. Basye G.297).

b. Aug. 21, 1896. d. ————. m. Florence Adams, Aug. 22, 1922.

Their children: I.230, I.231, I.232.

Benjamin Basye lives at Seattle, Washington. He works in a defense plant there. He formerly lived at Olympia, Washington. They were married at Ellsworth, Kansas. He adopted a son named Bennie Basye.

H. 348. WALTER ELLIS BASYE (Son of Alfred James Basye G.298).

b. Dec. 14, 1886. d. ————. m. 1. Hazel Wightman, Nov. 5, 1908.

m. 2. Florence Margaret Cadwell, Apr. 20, 1918.

Their children: I.233, I.234, I.235, I.236, I.237, I.238.

Walter Ellis Basye was born at Holton, Kansas. He lived at Rochester, New York. Editor of the "Fraternal Age." Also was editor of a book on insurance called "History and Operation of Fraternal Insurance," published by the Fraternal Monitor, Rochester, N. York.

H. 349. ALFRED DeWITT BASYE (Son of Alfred James Basye G.298).

b. Mar. 14, 1892. d. Feb. 28, 1938. m. Alice Posey, Feb. 22, 1921.

Their children: I.239.

Alfred DeWitt Basye was born at Holton, Kansas. He was in the plumbing business at Los Angeles, California. He and his son were killed in an automobile accident at Tulare, California.

H. 350. JOSEPH VICTOR BASYE (Son of Alfred James Basye G.298).

b. Aug. 30, 1901. d. ————. m. 1. ————. m. 2. Alice ————.

Joseph Victor Basye was born at Belleville, Kansas. He lived at McMinnville, Oregon, and in 1938 at Los Angeles, California.

H. 351. CHARLOTTE BASYE (Daughter of Alfred James Basye G.298).

b. June 3, 1888. d. ————. m. 1. Ralph Shunk. m. 2. Jose Fernandez.

Their children: I.240, I.241.

Charlotte Basye lived at Marysville, California. Also lived at Carmel, California.

H. 352. MINNIE BASYE (Daughter of Alfred James Basye G.298).

b. Aug. 23, 1890. d. ————. m. Glenn C. Walker, 1908.

Their children: I.242, I.243, I.244, I.245.

Minnie Basye was born at Holton, Kansas. She was married at Hanford, California. Lived at Fresno, California.

H. 353. ERNEST ARTHUR BASYE (Son of Alfred James Basye G.298).

b. May 14, 1899. d. Sept. 23, 1899.

Ernest Arthur Basye was born and died at Hubbell, Nebraska.

H. 354. JOHN LEO BASYE (Son of John Lawson Basye G.300).

b. Jan. 10, 1892. d. ————. m. Eugenia G. Weigant, Apr. 14, 1928.

John Leo Basye was born at Helix, Oregon. He was a heating engineer at Portland, Oregon, in 1938. His wife was a stenographer at Portland. They had no children. He has lived in California, Idaho, Washington (State), and Oregon.

H. 355. MARY E. BASYE (Daughter of William Henry Basye G.317).

b. 1890. d. ————. m. Seymour G. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1914.

Mary E. Basye is named as an heir in the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F. 115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, in 1905. Probate Court Records of Howard County, Missouri, show:—Estate No. 1847, of Mary E. (H.355) and William F. Basye (H.356), age 13 and 7 years, respectively, children of William H. Basye, deceased, and Laura Basye (G.317). From papers on file. Some papers missing. 11/11/1903, Laura Basye, files petition for appointment as curatrix, showing their interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ each in 204 acres of land (See G.317). 11/11/1903, Court appoints Laura Basye, Curatrix. 11/11/1903, Bond \$5000 filed with W. F. Lay, M. M. Basye (who signs by mark) (F.115), and R. S. Fisher (G.324), as sureties. 11/12/1903, Petition for sale of real estate filed. 2/9/1904, Report filed of Private sale of real estate to Michael M. Basye (F.115) for \$2500 cash. 2/18/1904, Petition for order to invest money derived from sale of real estate. 2/9/1904, Inventory filed shows \$2500 cash and \$250 other personal property. 2/8/1904, Appraisement of real estate filed. 11/17/1904, First settlement filed. 11/10/1908, Final settlement as to Mary E. Basye, who has become of age. She gives receipt for \$1818.89.

Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 7, page 80, show that Mary E. Basye and Seymour G. Andrews were married February 22, 1914. She lived at Fayette, Missouri.

H. 356. WILLIAM FRANKLIN BASYE (Son of William Henry Basye G.317).

b. 1895. d. ————. m. 1. Elsie Williams, Dec. 20, 1916.
m. 2. Opal Bergher, July 22, 1936.

William Franklin Basye was named as an heir in estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, in 1905. See guardianship proceedings under H.355. Also see G.317. Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 7, page 253, show that Frank *Bayse* and Elsie Williams were married on December 20, 1916. Also, Book 10, page 2, shows that Frank *Bayse* and Opal Bergher were married on July 22, 1936. They lived near Fayette, Missouri.

Probate Records of Howard County, Missouri, Estate No. 2579, show estate of William F. Basye, a minor, age 19 years and 11 months, when his mother died. 6/12/1916, Application for letters of guardianship by R. S. Fisher (G.324) and letters issued to him. Bond of \$4000 filed. 6/13/1916, Inventory filed shows property valued at \$1821.29. 11/28/1916, Petition filed to sell real estate. 12/6/1916, Appraisal filed of real estate. 12/6/1916, Guardian's report of sale, filed.

H. 357. CHARLES BRADLEY BASYE (Son of George Samuel Basye G.318).

b. Feb. 18, 1897. d. ————. m. Dorothy Elizabeth Crews, June 2, 1918.
b. Oct. 1, 1898. d. ————.

Their children: I.246, I.247, I.248, I.249.

Charles Bradley Basye was a farmer. He lived near Rocheport, Missouri. He was in World War I. Enlisted at Fayette, Missouri, on June 5, 1918, in Co. C, 305th Battalion—Tank Corps. Trained at Raleigh, North Carolina, at Camp Polk. He did not see service over seas. He is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," pages 341-342. See under G.318.

H. 358. CLARA DEAN BASYE (Daughter of George Samuel Basye G.318).

b. Sept. 19, 1902. d. ————. m. Ruby Brown, Feb. 12, 1922.

Their children: I.250, I.251.

Marriage License records of Howard County, Missouri, Book 8, page 151, shows that Dean Basye and Ruby Brown were married on February 12, 1922. She is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318. Her husband is a farmer. They live near Fayette, Missouri.

H. 359. HAZEL FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of George Samuel Basye G.318).

b. July 26, 1907. d. ————. m. Norris Murry, July 26, 1924.

"The Columbia Missourian," July 28, 1924, page 3, column 4, says: "Rocheport Couple Married Here.—Norris Murry and Miss Hazel Bassye were married at 8 o'clock Saturday night at the home of the Rev. A. W. Pasley, 1413 Bass Avenue [Columbia, Missouri]. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bassye,

3 miles north of Rocheport, and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Murry, also of Rocheport. Murry is an employee of the Stephens Publishing Co. The couple will reside in Columbia." She is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318. Her husband is a farmer. They lived near Rocheport, Missouri.

H. 360. BENNIE WOODSON BASYE (Daughter of George Samuel Basye G.318).

b. Feb. 19, 1913. d. ————. m. Wade H. Spillman, Dec. 29, 1936.

Bennie Woodson Basye was born in Howard County, Missouri. She attended Missouri University in 1931-1933, and attended Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Missouri, during the summers of 1933-1936. Parentage and date of birth (but not first name) found in Vital Statistics Bureau at Jefferson City, Missouri. She is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318. They lived in Kansas City, Missouri. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 140 at page 341, show that Bennie Basye and Wade Spilman both of Boone County, Missouri, were married at Kansas City on December 29, 1936.

H. 361. RUTH VIRGINIA BASYE (Daughter of George Samuel Basye G.318).

b. Feb. 5, 1917. d. ————. m. ————.

Ruth Virginia Basye was born in Howard County, Missouri. She attended Central College, at Fayette, Missouri. Parentage and date of birth (but not first name) found in Vital Statistics Bureau, at Jefferson City, Missouri. She is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318. She lived at Fayette, Missouri. In 1941 was employed at the Missouri Agricultural Conservation Association, doing Government work at Columbia, Missouri.

H. 362. MICHAEL SYLVESTER GOSLINE (Son of Queen Frances Basye Gosline G. 319).

b. ————. d. ————.

Michael Sylvester Gosline is mentioned as an heir in the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in 1905.

H. 363. SIDNEY GOSLINE (Son of Queen Frances Basye Gosline G.319).

b. ————. d. ————.

Sidney Gosline is mentioned as an heir in the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115), in 1905.

H. 364. BIRDIE MYERS (Daughter of Isabella Basye (Jackson) Myers G.323).

b. ————. d. ————.

Birdie Myers was mentioned as an heir in the estate of Michael Mauzy Basye (F.115) in Probate Court of Howard County, Missouri, in 1905.

H. 365. JOHN BASYE PRICE (Son of Edith Basye Price G.328).

b. Dec. 13, 1906. d. ————. m. Sylvia Jane Case, Jan. 1, 1939.

John Basye Price graduated at Leland Stanford University, A.B., in 1928, and A.M. in 1929. He is a Biologist and teacher of Science in Leland Stanford University.

H. 366. EUGENE ALLEN GILMORE, JR. (Son of Blanche Basye Gilmore G.329).

b. Dec. 27, 1902. d. ————. m. Helen M. Downs, June 17, 1938.

Eugene Allen Gilmore, Jr., graduated at University of Wisconsin, in 1924, A. B.; Harvard School of Business Administration, in 1926, A.M.; University of Wisconsin, 1935, Ph.D. He was an Instructor of Economics at the University of Southern California, 1930-1935. Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Nebraska, in 1935-1936.

H. 367. ELIZABETH BASYE GILMORE (Daughter of Blanche Basye Gilmore G.329).

b. July 5, 1905. d. ————. m. John Bradshaw Holt, Aug. 29, 1936.

Elizabeth Basye Gilmore graduated at University of Wisconsin, in 1928, A.B.; Radcliffe College in 1930, A.M.; University of Munich, in 1934, Ph. D. She was Professor of Art, Duke University, in 1934-1936. She married at Boston, Massachusetts. Lived at Williamsburg, Virginia.

H. 368. JOHN ANDREW GILMORE (Son of Blanche Basye Gilmore G.329).

b. Feb. 12, 1910. d. ————. m. ————.

John Andrew Gilmore graduated from Dartmouth College, in 1931, A. B.; University of Iowa Law School, in 1934. He is practicing law in New York City.

H. 369. MARGARET WRIGHT (Daughter of Nannie Basye Wright G.334).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 370. MARY WRIGHT (Daughter of Nannie Basye Wright G.334).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 371. UPTON WRIGHT (Son of Nannie Basye Wright G.334).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 372 BASYE CLAY McKEE (Son of Nanon A. Basye McKee G.336).

b. Oct. 13, 1903. d. ————. m. ————.

Basye Clay McKee was born at Oak Park, Illinois. He was in the Second World War. He was a Major in the regular U. S. Army, and for a time was stationed at Nanking, China. He attended school in Seattle, Washington, and later attended the University of Washington. Before entering the U. S. Army he was in the insurance business at Seattle and at San Francisco.

H. 373. ISABEL HERRERA (Daughter of Alice Basye Herrera G.354).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 374. ESTHER HERRERA (Daughter of Alice Basye Herrera G.354).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 375. JESSIE HERRERA (Daughter of Alice Basye Herrera G.354).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

H. 376. EDWARD JOHN BASYE (Son of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. May 6, 1918. d. —————. m. Charlotte Lopes, Nov. 20, 1938.

H. 377. ALICE BASYE (Daughter of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. Nov. 29, 1919. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 378. JOHN BASYE (Son of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. Aug. 12, 1921. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 379. RUBY BASYE (Daughter of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. Aug. 27, 1923. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 380. JAMES BASYE (Son of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. Mar. 8, 1927. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 381. CAROLINE BASYE (Daughter of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. May 3, 1928. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 382. RAPHAEL BASYE (Son of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. June 9, 1930. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 383. ALBERT BASYE (Son of Edward Joseph Basye G.358).

b. Apr. 14, 1933. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 384. ELERY STROUP (Son of Anna Basye Stroup G.363).

b. Sept. 9, 1910. d. —————. m. —————.

Elery Stroup was born at Osawatomie, Kansas.

H. 385. PAULINE STROUP (Daughter of Anna Basye Stroup G.363).

b. Aug. 28, 1912. d. —————. m. —————.

Pauline Stroup was born at Osawatomie, Kansas.

H. 386. RICHARD EDMOND BASYE (Son of Edmond Harley Basye G.364).

b. Jan. 24, 1939. d. —————.

Richard Edmond Basye was born of the second marriage, at Tucson, Arizona.

H. 387. WILLIAM WILDER BASYE (Son of Edmond Harley Basye G.364).

b. Oct. 28, 1940. d. —————.

H. 388. CHARLTON BASYE CORWIN (Son of Mary Basye Corwin G.367).

b. —————. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 389. MAY E. CORWIN (Daughter of Mary Basye Corwin G.367).

b. 1879. d. —————. m. ————— Creel.

May E. Corwin lived at Jefferson City, Missouri. "The Daily Tribune," Jefferson City, Missouri, on March 29, 1879, page 1, column 1, says, referring to May E. Corwin: "Mr. C. J. Corwin has added another jewel to his crown. A nice little girl it is, and the home is the happier for its presence."

H. 390. ARTHUR BASYE CORWIN (Son of Mary Basye Corwin G.367).

b. —————. d. —————. m. —————.

H. 391. HELEN CORWIN (Daughter of Sarah Basye Corwin G.368).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Helen Corwin is named in the settlement of her grandfather's estate. See proceedings under F.140.

H. 392. FANNIE CORWIN (Daughter of Sarah Basye Corwin G.368).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Fannie Corwin is named in the settlement of her grandfather's estate. See proceedings under F.140.

H. 393. DAVID BASYE (Son of Jacob Wythe Basye G.372).

b. Oct. 18, 1879. d. ————. m. Ruby Durkee.

Their children: I.252, I.253.

David Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. He was a farmer. Was postmaster at Coats, Kansas.

H. 394. MARTHA C. BASYE (Daughter of Jacob Wythe Basye G.372).

b. July 5, 1877. d. ————. m. William Abston, Feb. 14, 1901.
b. ————. d. July 3, 1914.

Their children: I.254.

Martha C. Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. She lived at Cody and at Sunshine, Wyoming. Formerly lived at Coats, Kansas. She was married at Kansas City, Missouri. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 27 at page 156, show that Martha C. Basye and William S. Abston were married at Kansas City on February 14, 1901.

H. 395. ALFRED ELIZMOND BASYE (Son of Jacob Wythe Basye G.372).

b. July 24, 1881. d. ————. m. Vera Diven, May 22, 1912.
b. Apr. 8, 1889.

Their children: I.255, I.256, I.257.

Alfred Elizmond Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. He was a farmer and lived at Coates, Kansas.

H. 396. HELEN BASYE (Daughter of Jacob Wythe Basye G.372).

b. May 29, 1886. d. ————. m. 1. Howard Shore.
m. 2. Leo Smith.

Their children: I.258, I.259, I.260, I.261, I.262, I.263.

Helen Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. She lived at Sunshine, Wyoming.

H. 397. WILLIAM WYATT BASYE (Son of Jacob Wythe Basye G.372).

b. Mar. 25, 1884. d. Jan. 16, 1932. m. Mary Ward Hickman, Dec. 17, 1910.
b. Aug. 9, 1882.

Their children: I.264, I.265.

William Wyatt Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. He was Vice-President of Standard State Bank, Sugar Creek, Missouri. "The Kansas City

Times," December 18, 1910, said: "The marriage of Miss Mary Ward Hickman and Mr. William *Wyatt* Basye took place yesterday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Hickman, in Independence. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. J. Marshall. The bride and groom are members of two pioneer families of Missouri, the groom being a son of Mr. J. W. Basye. They will be at home near Belton, Missouri." He moved to Independence about 1912. Here he was an automobile dealer. His death in an automobile accident on January 16, 1932, was announced in "The Kansas City Star," on January 17, 1932. He was riding in an automobile on his way to serve as a pall bearer at the funeral of a friend. His estate was settled at Independence, Missouri. The marriage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Jackson County, at Kansas City, Missouri, Book 49 at page 303, show that William W. Basye and Mary Ward Hickman were married in Jackson County, Missouri, on December 17, 1910.

H. 398. LESLIE BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Dec. 3, 1888. d. ————. m. Clifton Ray Young, July 29, 1925.

Leslie Basye Young and her husband live in Corpus Christi, Texas.

H. 399. BONNIE HELEN BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Aug. 17, 1890. d. Oct. 29, 1918. m. Lloyd Brook Hinkle.

Their children: I.266, I.267.

Adaline Basye (H.400) and Bonnie Helen Basye were twins.

H.400. ADALINE BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Aug. 17, 1890. d. at birth.

Bonnie Helen Basye (H.399) and Adaline Basye were twins.

H. 401. LUCILE BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Aug. 12, 1892.

Lucille Basye lives at Dallas, Texas.

H. 402. ALAN BASYE (Son of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Nov. 9, 1894. m. Jenelle Johnson, June 3, 1922.

Alan Basye lives in Dallas, Texas. He is the proprietor of the Alan Basye Electric Company.

H. 403. ELIZAMOND BAYARD BASYE (Son of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Dec. 2, 1896. m. Rena Butler, Nov. 18, 1919.

Their children: I.268, I.269.

Elizamond Bayard Basye lives in Dallas, Texas.

H.404. JEAN BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Bayard Basye G.375).

b. Oct. 15, 1902. m. Merrit Armfield Clemens, Mar. 18, 1929.

Their children: I.270, I.271.

Jean Basye Clements and her husband live in Abilene, Texas.

H. 405. _____ BASYE (Two children of Smith Walter Basye G.412).

d. in infancy.

H. 406. MAY BASYE (Daughter of George Basye G.413).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Harvey M. Cock.

May Basye Cock and her husband lived in Arlington, Virginia.

H. 407. LILLY BASYE (Daughter of George Basye G.413).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ O'Connor.

Lilly Basye O'Connor and her husband lived at Clarendon, Virginia.

H. 408 WALTER L. BASYE (Son of George Basye G.413).

b. about 1876. d. _____.

Walter L. Basye lived at Grapevine, Texas, and later lived at Arlington, Virginia.

H. 409. FLORENCE BASYE (Daughter of George Basye G.413).

b. _____. d. _____. m. W. H. Cauffman.

Florence Basye Cauffman and her husband lived at Clarendon, Virginia.

H. 410. CORDELIA BASYE (Daughter of George Basye G.413).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____ Price.

Cordelia Basye Price and her husband lived at Fort Worth, Texas.

H. 411. OSCAR BASYE (Son of George Basye G.413).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Oscar Basye lived in Clarendon, Virginia.

H. 412. THOMAS BASYE (Son of George Basye G.413).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 413. NORA BELLE BASYE (Daughter of Ashby Basye G.414).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 414. ASHBY LEE BASYE (Son of Ashby Basye G.414).

b. Nov. 26, 1894. d. _____. m. Myrtle Maud Moos, July 20, 1921.

b. July 18, 1901. d. _____.

Their children: I.272.

Ashby Lee Basye was born at Canton, Mississippi. He served in World War I. He was married at Alice, Texas. His wife was born near San Diego, Texas.

H. 415. EVELYN BASYE (Daughter of Ashby Basye G.414).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Walter Museal.

H. 416. _____ BASYE (Daughter of Ashby Basye G.414).

b. _____. d. in infancy.

H. 417. ESTELLA BASYE (Daughter of Albert Basye G.416).

b. Nov. 14, 1880. d. _____. m. Charles Henderson.

Estella Basye Henderson and her husband lived near Jackson, Mississippi. They had three daughters.

H. 418. ELMO BASYE (Son of Albert Basye G.416).

b. Sept. 14, 1882. d. ————. m. Alice Marble.

Their children: I.273, I.274, I.275.

Elmo Basye lived near Jackson, Mississippi.

H. 419. MADOLIAN BASYE (Daughter of Albert Basye G.416).

b. April 7, 1885. d. ————. m. James Shaw.

Their children: I.276, I.277, I.278, I.279.

H. 420. HANNAH BASYE (Daughter of Albert Basye G.416).

b. Nov. 19, 1892. d. ————. m. 1. ———— Deal.
m. 2. ———— Wyatt.

Their children: I.280, I.281.

Hannah Basye Wyatt and her husband lived in Jackson, Mississippi.

H. 421. LAURA FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of John Bearl Basye G.417).

b. Jan. 31, 1886. d. Oct. 28, 1924. m. George Lea.

Their children: I.282, I.283, I.284.

H. 422. MARIE EUGENIA BASYE (Daughter of John Bearl Basye G.417).

b. Nov. 28, 1889. d. ————. m. 1. John J. Johns, Nov. 15, 1914.
b. 1922.
m. 2. A. D. Snyder, Feb. 2, 1941.

Their children: I.285.

Marie E. Basye Snyder and her husband lived at McComb, Mississippi.

H. 423. DONIPHAN BEARL BASYE (Son of John Bearl Basye G.417).

b. July 9, 1892. d. ————. m. Ethel Maddox 1931.
d. 1936.

Their children. I.286.

Doniphan Bearl Basye lived on a farm near Clinton, Mississippi.

H. 424. RUTH THELMA BASYE (Daughter of John Bearl Basye G.417).

b. Aug. 27, 1901. d. ————. m. H. G. Goodwin.

Their children: I.287.

H. 425. NANCY ANN BASYE (Daughter of John Bearl Basye G.417).

b. ————. d. ————.

H. 426. BENJAMIN MADDEN (Son of Edmonia Basye Madden G.421).

b. ————. d. ————.

H. 427. BIRDIE ROBEY (Daughter of Emily Basye Robey G.422).

b. _____. d. _____.

H. 428. CECIL ROBEY (Son of Emily Basye Robey G.422).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 429. ELLA ROBEY (Daughter of Emily Basye Robey G.422).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 430. MACIE ROBEY. (Daughter of Emily Basye Robey G.422).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 431. ALLIE ROBEY (Daughter of Emily Basye Robey G.422).

b. _____ d. _____.

H. 432. WALTER ROBEY (Son of Emily Basye Robey G.422).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

H. 433. LAURA JANE BASYE (Daughter of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Aug. 11, 1868. d. Dec. 1, 1869.

Laura Jane Basye is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where the name is spelled Basye. See under G.431. She was born of the first marriage.

H. 434. WILLIAM WALLACE BASYE (Son of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Oct. 2, 1870. d. _____.

William Wallace Basye lived at Elk Falls, Kansas. He is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where his name is spelled Basye. See under G.431. He was born of the first marriage.

H. 435. HARRY AUTWARD BASYE (Son of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Feb. 27, 1873. d. _____.

Harry Autward Basye lived at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. He is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where his name is spelled Basye. See under G.431. He was born of the first marriage.

H. 436. NORA ANNIE BASYE (Daughter of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Oct. 12, 1875. d. _____. m. Walter E. Lewis.

Nora Annie Basye Lewis lived at Moline, Kansas. She is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where her name is spelled Basye. She was in possession of that Bible. See under G.431. She was born of the first marriage.

H. 437. MINNIE BASYE (Daughter of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Dec. 24, 1877. d. July 26, 1880.

Minnie Basye is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where her name is spelled Basye. See under G.431. She was born of the first marriage.

H. 438. JOHN BURTEN BASYE (Son of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Dec. 24, 1883. d. Dec. 20, 1890.

John Burten Basye is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where his name is spelled Basye. See under G.431. He was killed by a runaway team of horses. He was born of the first marriage.

H. 439. EDGAR LOGAN BASYE (Son of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Aug. 25, 1886. d. April 8, 1923. m. _____.

Their children: I.288.

Edgar Logan Basye lived near Coldwater, Comanche county, Kansas. He is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where his name is spelled Basey. See under G.431. He was born of the first marriage.

H. 440. CATHERINE PEARL BASYE (Daughter of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. Sept. 3, 1893. d. _____.

Catherine Pearl (Pirl) Basye is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where her name is spelled Basey. See under G.431. She was born of the second marriage.

H. 441. MARK HANNA BASYE (Son of John Mark Basye G.431).

b. July 15, 1897. d. Oct. 29, 1941. m. Irene _____.

Mark Hanna Basye lived at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed by the International Harvester Company. He is named in the John Mark Basye family Bible, where his name is spelled Basey. See under G.431. He was born of the second marriage. His estate was administered in the Probate Court at Kansas City, Missouri. He served in the first World War. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas shows the following: "Mark H. Basey. Enlisted in N.G. at Coffeyville, Kans., June 5, 1917; rank-Corp., Pvt., Pvt. 1 cl., Pvt., Pvt. 1 cl., Corp.; organizations—Troop D, 1st Cav., KNK, Co. A 110th M.P., 35th M.P. Co.; honorably discharged Apr. 29, 1919."

H. 442. FIRL Z. BASYE (Son of James Basye G.432).

The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas show the following: "Basey, Firl Z.—Enlisted in U.S. Navy at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 26, 1917; rank—Seaman 2nd Class, Fireman 2nd Class, Fireman 1st Class; honorably discharged Sept. 13, 1919."

H. 443. LAYTON BASYE (Son of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Sept. 9, 1882. d. Mar. 27, 1907. m. Ursie Fry, 6/15/1901.

Their children: I.289, I.290.

Layton Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. He is named in his father's family Bible.

H. 444. HATTIE FAY BASYE (Daughter of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Sept. 10, 1885. d. Jan. 27, 1887.

Hattie Fay Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. She is named in her father's family Bible.

H. 445. ARIZONA BASYE (Daughter of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Jan. 26, 1890. m. S. T. McDonald, 8/6/1911.

Arizona Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. She is familiarly called Zona. She lives at Bromide, Oklahoma. She is named in her father's family Bible, which is now in her possession.

H. 446. ISAAC HUE HARVE BASYE (Son of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Sept. 12, 1895. m. _____.

Isaac Hue Harve Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. He is a contractor and builder. He lived at Albuquerque, New Mexico. He is named in his father's family Bible.

H. 447. TURNER I. BASYE (Son of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Aug. 28, 1898. m. 1. _____.

m. 2. Olive N. David, 7/23/1930.

Turner I. Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. He is a salesman. He lives in St. Louis, Missouri. He is named in his father's family Bible.

Marriage Record 118, page 150, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, shows that Turner I. Basye and Miss Olive N. David were married July 23, 1930, at St. Louis.

H. 448. LITTLETON HALL BASYE (Son of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Dec. 27, 1902. m. Myrtle D. Hjort, 6/19/1930.

Their children: I.291.

Littleton Hall Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. He graduated at High School, Durant, Oklahoma in 1922, then attended University at Dallas, Texas, 1923-1925. He is a filling station operator at St. Louis, Missouri, where he lives. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a twin brother to Harry Clinton Basye. He is named in his father's family Bible. Marriage Record 118, page 11, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis, Missouri, shows that L. Hall Basye and Miss Myrtle D. Hjort were married June 19, 1930, at St. Louis.

H. 449. HARRY CLINTON BASYE (Son of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Dec. 27, 1902. d. Dec. 15, 1912.

Harry Clinton Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. He is a twin brother to Littleton Hall Basye. He is named in his father's family Bible.

H. 450. NANNIE MAY BASYE (Daughter of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Mar. 16, 1904. d. Nov. 25, 1911.

Nannie May Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. She is named in her father's family Bible.

H. 451. ANNIE BERRY BASYE (Daughter of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Feb. 9, 1906.

Annie Berry Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. She graduated at High School, Durant, Oklahoma, in 1927, then attended Southeastern Teachers College, Durant, Oklahoma. Also attended the State University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque. She lives at Fort Sumner and at Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is named in her father's family Bible. She has the old Bible of her grandmother.

H. 452. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of Jackson Puckett Basye G.445).

b. Feb. 1, 1908. d. Dec. 16, 1908.

Elizabeth Basye was born in Choctaw County, Oklahoma. She is named in her father's family Bible.

H. 453. HERMAN TEST BASYE (Son of Wilson J. Basye G.449).

b. Aug. 6, 1891. d. ————. m. Martha Maude Parker, Dec. 6, 1910.

b. Apr. 29, 1893.

Their children: I.292, I.293.

In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-14, page 392, shows that Herman Test Basye and Martha Maud Parker were married December 6, 1910, by Chas. Lescault, Minister Friends Church. This marriage record shows that he was born at Kennard, Indiana, Aug. 6, 1891. He was a cabinet maker. His father's name was Wilson Basye, a farmer, who was then residing at Anderson, Indiana. And that his mother's name was Mary E. Test, whose residence at the time of the marriage was at Spiceland, Indiana. Martha Maud Parker was born in Mason County, Kentucky, April 29, 1893.

H. 454. LOMA C. BASYE (Daughter of Wilson J. Basye G.449).

b. Oct. 1, 1887. m. Loren L. Butler, June 15, 1911.

In the office of the Clerk of Henry Country, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-14, page 542, shows that Loren L. Butler and Loma C. Basye were married June 15, 1911, by Rev. Chas. Lescault, Pastor Friends Church. This record shows that she was born at Kennard, Indiana, October 1, 1887. That her father's name was Wilson Basye, who was born at Spiceland, Indiana, and who was then a grocer at Anderson, Indiana. Also that her mother's name was Ellen Test, who was born at Hagerstown, Indiana.

H. 455. HOWARD H. BASYE (Son of Wilson J. Basye G.449).

b. Oct. 10, 1892. m. Mary J. Copeland, Oct. 14, 1911.

b. Aug. 19, 1893.

In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-15, page 60, shows that Howard H. Basye and Mary J. Copeland were married October 14, 1911, by George C. Livering, Min. This record shows that he was born at Kennard, Indiana, Oct. 10, 1892. His occupation was a drill pressman. That his father's name was Wilson Basye, who was born at Sharpsville, (the former name of Spiceland), Indiana, and that he was then residing at Anderson, Indiana. That his mother's name was Mary E. Test, who was born in Wayne County, Indiana. Mary J. Copeland was born at Spiceland, Indiana, August 19, 1893.

H. 456. MIRIAM ARTELLA BASYE (Daughter of Wilson J. Basye G.449).

b. Mar. 16, 1881. m. Clay Weesner, April 19, 1905.

Miriam Artella Basye was familiarly called "Mayme." In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-12, page 33, shows that Clay Weesner and Mayme Basye were married April 19, 1905, by J. E. Dennis, M.G. The old Family Bible of Mary E. Test Basye, now in the possession of Mrs. Clay Weesner, shows that Miriam Artella Basye was born March 16, 1881.

H. 457. ETHELYN BASYE (Daughter of Wilson J. Basye G.449).

b. Feb. 14, 1877. m. Bert Souder, Feb. 14, 1896.

Their children: I.294, I.295, I.296.

The old Family Bible of Mary E. Test Basye, now in the possession of Mrs. Clay Weesner (H.456) shows that Ethelyn Basye was born February 14, 1877. Their post office address is Kennard, Indiana.

I. 1. ANDREW B. BASYE (Son of Walter Scott Basye H.20).

b. Sep. 18, 1908. m. Anna Mae ———.

I. 2. WILBUR E. BASYE (Son of Alton Isaac Basye H.25).

b. Feb. 22, 1914.

I. 3. STEPHEN BASYE (Son of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Mar. 31, 1906.

I. 4. ALTON W. BASYE (Son of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Feb. 4, 1909.

I. 5. MARGUERITE BASYE (Daughter of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Mar. 24, 1914. m. Albert Sheely.

I. 6. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Sep. 29, 1918.

I. 7. NELLIE BASYE (Daughter of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Apr. 29, 1922. m. Paul Pettyjohn.

I. 8. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Jan. 23, 1927.

I. 9. ELMER BASYE (Son of Irvin D. Basye H.26).

b. Jan. 14, 1929.

I. 10. EARL THOMAS BASYE (Son of Eugene Elsworth Basye H.27).

I. 11. LAWRENCE BASYE (Son of Eugene Elsworth Basye H.27).

I. 12. WILMA BASYE (Daughter of Eugene Elsworth Basye H.27).

I. 13. PEARL BASYE (Daughter of Eugene Elsworth Basye H.27).

I. 14. ARLINE BASYE (Daughter of Eugene Elsworth Basye H.27).

I. 15. GLADYS N. STEPHENS (Daughter of Nellie Jane Basye Stephens H.28).

I. 16. BASAL TURNER (Daughter of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).

I. 17. EDNA TURNER (Daughter of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).

I. 18. SARAH TURNER (Daughter of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).

I. 19. WILLIS TURNER (Son of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).

Willis Turner and Ellis Turner (I.20) were twins.

I. 20. ELLIS TURNER (Son of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).

Ellis Turner and Willis Turner (I.19) were twins.

- I. 21. NELLIE TURNER** (Daughter of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).
- I. 22. THEODORE TURNER** (Son of Flora Pearl Basye Turner H.29).
- I. 23. HAROLD BRADLEY** (Son of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 24. RUTH BRADLEY** (Daughter of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 25. LENA BRADLEY** (Daughter of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 26. HOSMER BRADLEY** (Son of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 27. LEAH BRADLEY** (Daughter of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 28. LORA BRADLEY** (Daughter of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 29. IRIS BRADLEY** (Daughter of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 30. GRACE BRADLEY** (Daughter of Ada May Basye Bradley H.33).
- I. 31. ALBERT EDE** (Son of Iva Dot Basye Ede H.35).
- I. 32. EDWIN EDE** (Son of Iva Dot Basye Ede H.35).
- I. 33. LAWRENCE CLINTON LONG** (Son of Eva Lea Basye Long H.36).
- I. 34. MUREL ALLEN LONG** (Daughter of Eva Lea Basye Long H.36).
- I. 35. BARBARA E. LONG** (Daughter of Eva Lea Basye Long H.36).
- I. 36. CLINTON BASYE** (Son of Lloyd Irvin Basye H.37).
b. Jan. —, 1922. m. Mary O'Keef.
- I. 37. CHARLES BASYE** (Son of Lloyd Irvin Basye H.37).
b. Aug. —, 1924.
- I. 38. BARBARA BASYE** (Daughter of Lloyd Irvin Basye H.37).
b. Oct. 21, 1934.
- I. 42. ETHEL MAE HULL** (Daughter of Mary Etta Basye Hull H.42).
b. Oct. 12, 1913. d. ————. m. ————.

Ethel Mae Hull was a teacher in a rural school of Jewel County, Kansas.

- I. 43. LOIS PEARLE HULL** (Daughter of Mary Etta Basye Hull H.42).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Lois Pearle Hull was a teacher for five years. Then she attended Wichita Business School in 1939.

- I. 44. ZELMA LOUISE HULL** (Daughter of Mary Etta Basye Hull H.42).
b. Nov. 14, 1924. d. ————. m. ————.

Zelma Louise Hull was a student in High School.

- I. 39. ILENE APPLEBEE** (Daughter of Hazel Basye Applebee H.51).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.
- I. 40. REX APPLEBEE** (Son of Hazel Basye Applebee H.51).
b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 41. MAJORIE APPLEBEE (Daughter of Hazel Basye Applebee H.51).
b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

I. 45. OSCAR EUGENE DeWITT (Son of Kate Basye DeWitt H.82).
b. Oct. 4, 1884. d. ———. m. ———.

Oscar Eugene DeWitt lived at Platteville, Wisconsin. He is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515, (See G.58). He is a mining engineer.

I. 46. SUSAN LOUISA DeWITT (Daughter of Kate Basye DeWitt H.82).

b. Apr. 12, 1886. d. ———. m. J. D. Kegler, June 14, 1916.
b. Nov. 26, 1887. d. Mar. 8, 1932.

Susan Louisa DeWitt graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1908. She was a teacher in Union High School, Ferndale, California, in 1938. She lived for a time in Kalispell, Montana. She is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See G.58). She was a teacher in the High School at Crescent City, California, in 1948-49.

I. 47. LEONA BASYE (Daughter of James Vergil Basye H.84).
b. May 9, 1899. d. ———. m. E. Hansen.

Leona Basye is mentioned in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See under G.58).

I. 48. LENICE HUSE (Daughter of Helen Basye Huse H.86).
b. Jan. 17, 1894. d. ———. m. ———.

Lenice Huse is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See under G.58).

I. 49. ERWIN BASYE HUSE (Son of Helen Basye Huse H.86).
b. Oct. 7, 1896. d. ———. m. ———.

Erwin Basye Huse is mentioned in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See under G.58).

I. 50. GEORGE VERGIL HUSE (Son of Helen Basye Huse H.86).
b. June 15, 1902. d. ———. m. ———.

I. 51. JEANETTE ADELE CUSHMAN (Daughter of Cora Emily Basye Cushman H.87).

b. 1882. d. ———. m. Frank Frazee.

Jeanette Adele Cushman is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See G.58).

I. 52. DOROTHY CUSHMAN (Daughter of Cora Emily Basye Cushman H.87).
b. 1884. d. ———. m. Manfred S. Block.

Dorothy Cushman is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See G.58).

I. 53. KATIE CUSHMAN (Daughter of Cora Emily Basye Cushman H.87).

b. 1886. d. ————. m. Otto Flaig.

Katie Cushman is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See G.58).

I. 54. LEON CUSHMAN (Son of Cora Emily Basye Cushman H.87).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Leon Cushman is named in "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," pages 513-515. (See under G.58).

I. 55. STANLEY BROWN (Son of Fannie A. Basye Brown H.90).

b. Mar. 10, 1890. d. ————. m. ————.

He is mentioned in the letter from Samuel T. Basye (G.59).

I. 56. CLARK E. BROWN (Son of Fannie A. Basye Brown H.90).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Josephine McWilliams, Oct. 22, 1902.

Clark E. Brown married and lived at Wichita, Kansas. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye (G.59).

I. 57. WILLIAM L. BROWN (Son of Fannie A. Basye Brown H.90).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Mattie Lee Davis, Nov. 27, 1902.

William L. Brown married and lived at Wichita, Kansas. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye (G.59).

I. 58. HARRY L. BROWN (Son of Fannie A. Basye Brown H.90).

b. ————. d. ————. m. Grace Leake, June, 1897.

Harry L. Brown lived at Moline, Illinois. He was Superintendent of Schools in a town near St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1913. He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, (G.59).

I. 59. NELLIE BROWN (Daughter of Fannie A. Basye Brown H.90).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Nellie Brown lived at Des Moines, Iowa. She is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, (G.59).

I. 60. CHARLES A. CUSHMAN (Son of Ida May Basye Cushman H.91).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————, Dec. 25, 1901.

He is mentioned in the letters from Samuel T. Basye, (G.59).

I. 61. ETHEL BASYE (Daughter of Leslie Montgomery Basye H.94).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

Ethel Basye lived at South Pasadena, California.

I. 62. JESSIE BASYE (Daughter of Leslie Montgomery Basye H.94).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Jessie Basye married and had two sons and three daughters. She lived at Cucumungo, California.

I. 63. GRANT BASYE (Son of Leslie Montgomery Basye H.94).

b. ———. d. ———. m. ———.

Grant Basye lived at Sacramento, California, in 1936.

I. 64. EDWIN JOSEPH BASYE (Son of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. Oct. 26, 1867. d. Jan'y, 1940. m. Mary L. Rees, 1891.

Their children: J.1, J.2, J.3, J.4, J.5, J.6, J.7, J.8, J.9, J.10, J.11, J.12.

Edwin Joseph Basye was born at Boscobel, Wisconsin, of the first marriage. He moved to South Dakota, near Hurley, in the 80's, and was married at Hurley. He lived in Nebraska, in 1892, in Rock Rapids, Iowa, in 1898, where he was in the well and water supply business. He was associated with M. E. Layne (H.95) part of the time. He moved to Houston, Texas, in 1905, and moved to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1906, where he was Vice-President and general manager of the Layne & Bowler Company. Lived at Memphis Tennessee, in 1921. Later he was the President of the Layne-Texas Company, of Houston, Teaxs, where he then lived. Later he moved to Mission, Texas, where he is engaged in farming and fruit growing. He carried on the water supply business also in Canada and Mexico. In 1938, he lived in Altadena, California. He died in Altadena in January, 1940.

I. 65. MARY BASYE (Daughter of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. ———. d. in infancy about 1870.

Born of first marriage.

I. 66. EDNA BASYE (Daughter of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Elmer M. Dobson.

b. ———. d. July 1931.

Their children: J.13, J.14, J.15, J.16, J.17, J.18, J.19.

Edna Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived near Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas, after her marriage.

I. 67. LULU BASYE (Daughter of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. ———. d. ———. m. Frank M. Hills.

Their children: J.20, J.21.

Lulu Basye was born of the second marriage.

I. 68. MAUD BASYE (Daughter of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. ———. d. ———. m. John J. Weekly.

Their children: J.22.

Maud Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived at Sheldon, Iowa, after her marriage.

I. 69. GERTRUDE BASYE (Daughter of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. ———. d. ———. m. George M. Weekley.

Their children: J.23, J.24.

Gertrude Basye was born of the second marriage. She lived near Dayton, Ohio, after her marriage.

I. 70. DAISY BASYE (Daughter of Arthur Adolphus Basye H.96).

b. ————. d. about 1930. m. Jesse M. Weekley.

Their children: J.25.

Daisy Basye was born of the second marriage.

I. 71. ELMER MARTIN BASYE (Son of Ernest O. Basye H.107).

b. Oct. 18, 1901. d. ————. m. Evaland Thelma Lamply, May 6, 1928.

Their children: J.26, J.27.

Elmer Martin Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. He graduated at Missouri Wesleyan College. Taught school six years. He was a farmer near Amity, Missouri, in 1938. Lived at Osborn, Missouri, in 1938. He attended Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1939.

I. 72. WILLIAM HUGHES BASYE (Son of Ernest O. Basye H.107).

b. Aug. 26, 1903. d. ————. m. Faire Blair Jones, Aug. 16, 1928.

Their children: J.28.

William Hughes Basye was born near Mackville, Missouri. He graduated at Missouri Wesleyan College. Taught school four years. Is a farmer near Cameron, Missouri. Was married near Cameron, Missouri.

I. 73. FERN C. BASYE (Daughter of Ernest O. Basye H.107).

b. Mar. 9, 1906. d. ————. m. Ralph Moore, Aug. 27, 1929.

Their children: J.29, J.30.

Fern C. Basye was born near Perry, Missouri. She was married near Osborn, Missouri. Graduated at Missouri Wesleyan College. Taught school. Lived on a farm near Osborn, Missouri.

I. 74. ERNEST EDWARD BASYE (Son of Ernest O. Basye H.107).

b. Oct. 10, 1912. d. ————. m. Mary Elizabeth Mason, May 3, 1936.

b. Dec. 8, 1912. d. ————.

Ernest Edward Basye was born at Winston, Daviess County, Missouri. He studied for ministry. Attended Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri. Admitted to Missouri Methodist Episcopal Conference at Springfield, Missouri, in 1935. Was pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church at Westboro, Missouri. He was married at Amity, Missouri. He graduated at Osborn, Missouri, High School.

He attended Baker University 1930-1931; and Kidder Junior College, at Kidder Missouri. Taught grade school at Amity, Missouri, for three years. He was named as a Methodist Minister in "The Kansas City Times," on September 28, 1937.

I. 75. OPAL MAE BASYE (Daughter of Ernest O. Basye H.107).

b. Feb. 13, 1914. d. ————. m. ————.

Opal Mae Basye was born at Lucerne, Putnam County, Missouri. She graduated at Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1934. Also attended University of Missouri. She was a teacher at Perry, Missouri, and

at Richmond, Missouri. Name, parentage, and date of birth shown in Vital Statistics Bureau at Jefferson City, Missouri.

I. 76. GRACE LEE BASYE (Daughter of Ernest O. Basye H.107).

b. Sept. 29, 1915. d. July 28, 1917.

Grace Lee Basye was born at Lucerne, Putnam County, Missouri. Name (Leta Grace Bayse), parentage and date of death (both June/28/17 and July/28/17 given) found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

I. 77. VELMA M. BASYE (Daughter of Harry Robert Basye H.108).

b. Oct. 7, 1901. d. ————. m. W. L. Gilmore, Aug. 10, 1932.

Their children: J.31.

Velma M. Basye was born in Pike County, Missouri. In 1938 she was living at Kissinger, Missouri, where her husband was a merchant. Marriage Record No. 15, page 4, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln County, Missouri, shows that a marriage license was issued to William L. Gilmore and Velma Basye, August 10, 1932, and that on the same day they were married by William Ruthford, Methodist Minister.

I. 78. ALICE SMITH BASYE (Daughter of Harry Robert Basye H.108).

b. Aug. 6, 1903. d. ————. m. ————.

Alice Smith Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. She lived at Eolia, Missouri.

I. 79. KATHRYN C. BASYE (Daughter of Harry Robert Basye H.108).

b. Jan. 7, 1907. d. ————. m. Oscar Reid, Aug. 10, 1932.

Kathryn C. Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. Marriage Record No. 15, at page 5, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lincoln County, Missouri, shows that a marriage license was issued to Oscar C. Reid and Katherine Basye, August 10, 1932, and that on the same day they were married by Rev. William Ruthford, Methodist Minister.

I. 80. IRIS EDNA BASYE (Daughter of Harry Robert Basye H.108).

b. Oct. 2, 1908. d. ————. m. Minor Lewis, May 7, 1934.

Iris Edna Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri.

I. 81. FLOSSIE MARIE BASYE (Daughter of Harry Robert Basye H.108).

b. Oct. 7, 1913. d. ————. m. Evan W. Means, Dec. 23, 1933.

Flossie Marie Basye was born in Lincoln County, Missouri. Name, parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

I. 82. MARJORE JANE BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Smith Basye H.111).

b. Aug. 30, 1909. m. Leslie Gilbert Hurd.

Their children: J.32, J.33.

Marjore Jane Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, where she and her husband now live. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She attended the public schools at Bowling Green.

I. 83. GABRIEL GARDNER BASYE (Son of Edwin Smith Basye H.111).

b. Jan. 8, 1911. m. Nannie Shaw Fretwell, July 13, 1836.

Their children: J.34, J.35, J.36.

Gabriel Gardner Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He is a linotypist with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He lives in St. Louis, Missouri. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He attended the public schools at Bowling Green.

I. 84. EDWIN JOE BASYE (Son of Edwin Smith Basye H.111).

b. Mar. 9, 1917. m. Sarah Jane Pitzer, Sept. 14, 1940.

Their children: J.37, J.38.

Edwin Joe Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. He lives at Louisiana, Missouri. He saw service in World War II, overseas, as a Corporal in the 1280th Combat Engineers. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He attended the public schools at Bowling Green.

I. 85. MAE LU BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Smith Basye H.111).

b. June 10, 1924. m. Jack H. Meister, July 13, 1946.

Mae Lu Basye was born at Bowling Green, Missouri. She is a registered nurse. She served at St. Joseph Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, and as a cadet nurse at Camp Atterbury, Indianapolis, Indiana. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She attended the public schools at Bowling Green.

I. 86. ELMER LEROY BASYE (Son of Francis Elmer Basye H.112).

b. June 23, 1892. d. ————. m. ————.

Elmer Leroy Basye was in Co. C., 43rd Engineers, A. E. F., in World War. He lived at Topeka, Kansas. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following record: Basye, Elmer L.—Enlisted in N. A. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 11, 1917; rank—Pvt., Pvt. 1cl; organizations—Co. C 43rd Engrs., 48 Co. 20th Engrs.; honorably discharged July 2, 1919.

I. 87. PAUL THEODORE BASYE (Son of Francis Elmer Basye H.112).

b. Jan. 15, 1895. d. ————. m. Velma Maude Wheeler, Feb. 19, 1927.

b. Oct. 14, 1898.

Their children: J.39.

Paul Theodore Basye was born at Topeka, Kansas. He married at Lawrence, Kansas. His wife was born in Barry County, Missouri. He was a bookkeeper with Duff & Repp Furniture Company, at Kansas City, Missouri. He was in the Navy in the first World War. The records in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas, at Topeka, show the following military record: Basye, Paul T.—Enrolled in U. S. Naval Reserve Force at Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 18, 1918; rank—Seaman 2nd Class; placed on inactive duty Aug. 11, 1919. He went to California in about 1936. Lived at Pacific Grove, Calif.

I. 88. RALPH CLARE BASYE (Son of Francis Elmer Basye H.112).

b. July 7, 1901. d. ————. m. Mabel ————.

Ralph Clare Basye was a printer. Lived in San Francisco, California.

I. 89. PAUL EDMOND BASYE (Son of Otto Basye H.123).

b. Oct. 2, 1901. d. ————. m. Margaret Louise de Clercq, June 13, 1931.

b. Aug. 8, 1903. d. ————.

Their children: J.40, J.41.

Paul Edmond Basye was born at Nappanee, Indiana. Graduated from Central High School at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1919. Graduated from the University of Missouri, 1923, A.B. Elected to Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. Graduated from University of Chicago, 1926, J.D. Elected to Order of the Coif. Practiced law at Kansas City, Missouri, from 1926 to 1942. "Who's Who in Kansas City, 1930," page 17, mentions him.

In Evanston, Illinois, he was married to Margaret Louise deClercq, daughter of Frederick B. and Matilda M. deClercq. In 1938 he became an instructor and in 1941 assistant professor of law in the University of Kansas City. The "Kansas City Journal-Post," of August 31, 1938 announced his election to that position. In 1939 he became Editor of "The University of Kansas City Law Review." With leave of absence from the University of Kansas City in 1942 he accepted a teaching fellowship at the University of Michigan Law School to do legal research. In 1943 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of LL.M. and in 1946 the degree of S.J.D. During the years 1943-1944 he continued his work there as Research Associate and, in addition, was employed to teach Physics to U.S. Army students who were preparing themselves as meteorologists. Some of his writings appear in the June, August and December, 1944 and December, 1945 numbers of the Michigan Law Review. The last above mentioned article on the subject, "Dispensing with Administration," was reviewed in "La Ley," a legal newspaper published in Spanish in Buenos Aires, Argentina, under date of November 15, 1946. See also his articles entitled "Streamlining Conveyancing Procedure" in the May and June, 1949, numbers of the Michigan Law Review. With Professor Lewis M. Simes of the University of Michigan Law School he was one of the authors of the law book entitled "Problems in Probate Law, Including a Model Probate Code," prepared for the Probate Law Division of the Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association by its Model Probate Code Committee in cooperation with the Research Staff of the University of Michigan Law School. In 1944 he moved to Burlingame, California, and continued the practice of law in San Francisco. In 1948 he became associate professor of law at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. In 1949 he was appointed Chairman of the Model Probate Code Committee of the Real Property, Probate and Trust Section of the American Bar Association. In 1950 he became an associate professor of law in Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

I. 90. HAROLD LISBON BASYE (Son of Otto Basye H.123).

b. June 4, 1906. d. ————. m. ————.

Harold Lisbon Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from Central High School at Kansas City, 1923. He attended University of Missouri, Baker Uinversity, and University of Chicago. Was clerk in a hospital in Chicago.

He was bookkeeper for a goldmining company at Kernville, California, in 1939.

In 1940 he was inducted into the military service of the United States, attached to 8th Signal Service Company, and stationed at Everett, Washington. In the Signal Service he was transferred to Spokane, Washington; then to Geiger Field, Washington; then to Camp Barkeley, Texas; then to Walla Walla, Wash-

ington; then to Pyote, Texas; then to Ardmore, Oklahoma; then to Herrington, Kansas. He was first appointed a Technical Sergeant, and later was promoted to Master Sergeant. Later he was transferred to Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is an accountant, and lives in San Francisco, California.

I. 91. ROBERT EUGENE BASYE (Son of Otto Basye H.123).

b. Sept. 25, 1908. d. ————. m. ————.

Robert Eugene Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from Central High School at Kansas City, in 1925. He graduated from University of Missouri, 1929, A.B. Elected to Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa. Graduated from Princeton University, 1931, M.A. Graduated from University of Texas, 1933, Ph.D. Was teacher of Mathematics at University of Texas. In 1940 was teacher of Mathematics at Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas. Is a member of the American Mathematical Society.

His hobby is the study and propagation of roses. Is a member of the American Rose Society. "Biographical Directory of American Men of Science," Sixth Edition, 1938, shows: "Basye, Dr. Robert Eugene, 5529 Brooklyn, Kansas City, Mo. Mathematics. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25, 1908. A.B., Missouri, '29; A.M., Princeton, '31; Ph.D., Texas, '33. Instr. Math., Texas, '32-36; Math. Soc. Point Set theory." In World War II, he volunteered for war service in the United States Naval Reserves. He became a Lieut. (j.g.); was promoted to Lieutenant, and later to Lieutenant Commander. He was given intensive training in Radar, among other things, at New York; Harvard University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; at Washington, D.C.; and at Norfolk Navy Yard, Virginia. He was assigned to U.S.S. Marblehead, and saw service in the Atlantic. Later he was transferred to the Pacific and was stationed for a time in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and in the Yellow Sea off the coast of Korea and China. He was assigned to the U.S.S. Tuscaloosa. His name appears in "Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the United States Naval Reserve," at page 67, showing him to be a Lieutenant in 1944. "Who's Who in American Education. An Illustrated Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Educators of the United States," 1945-46, at page 85, includes Robert Eugene Basye. In 1949 he was made Associate Professor of Mathematics at Texas A. & M. College.

I. 92. FRANK MARION BASYE (Son of Otto Basye H.123).

b. Oct. 21, 1909. d. ————. m. Mildred Ruth Chittenden, May 24, 1940.

b. June 17, 1917.

Frank Marion Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from Central High School at Kansas City, in 1926. Graduated from University of Missouri, 1930, A.B. Elected to Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa. Post-graduate work in Geology at University of Kansas. He traveled in the United States from coast to coast. Was a teacher. Studied Chemistry and became a chemist with Bethlehem Steel Company, South San Francisco, California, and later became Assistant Metallurgist for the Company. "The Kansas City Times," June 3, 1930, announced his election to Phi Beta Kappa honors at the University of Missouri. Frank Marion Basye and Mildred Ruth Chittenden were married at Sacramento, California, May 24, 1940. She was born in Syracuse, New York. They live in Burlingame, California. In 1944 he was selected to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of Ferrous Metallurgy, at the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, Sunnyvale, California, which was doing U. S. Government war work. This course of lectures was sponsored by the University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California.

His hobby is photography. On October 8, 1948, Frank and Mildred Basye took a baby boy to raise and adopt. They gave him the name of James Randall Basye. He was born July 23, 1948 and was officially adopted November 10, 1949.

I.93. GEORGE WILLIAMS BASYE (Son of Guy William Basye H.140).

b. Mar. 18, 1908. d. ————. m. Frieda Johana Johnson, Nov. 16, 1932.

b. March 2, 1913.

Their children: J.42, J.43, J.44.

George Williams Basye was born in Boulder, Colorado. He attended school in Denver, Colorado. He joined the United States Marine Corps in January, 1927, and served four years in the South Pacific near China and the Philippine Islands. He enlisted with the Fourth Regiment and served on the Gun Boat Tulsa. He was honorably discharged in January, 1931. He moved to California in 1941.

In the Second World War he enlisted from California in the Marine Corps, in July, 1942, and served as rifle and machine gun Instructor. Later he was attached to the Marine Second Division. He was honorably discharged in 1943. He then served in the Navy Civil Service until the end of the war. He then went into business for himself as an auto mechanic and garage operator at San Diego, California. He lives in National City, California. Frieda Johana Johnson was born in Denmark. Her parents brought her to the United States when she was eleven months old. She attended school in Boulder, Colorado. They were married in Golden, Colorado.

I. 94. ZEPHA E. BASYE (Daughter of Charles H. Basye H.143).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 95. CORA L. BASYE (Daughter of Charles H. Basye H.143).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 96. CHARLES L. BASYE (Son of Charles H. Basye H.143).

b. and d. 1899.

I. 97. WILLIAM J. BASYE (Son of Lucius C. Basye H.149).

William J. Basye is mentioned in "The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912," Vol. 3, pages 13-14.

I. 98. GENEVA H. BASYE (Daughter of Lucius C. Basye H.149).

Geneva H. Basye is mentioned in "The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912," Vol. 3, pages 13-14.

I. 99. HELEN FLORENCE BARRETT (Daughter of Josephine Helen Basye Barrett H.156).

b. Mar. 8, 1913. d. ————. m. Augusto G. Arango, May 7, 1936.

Helen Florence Barrett was born at Los Angeles, California. She and her husband lived at Christobol, Canal Zone.

I. 100. BARBARA ANN BASYE (Daughter of Arthur H. Basye H.168).

b. Sept. 30, 1925. d. ————. m. ————.

Barbara Ann Basye was born at Hanover, New Hampshire. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1947.

I. 101. JOAN BASYE NELSON (Daughter of Margaret Basye Nelson H.170).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 102. IRIS LOUISE NELSON (Daughter of Margaret Basye Nelson H.170).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 103. SUANN BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin G. Basye H.172).

b. _____. d. _____.

I. 104. GRACE CAROL CANAN (Daughter of Cecile Coats Basye Canan H.181).

b. Jan. 21, 1909. d. _____. m. Cleburn Dwarck, Oct. 9, 1927.

Grace Carol Canan graduated from High School at Fresno, California, in 1927. They have three children.

I. 105. NORMAN BASYE CANAN (Son of Cecile Coats Basye Canan H.181).

b. July 8, 1910. d. Mar. 11, 1918.

I. 106. RUTH ALLENE CANAN (Daughter of Cecile Coats Basye Canan H.181.)

b. Nov. 29, 1914. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 107. DOROTHY BERNICE CANAN (Daughter of Cecile Coats Basye Canan H.181).

b. Aug. 24, 1917. d. Nov. 6, 1917.

I. 108. JEANNE ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of Allen Gillespie Basye H.182).

b. Dec. 25, 1921. d. _____. m. Boyd S. Eckhard.

Boyd S. Eckhard was a Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps, Budget and Fiscal Department, World War II, stationed at Alexandria, Louisiana.

I. 109. ROBERT ALLEN BASYE (Son of Allen Gillespie Basye H.182).

b. Nov. 4, 1923. d. _____. m. Leila Hill.

Robert Allen Basye was an Ensign in the United States Navy, World War II. He saw active service in the Pacific. He lives at Pleasanton, California.

I. 110. GEORGE DONALD BASYE (Son of Allen Gillespie Basye H.182).

b. June 21, 1925. d. _____.

George Donald Basye was in the United States Navy R.O.T.C., in World War II. He attended the University of Washington, at Seattle. And after World War II, he studied in Sweden.

I. 111. JAMES ALLEN BASYE (Son of James Davis Basye H.183).

b. Aug. 29, 1918. d. _____. m. Evelyn Erickson, 1944.

Their children: J.45, J.46.

James Allen Basye graduated from the University of California in 1939, with the degree of A.B., and continued in the Medical School. He is a physician, and lives in Oakland, California.

I. 112. BEVERLEY BASYE (Daughter of James Davis Basye H.183).

b. Mar. 19, 1921. d. ————. m. William Merrill, 1946.

Their children: J.47, J.48.

Beverley Basye attended the University of California. She and her husband live in Colusa, California.

I. 113. MARIE ARKLE BASYE (Daughter of Larimore Basye H.184).

b. Feb. 21, 1911. d. ————. m. Robert Avernell, Oct. 1933.

Marie Arkle Basye graduated from high school at Selma, California, in 1929, and from business college in 1930.

I. 114. LILLIAN ETHEL BASYE (Daughter of Larimore Basye H.184).

b. June 21, 1912. d. ————. m. Joaquin Watkins, Nov. 1931.

Lillian Ethel Basye attended high school at Selma, California.

I. 115. GLADYS EUDORA BASYE (Daughter of Larimore Basye H.184).

b. Dec. 21, 1918. d. ————.

I. 116. RUSSELL BASYE (Son of Larimore Basye H.184).

b. Jan. 16, 1926. d. ————.

He lives at Fresno, California.

I. 117. WILLIAM GERALD BASYE (Son of Larimore Basye H.184).

b. Mar. 6, 1935. d. ————.

William Gerald Basye was born in Madera County, California.

I. 118. MERLE EVELYN BASYE (Daughter of Elmer E. Basye H.185).

b. July 23, 1925. d. ————.

I. 119. BERNICE LEONE BASYE (Daughter of Leon R. Basye H.186).

b. Apr. 4, 1921. d. ————.

I. 120. BETTY LOU BASYE (Daughter of Leon R. Basye H.186).

b. Jan. 15, 1923. d. ————.

I. 121. LEON ROLAND BASYE (Son of Leon R. Basye H.186).

b. Nov. 3, 1924. d. ————.

He lives in Fulton, Maryland.

I. 122. MILDRED MARY CECILE BASYE (Daughter of Leon R. Basye H.186).

b. Aug. 15, 1926. d. ————.

I. 123. MARGERY GRACE JASTRAM (Daughter of Mary G. Basye Jastram H.187).

b. 2/7/1924. d. ————.

I. 124. MARY JO JASTRAM (Daughter of Mary G. Basye Jastram H.187).

b. Apr. 18, 1927. d. ————.

- I. 125. JACK SOUTHERLAND BASYE (Son of Francis M. Basye H.188).**
 b. Dec. 23, 1921. d. _____. m. _____.
 Their children: J.49.
- I. 126. SHIRLEY JEANE BASYE (Daughter of Francis M. Basye H.188).**
 b. Nov. 12, 1929. d. _____. m. _____.
- I. 127. THEODORE WILSON (Son of Mary Margaret Basye Wilson H.195).**
 b. July 21, 1928. d. _____.
 Theodore Wilson lived at New Albany, Indiana.
- I. 128. ARTHUR LEE WILSON (Son of Mary Margaret Basye Wilson H.195).**
 b. Feb. 28, 1930. d. _____.
 Arthur Lee Wilson lived at New Albany, Indiana.
- I. 129. MARGY LOIS WILSON (Daughter of Mary Margaret Basye Wilson H.195).**
 b. Apr. 19, 1933. d. _____.
 Margy Lois Wilson lived at New Albany, Indiana.
- I. 130. DOROTHY MARIE HUMPHREY (Daughter of Elizabeth Basye Humphrey H.198).**
 b. Apr. 10, 1931. d. _____.
 Dorothy Marie Humphrey lived at Louisville, Kentucky.
- I. 131. JAMES CALVIN LEE HUMPHREY (Son of Elizabeth Basye Humphrey H.198).**
 b. Sept. 23, 1936. d. _____.
 James Calvin Lee Humphrey lived in Louisville, Kentucky.
- I. 132. GENEVA LOUISE NOLL (Daughter of Nannie Aurora Basye Noll H.200).**
 b. July 20, 1931. d. _____.
 Geneva Louise Noll lived in Louisville, Kentucky.
- I. 133. JUANITA ELIZABETH NOLL (Daughter of Nannie Aurora Basye Noll H.200).**
 b. June 30, 1935. d. _____.
 Juanita Eliabeth Noll lived in Louisville, Kentucky.
- I. 134. FRED BASYE CORR (Son of Emma Basye Corr H.204).**
 b. Jan. 12, 1904. d. _____. m. Elsie Crowder, Sept. 15, 1926.
 Fred Basye Corr graduated from University of Richmond, Virginia, in 1926.
 He is a member of the firm of York Supply Company, West Point, Virginia.
- I. 135. READE WATLINGTON CORR (Son of Emma Basye Corr H.204).**
 b. Oct. 10, 1905. d. _____. m. _____.

Reade Watlington Corr graduated from University of Richmond, Virginia, 1926. He was Principal of Franklin High School, Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1937.

I. 136. LOUIS FREDERICK BASYE (Son of Louis Frederic Basye H.223).

b. May 22, 1934. d. _____.

I. 137. ETHEL RUTH BASYE (Daughter of Louis Frederic Basye H.223).

b. Sept. 20, 1936. d. _____.

I. 138. THOMAS WILLIAM BASYE (Son of Louis Frederic Basye H.223).

b. Aug. 24, 1937. d. _____.

I. 139. NIMROD BASYE (Son of James Nelson Basye H.228).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 140. WILLIAM BASYE (Son of James Nelson Basye H.228).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 141. ESTELLA BASYE (Daughter of James Nelson Basye H.228).

b. _____. d. _____. m. Robert Lee Yarborough, Feb. 4, 1905.

Estella Basye and her husband lived at Sterling, Colorado, in 1912. They later moved to Bridgeport, Nebraska.

I. 142. GEORGE LEE BASYE (Son of George Sutton Basye H.229).

b. Dec. 1, 1886. d. _____. m. Alta May Kates.

Their children: J.50, J.51.

George Lee Basye was born of the first marriage. He graduated from the University of Nebraska, in 1912, and was valedictorian of his class when he graduated in law in 1914. "The Lincoln (Nebraska) News," May 6, 1914, gives a resume of the valedictory address of George L. Basye at the University of Nebraska. He was Assistant Attorney General of the State of Nebraska. Also was a lawyer at Lincoln, Nebraska. His home was at Alliance, Nebraska. Later moved to San Francisco, California, where he was employed in the Trust Department of the Bank of America.

I. 143. LENNA MATILDA BASYE (Daughter of George Sutton Basye H.229).

b. Aug. 4, 1888. d. _____. m. _____.

Lenna Matilda Basye was born of the first marriage.

I. 144. BERNARD FRANCIS BASYE (Son of George Sutton Basye H.229).

b. _____. m. Marguerite E. _____.

Bernard Francis Basye was born in Montana, of the second marriage.

I. 145. JOSEPH DANIEL BASYE (Son of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 146. LILLIE RUTH BASYE (Daughter of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 147. LYDIA VIOLA BASYE (Daughter of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 148. GEORGE BASYE (Son of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 149. LAYTON BASYE (Son of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 150. PEARL BASYE (Daughter of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. Jan. 1, 1901. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 151. GRACE BASYE (Daughter of John Wesley Basye H.230).

b. Oct. 15, 1902. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 152. LYDIA MAE HATTON (Daughter of Sarah Nancy Basye Hatton H.232).

b. Mar. 3, 1881. d. _____. m. E. F. Hurlbut.

Lydia Mae Hatton lived at Grunwood, Nebraska, in 1914.

Her husband was a farmer. They lived at Waverly, Nebraska, in 1915. Lived at Athol, Kansas, in 1920-1923.

I. 153. JOHN WALTER HATTON. (Son of Sarah Nancy Basye Hatton H.232).

b. June 11, 1888. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 154. LYDIA RACHEL ELLISON (Daughter of Minerva Frances Basye Ellison H.233).

b. Dec. 2, 1886. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 155. GEORGE ELLISON (Son of Minerva Frances Basye Ellison H.233).

b. Dec. 16, 1890. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 156. ERVIN KNOTT (Son of Minerva Frances Basye Knott H.233).

b. Feb. 28, 1903. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 157. ANNA B. BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. Aug. 21, 1883. m. _____.

Birth Record, Vol. 2, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that *Annie B. Bayse* was born Aug. 21, 1883, daughter of John C. *Basye* and Mary L. Merritt.

I. 158. CHLOE BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. _____. m. Orley Varney, Dec. 4, 1907.

Marriage Record Vol. 7, page 192, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Orley Varney and Chloe Basye were married December 4, 1907, by James Petrie, J.P. Her father's name is John Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary Merritt.

I. 159. JAMES WARREN BASYE (Son of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. Dec. 22, 1886. m. _____.

Birth Records, Vol. 2, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that James Warren *Bayse* was born Dec. 22, 1886, son of John C. *Basye* and Mary L. Merritt.

I. 160. PEARL CLINTON BASYE (Son of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. Feby. 14, 1888. m. Julia Ruth Willis, Dec. 23, 1912.
m. Bessie Cummings, Aug. 31, 1944.
b. Aug. 7, 1894.

Their children: J.52, J.53.

Marriage Record Vol. 7, page 518, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Pearl Clinton *Bayse* and Julia Ruth Nellis (or Willis?) were married Dec. 23, 1912, by Geo. Baringer, J.P. His father's name is John C. Basye; his mother's maiden name was Mary Merritt.

Marriage Record T, page 564, Probate Court, Champaign County, Ohio, shows that Pearl Basye and Bessie Cummings, were married August 31, 1944, by Rev. Samuel Furrow, Baptist Minister, at Urbana. He was 56 years old February 14, 1944, and was born in Pike County, Ohio. He is a laborer. His father's name was John Basye; his mother's maiden name was Mary Merritt. He is a widower. Bessie Cummings was 50 years old, August 7, 1944. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a practical nurse.

I. 161. EMMA FLORENCE BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. March 27, 1891. m. _____.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Emma Florence Basye was born March 27, 1891. Her father's name is John C. Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary L. Merritt.

I. 162. MARIE BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. _____. m. Vallie Crabtree, July 16, 1917.

Marriage Record Vol. 8, page 221, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Vallie Crabtree and Marie Basye were married July 16, 1917, by Geo. Ballinger, J.P. Her father's name is John Basye and her mother's maiden name was Mary L. Merritt.

I. 163. DESSIE MERRITT BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. July 11, 1896. m. _____.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Dessie Merritt Basye was born July 11, 1896. Her father's name is John C. Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary Merritt.

I. 164. JOHN FLOYD BASYE (Son of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. Sept. 4, 1907. m. Bertha Lacey, Sept. 12, 1927.

Birth Records, Vol. 4, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that John Floyd Basye was born September 4, 1907. His father's name is John C. Basye; his mother's maiden name was Mary L. Merritt. Marriage Record, R, page 91, Probate Court, Champaign County, Ohio, shows that John Basye and Bertha Lacey were married September 12, 1927, by Branson A. Morgan, Methodist Minister. He was 21 years old, Sept. 4, 1927. He resides at St. Paris, Ohio, and is a railroad worker. He was born in Pike County, Ohio. His father's name is John Basye; his mother's maiden name was Mary Merritt.

I. 165. EDWARD W. BASYE (Son of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. _____. m. _____.

Their children: J.54.

I. 166. OPAL BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. _____. m. _____.

I. 167. JOSEPH BASYE (Son of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. _____. m. _____.

I. 168. LEVINA BASYE (Daughter of John Charles Basye H.238).

b. _____. m. _____.

I. 169. M. E. BASYE (Daughter of Leander Milton Basye H.243).

b. Aug. 24, 1892.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that M. E. Basye was born August 24, 1892. Her father's name is Leander Basye; her mother's maiden name was N. J. Current.

I. 170. _____ BASYE (Daughter of Leander Milton Basye H.243).

b. Sept. 30, 1896.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that _____ Basye was born September 30, 1896. Her father's name is Milton Basye; her mother's maiden name was Nancy J. Current.

I. 171. ETTIE BASYE (Daughter of John W. Basye H.245).

b. _____. m. Clinton Woodruff, July 30, 1909.

Marriage Record, Vol. 7, page 295, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Clinton Woodruff and Ettie *Basie* were married July 30, 1909, by James Petrie, J.P. Her father's name is John *Basie*; her mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Haynes.

I. 172. ROSE ANNA BASYE (Daughter of John W. Basye H.245).

b. Feb. 17, 1894. m. _____.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Rose Anna Basye was born Feb. 17, 1894. Her father's name is J. W. Basye; her mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Haynes.

I. 173. ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of John W. Basye H.245).

b. Jan. 15, 1885. m. _____.

Birth Records, Vol. 2, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Elizabeth Basye was born Jan. 15, 1885, daughter of J. W. Basye and James (i.e. Jane) Haynes.

I. 174. CLARA FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of John W. Basye H.245).

b. April 26, 1886. m. James A. Slagle.

Birth Record, Vol. 2, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Clara Frances Bayse was born April 26, 1886, daughter of John Bayse and Jane Haynes.

I. 175. FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of John W. Basye H.245).

b. _____.

I. 176. JENNIE V. BASYE (Daughter of John W. Basye H.245).

b. Nov. 8, 1882.

Birth Record, Vol. 2, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Jennie V. Basye was born Nov. 8, 1882, daughter of John Basye and J. Haynes.

I. 177. GEORGE WASHINGTON BASYE (Son of John W. Basye H.245).

b. Feb. 12, 1889.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that George Washington *Basey* was born Feb. 12, 1889. His father's name is J. W. *Basey*; his mother's maiden name was Sarah J. Haynes.

I. 178. LIZZIE ROBINSON (Daughter of Samantha Basye Robinson H.249).

b. _____.

I. 179. HENRY ROBINSON (Son of Samantha Basye Robinson H.249).

b. _____.

I. 180. MARY ALTA BASYE (Daughter of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Dec. 12, 1895. d. Feb. 16, 1896.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Mary Alta Basye was born December 12, 1895. Her father's name is Isaac Basye; her mother's maiden name was Jennie B. Blankenship. Death Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Mary Altha Basye died Feb. 16, 1896.

I. 181. WILLIAM COLUMBUS BASYE (Son of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Feb. 3, 1899.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that William Columbus Basye was born February 3, 1899. His father's name is Isaac B. Basye; his mother's maiden name was Jennie B. Blankenship.

I. 182. LILLIAN L. BASYE (Daughter of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Oct. 11, 1901.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Lillie L. Basye was born October 11, 1901. Her father's name is Isaac *Bayse*; her mother's maiden name was Jennie Blankenship.

I. 183. RUSH BASYE (Son of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Jan. 4, 1897. d. Jan. 4, 1897.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Rush Basye was born January 4, 1897. His father's name is Isaac Basye; his mother's maiden name was Jennie Blankenship. Death Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Rush Basye died January 4, 1897.

I. 184. CHARLES W. BASYE (Son of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Oct. 8, 1891.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Charles W. Basye was born October 8, 1891. His father's name is Isaac Basye; his mother's maiden name was Jennie Blankenship.

I. 185. MINNIE FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Sept. 1, 1893.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Minnie Frances Basye was born September 1, 1893. Her father's name is Isaac Basye; her mother's maiden name was Jennie Blankenship.

I. 186. ——— BASYE (Daughter of Isaac B. Basye H.253).

b. Dec. 29, 1897.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that ——— Basye was born December 29, 1897. Her father's name is Isaac Basye; her mother's maiden name was Jennie Blankenship.

I. 187. ROY PETTIT. (Son of Malina Margaret Basye Pettit H.254).

b. ———.

I. 188. LEANA HALL (Daughter of Libbie Basye Hall H.255).

b. ———.

I. 189. VALLIE HALL (Daughter of Libbie Basye Hall H.255).

b. ———.

I. 190. OLLIE HALL (Daughter of Libbie Basye Hall H.255).

b. ———.

I. 191. NELLIE HALL (Daughter of Libbie Basye Hall H.255).

b. ———.

I. 192. HAZEL HALL (Daughter of Libbie Basye Hall H.255).

b. ———.

I. 193. MAHALA BASYE (Daughter of Alonzo Basye H.256).

b. Jan. 19, 1892.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that "Millie" Basye was born January 19, 1892. Her father's name is Alonzo Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary Prichard.

I. 194. MARY ALICE BASYE (Daughter of Alonzo Basye H.256).

b. Aug. 22, 1893. m. Walter O. Jordan, June 23, 1913.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Mary Basye was born August 22, 1893. Her father's name is Alonzo Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary A. Prichard. Marriage Record, Vol. 7, page 546, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Walter O. Jordan and Mary Alice Basye were married June 23, 1913, by W. E. Prier, Minister. Her father's name was Alonzo Basye; her mother's maiden name was Mary Alice Prichard.

I. 195. JESSE BASYE (Son of Alonzo Basye H.256).

b. Nov. 25, 1902.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Jesse Basye was born November 25, 1902. His father's name is Alonzo Basye; his mother's maiden name was Mary Prichard.

I. 196. HARRY W. BASYE (Son of William S. Basye H.257).

b. Jan. 16, 1895.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Harry W. Basye was born January 16, 1895. His father's name is W. S. Basye; his mother's maiden name was Olive B. Russell.

I. 197. CARL BOYD BASYE (Son of William Henry Basye H.263).

b. April 28, 1900. m. 1. Leida F. Titus, Dec. 22, 1921.
b. December 11, 1898. d. ———, 1928.
m. 2. Vivian F. Gandor, June —, 1934.
b. Mar. 5, 1900.

Their children: J.55, J.56.

Carl Boyd Basye served in World War I and II. In World War I he saw service over seas. In World War II he served in the United States only. At the beginning of World War II he enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and came out of the service at the close of the war as a Commissioned Major. Marriage Record 16, page 502, Probate Court, Hancock County, Ohio, show that Carl Boyd Basye and Leida Titus were married December 22, 1921, by G. E. Burrell, minister. He was 21 years old April 28, 1921. He is a mechanic and resides at Findlay, Ohio. His father's name is William Basye; his mother's maiden name was Dora May Radebaugh. Carl Boyd Basye and Vivian F. Gaudar were married at Gary, Indiana.

I. 198. ROLLAND JOSEPH BASYE (Son of William Henry Basye H.263).

b. ———. d. about 1933. m. Dorothy ———.

I. 199. BERTIE ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of William Henry Basye H.263).

b. ———.

I. 200. LEONORE NAOMI BASYE (Daughter of William Henry Basye H.263).

b. ———.

I. 201. FRANCES MAY BASYE (Daughter of William Henry Basye H.263).

b. ———.

I. 202. KENNETH HENRY BASYE (Son of William Henry Basye H.263).

b. ———.

I. 203. SAMUEL W. BASYE (Son of Isaac Nimrod Basye H.265).

b. Sept. 14, 1902.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, shows that Samuel W. Basye was born September 14, 1902. His father's name is I. N. Basye; his mother's maiden name is Eliza E. O'Brien.

I. 204. MARY ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Nimrod Basye H.265).

b. Oct. 15, 1896. m. Henry Burns, Sept. 24, 1921.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Mary Ellen Basye was born Oct. 15, 1896. His father's name is I. N. Basye; her mother's maiden name was Eliza O'Brien. Marriage Record, Vol. 8, page 478, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that Henry Burns and Mary Bayse were married September 24, 1921, by Geo. Ballinger, J.P. Her father's name is Isaac Bayse and her mother's maiden name was Eliza O'Brien.

I. 205. SARAH F. BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Nimrod Basye H.265).

b. Mar. 25, 1893. m. G. Roy Williams, Dec. 24, 1911.

Birth Records, Vol. 3, Probate Court, Pike County, Ohio, show that Sarah F. Basye was born March 25, 1893. Her father's name is I. N. Basye; her mother's maiden name was Eliza O'Brien. Marriage Record, Vol. 7, page 452, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that G. Roy Williams and Sarah F. Basye were married Dec. 24, 1911 (the name is also spelled *Basye*), by J. I. Lowell, Minister of the Gospel. Her father's name is I. N. Basye,—her mother's maiden name was Eliza O'Brien.

I. 206. EMMA FLORENCE BASYE (Daughter of Isaac Nimrod Basye H.265).

b. ————. m. James A. Slagle, Dec. 15, 1917.

Marriage Record, Vol. 8, page 249, in the Probate Court in Pike County, Ohio, shows that James A. Slagle and Emma F. Basye were married December 15, 1917, by Geo. Ballinger, J.P. Her father's name is Isaac N. Basye and her mother's maiden name was Eliza O'Brien.

I. 207. MARY VIRGINIA BASYE (Daughter of Edmund B. Basye H.300).

b. May 27, 1912. d. ————. m. 1. Jerry Cavett.
m. 2. Merrill Yost.

I. 208. JOHN D. BASYE (Son of John T. Basye H.301).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

He lives at Bakersfield, California.

I. 209. ANNA NELSON (Daughter of Mary Basye Nelson H.303).

b. Feb. 27, 1911. d. ————. m. John Basye Giboney.

John Basye Giboney is the adopted son of Rose Hampton Basye Giboney (H.302).

I. 210. HENRY L. NELSON (Son of Mary Basye Nelson H.303).

b. May 29, 1908. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 211. CATHERINE DUVAL WILLIAMS (Daughter of Catherine Jackson Basye Williams H.306).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 212. ELWOOD AYNES (Son of Nancy Ellen Basye Aynes H.339).

I. 213. OLEN VAN BUREN AYNES (Son of Nancy Ellen Basye Aynes H.339).

I. 214. IDA BELLE AYNES (Daughter of Nancy Ellen Basye Aynes H.339).

I. 215. FRANCES AYNES (Son of Nancy Ellen Basye Aynes H.339).

I. 216. RACHEL AYNES (Daughter of Nancy Ellen Basye Aynes H.339).

I. 217. KENNETH AYNES (Son of Nancy Ellen Basye Aynes H.339).

I. 218. RICHARD GEORGE BASYE (Son of John E. Basye H.340).

b. July 18, 1907. m. Viola Kempke.
d. April 24, 1935.
m. Velma Irene Anderson.

Their children: J.57, J.58, J.59, J.60, J.61.

I. 219. EDNA MARCELLAS BASYE (Daughter of John E. Basye H.340).

b. Aug. 16, 1912. m. George Washington Sneath.

Their children: J.62, J.63, J.64, J.65, J.66, J.67.

I. 220. EDWARD MAXWELL BASYE (Son of John E. Basye H.340).

b. July 8, 1915.

Edward Maxwell Basye enlisted in the navy in 1938, and served in the Second World War.

I. 221. WILSON MONROE BASYE (Son of John E. Basye H.340).

b. Jany. 30, 1930. m. Flora Lovesta Hodgden.

Their children: J.68, J.69, J.70, J.71.

I. 222. AVONA MAE BASYE (Daughter of John E. Basye H.340).

b. May 13, 1923.

I. 223. JOHN ELLWOOD BASYE (Son of John E. Basye H.340).

b. Sept. 21, 1919.

I. 224. LLOYD KEITH BASYE (Son of John E. Basye H.340).

b. Aug. 4, 1921.

Lloyd Keith Basye enlisted in the Navy in 1941, and served in the Second World War.

I. 225. LOIS MARIE BASYE (Daughter of John E. Basye H.340).

b. April 25, 1925.

I. 226. HAZEL MARIE BASYE (Daughter of Ora Sherman Basye H.341).

b. ————. m. John Lewis.

Their children: J.72.

I. 227. CLARA MAY BASYE (Daughter of Ora Sherman Basye H.341).

b. ————. m. John Smith.

Their children: J.73, J.74, J.75.

I. 228. GARLAND FREDERICK (Son of Marcellas Basye Frederick H.345).

I. 229. EDDIE BASYE (Son of Roy Wilson Basye H.346).

b. Feb. 15, 1915.

Eddie Basye served in the U. S. Navy. Later, he lived in Belmont, California.

I. 230. NORMA JEANE BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye H.347).

I. 231. VIVIAN BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye H.347).

I. 232. CAROLEE BASYE (Daughter of Benjamin Basye H.347).

I. 233. ALFRED E. BASYE (Son of Walter Ellis Basye H.348).

b. Dec. 15, 1909. d. ————. m. ————.

Alfred E. Basye was born of the first marriage. He lived in Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. 234. WALTER F. BASYE (Son of Walter Ellis Basye H.348).

b. Feb. 25, 1912. d. _____. m. _____.

Walter F. Basye was born of the first marriage. He lived in Redwood City, California, and later at San Carlos, California.

I. 235. RUTH FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of Walter Ellis Basye H.348).

b. Apr. 26, 1919. d. _____. m. _____.

Ruth Frances Basye was born of the second marriage, at Rochester, New York. She was a student at University of Michigan, 1938-1940.

I. 236. ISABEL MARGARET BASYE (Daughter of Walter Ellis Basye H.348).

b. Apr. 20, 1921. d. _____. m. William M. Braybrook.

Isabel Margaret Basye was born of the second marriage, at Rochester, New York. She was a student at University of New York, at Syracuse, in 1940. William M. Braybrook was a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy in the Second World War.

I. 237. DAVID EGGERT BASYE (Son of Walter Ellis Basye H.348).

b. Feb. 10, 1923. d. _____.

David Eggert Basye was born of the second marriage, at Rochester, New York. He and Paul Eggert Basye (I.238) are twins.

I. 238. PAUL EGGERT BASYE (Son of Walter Ellis Basye H.348).

b. Feb. 10, 1923. d. _____.

Paul Eggert Basye was born of the second marriage, at Rochester, New York. He and David Eggert Basye (I.237) are twins.

I. 239. JACK WALTER BASYE (Son of Alfred DeWitt Basye H.349).

b. Jan. 15, 1924. d. Feb. 28, 1938.

Jack Walter Basye was born at Los Angeles, California. He and his father were killed in an automobile accident.

I. 240. ELEANOR SHUNK (Daughter of Charlotte Basye Shunk H.351).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 241. LOUISE SHUNK (Daughter of Charlotte Basye Shunk H.351).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 242. GLENN CHESTER WALKER (Son of Minnie Basye Walker H.352).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 243. MARVIN WALKER (Son of Minnie Basye Walker H.352).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 244. ROBERT WALKER (Son of Minnie Basye Walker H.352).

b. _____. d. _____.

Robert Walker died when about fourteen years of age.

I. 245. DONALD WALKER (Son of Minnie Basye Walker H.352).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 246. CHARLES BENJAMIN BASYE (Son of Charles B. Basye H.357).

b. June 10, 1927. d. _____. m. _____.

Charles Benjamin Basye was born near Rocheport, Missouri.

I. 247. GEORGE LEBON BASYE (Son of Charles B. Basye H.357).

b. Feb. 13, 1929. d. _____.

George Lebon Basye was born near Rocheport, Howard County, Missouri. Name, parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

I. 248. BILLIE ANN BASYE (Daughter of Charles B. Basye H.357).

b. June 6, 1922. d. _____. m. Thomas J. Ballard, Dec. 22, 1943.

Billie Ann Basye is a twin sister to Bettie Basye (I.249). She was born near Rocheport, Missouri. They were awarded first place in the forestry contest conducted by the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri, in August, 1938. She is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318.

I. 249. BETTIE JANE BASYE (Daughter of Charles B. Basye H.357).

b. June 6, 1922. d. _____.

Bettie Jane Basye is a twin sister to Billie Ann Basye (I.248). She was born near Rocheport, Missouri. They were awarded first place, in the forestry contest conducted by the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri, in August, 1938. She is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318.

I. 250. FRANCES LORENE BROWN (Daughter of Clara Dean Basye Brown H.358).

b. Oct. 29, 1922. d. _____.

Frances Lorene Brown is mentioned in "History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri," at pages 341-342. See under G.318.

I. 251. MARY ELLEN BROWN (Daughter of Clara Dean Basye Brown H.358).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

I. 252. ALFRED BASYE (Son of David Basye H.393).

b. _____. d. _____.

I. 253. LYDA MARTHA BASYE (Daughter of David Basye H.393).

b. _____. d. _____.

I. 254. MARGARET J. ABSTON (Daughter of Martha C. Basye Abston H.394).

b. Jan. 19, 1902. d. _____. m. Noah Riley, Dec. 22, 1921.

I. 255. VERA ALBERTA BASYE (Daughter of Alfred E. Basye H.395).

b. May 22, 1913. d. July 17, 1935.

Vera Albert Basye was born at Coats, Kansas. She attended the University of Wichita, Kansas; Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas; and, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. She was a teacher.

I. 256. CHARLES FRANCIS BASYE (Son of Alfred E. Basye H.395).

b. Apr. 21, 1917. d. ————. m. ————.

Charles Francis Basye was born at Coats, Kansas. He was a student at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

I. 257. HELEN MARJORIE BASYE (Daughter of Alfred E. Basye H.395).

b. May 23, 1918. d. ————. m. ————.

Helen Marjorie Basye was born at Coats, Kansas.

I. 258. HOWARD C. SHORE (Son of Helen Basye Shore H.396).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 259. WILLIAM J. SHORE (Son of Helen Basye Shore H.396).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 260. DAVID SHORE (Son of Helen Basye Shore H.396).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 261. RICHARD C. SHORE (Son of Helen Basye Shore H.396).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 262. MARTHA SHORE (Daughter of Helen Basye Shore H.396).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 263. PAUL SMITH (Son of Helen Basye Smith H.396).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 264. MARTHA FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of William Wyatt Basye H.397).

b. July 7, 1912. d. ————. m. Forest Robert Ingram, Feb. 26, 1935.

Martha Frances Basye was born at Belton, Missouri. She graduated from high school at Independence, Missouri, in 1930. Attended Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, in 1931. Was elected to Phi Theta Kappa, honorary scholastic society. See "Kansas City Star," Feb. 22, 1931. She was a teacher in public schools for four years. "The Kansas City Times," September 26, 1931, stated that Martha Basye was elected president of Phi Theta Kappa, Scholarship society, at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri.

I. 265. WILLIAM EDWIN BASYE (Son of William Wyatt Basye H.397).

b. Oct. 7, 1914. d. ————. m. Frances V. Winfrey, Jan. 7, 1939.

Their children: J.76.

William Edwin Basye was born at Independence, Missouri. He graduated from Northeast Junior High School, at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1930. "The Kansas City Times," January 11, 1930, names him as a Mid-year High School graduate. He attended William Jewell College two years, 1932-1934. Then attended Central Missouri State Teachers College, at Warrensburg, Missouri, 1934-1935. He enlisted in the Army, and was in the Air School at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas, in 1936. He became a Lieutenant. Later was transferred to Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was married in Jackson County, Mis-

souri. "The Kansas City Star," announced the marriage of Lieutenant William Edwin Basye and Miss Frances Virginia Winfrey. In 1942 he was a Captain, and later in 1942 was made a Major in the Air Corps.

I. 266. ELNORA JEAN HINKLE (Daughter of Bonnie Helen Basye Hinkle H.399).

I. 267. BONNIE BROOK HINKLE (Daughter of Bonnie Helen Basye Hinkle H.399).

I. 268. MARY JEAN BASYE (Daughter of Elizamond Bayard Basye H.403).

b. ————. m. Jack D. McCumber, 9/4/1948.

Mary Jean Basye graduated from North Dallas (Texas) High School. Her approaching marriage was announced in the "Dallas (Texas) Morning News," August 1, 1948.

I. 269. EDMOND BAYARD BASYE (Son of Elizamond Bayard Basye H.403).

I. 270. SARAH LUCILE CLEMENS (Daughter of Jean Basye Clemens H.404).

I. 271. MARY MERRITT CLEMENS (Daughter of Jean Basye Clemens H.404).

I. 272. WINSTEAD LEE BASYE (Son of Ashby Lee Basye H.414).

b. June 30, 1922. d. ————. m. ————.

Winstead Lee Basye was born at San Antonio, Texas. He attended A. & I. College at Kingsville, Texas.

I. 273. WILLIE HALL BASYE (Son of Elmo Basye H.418).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 274. JASPER BASYE (Son of Elmo Basye H.418).

b. ————. d. ————. m. ————.

I. 275. BENJAMIN BASYE (Son of Elmo Basye H.418).

b. ————. d. ————.

I. 276. BETTES SHAW (Son of Madolian Basye Shaw H.419).

b. ————. d. ————.

I. 277. JAMES SHAW (Son of Madolian Basye Shaw H.419).

b. ————. d. ————.

I. 278. ARTHUR SHAW (Son of Madolian Basye Shaw H.419).

b. ————. d. ————.

I. 279. ALBERT SHAW (Son of Madolian Basye Shaw H.419).

b. ————. d. ————.

I. 280. HENRY DEAL (Son of Hannah Basye Deal H.420).

b. ————. d. ————.

I. 281. VALLIE MAY DEAL (Daughter of Hannah Basye Deal H.420).

b. ————. d. ————.

- I. 282. FRANCES LEA (Daughter of Laura F. Basye Lea H.421).**
b. _____. d. _____.
- I. 283. HAZEL LEA (Daughter of Laura F. Basye Lea H.421).**
b. _____. d. _____.
- I. 284. JANIE LEA (Daughter of Laura F. Basye Lea H.421).**
b. _____. d. _____.
- I. 285. ELIZABETH BEARL JOHNS (Daughter of Marie Eugenia Basye Johns H.422).**
b. _____. d. _____.
- I. 286. MARIE LEE BASYE (Daughter of Doniphan Bearl Basye H.423).**
b. Aug. 7, 1932. d. _____.
- I. 287. JUNE MARIE GOODWIN (Daughter of Ruth T. Basye Goodwin H.424).**
b. _____. d. _____.
- I. 288. CLYDE V. BASYE (Son of Edgar Logan Basye H.439).**
b. _____.

Clyde V. Basye lived at Parsons, Kansas. He usually spelled his name Basey.

- I. 289. HOWARD BASYE (Son of Layton Basye H.443).**
b. _____.
- I. 290. ROY BASYE (Son of Layton Basye H.443).**
b. _____.
- I. 291. MARTIN LEE BASYE (Son of Littleton Hall Basye H.448).**
b. _____.
- I. 292. CLIFTON A. BASYE (Son of Herman Test Basye H.453).**
b. May 5, 1919. m. _____.

The records of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky, show that Clifton A. Basye was born at Maysville, Kentucky, May 5, 1919, and that he obtained a B.S. degree at Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead, Ky., in June, 1941, and that he did post graduate work at the University of Kentucky.

- I. 293. HOWARD NORWICK BASYE (Son of Herman Test Basye H.453).**
b. Dec. 27, 1916. m. Janet D. Brangan, Mar. 26, 1932.
b. June 13, 1913.

Their children: J.77.

In the office of the Clerk of Henry County, Indiana, Marriage Record CC-26, page 375, shows that Howard N. Basye and Janet D. Brangan were married March 26, 1932, by Rev. J. W. Kinnett. This record shows that he was born at Spiceland, Indiana, December 27, 1916. He was a student at New Castle, Indiana. His father's name was Herman Basye, who was born at Kennard, Indiana, and who was then living at Dayton, Ohio. His mother's name was Maude Parker, who was born in Kentucky, and was then residing at Augusta, Kentucky. Janet D. Brangan

was born at New Castle, Indiana, June 13, 1913. Howard Norwick Basye lives at Indianapolis, Indiana. He is a civil service employee in the Navy Department. Both he and his wife graduated from the New Castle, Indiana, High School.

I. 294. CLAYTON T. SOUDER (Son of Ethelyn Basye Souder, H.457).
b. Dec. 19, 1896. m. _____.

I. 295. NEVA MARION SOUDER (Daughter of Ethelyn Basye Souder H.457).
b. Nov. 15, 1901. m. _____.

I. 296. NORRIS E. SOUDER (Son of Ethelyn Basye Souder H.457).
b. Oct. 7, 1903.

J. 1. EDWIN JOSEPH BASYE (Son of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. 1917. d. _____. m. _____.

Edwin Joseph Basye was born at Bone Gap, Illinois. He attended the John Muir School of Technology at Pasadena, California, in 1936. In 1938, he was living at Altadena, California.

J. 2. WARREN BASYE (Son of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. 1914. d. _____. m. Wilma Jacks, 1936.

Warren Basye was born at Stuttgart, Arkansas. He was the fourth son of his parents. He was married at Hope, Arkansas.

J. 3. FAITH BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. 1911. d. _____. m. Rex Clark, 1934(?)

Faith Basye was born at Stuttgart, Arkansas. She was married at Mission, Texas. Mr. Clark was associated with the Layne & Bowler Company, at Houston, Texas.

J. 4. RUTH MINNIE BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. Oct. 1908. d. _____. m. James Aylor, June 1931.

Ruth Minnie Basye was born at Stuttgart, Arkansas. Her husband was a government employee at Washington, D. C. They were married at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

J. 5. DONALD SINCLAIR BASYE (Son of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. Dec. 1905. d. _____. m. Christine _____ 1925(?).
Their children: K.1, K.2.

Donald Sinclair Basye was born at Houston, Texas. He was the third son. He moved to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1907. He was a driller for the Layne-Wisconsin Company, and lived at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Norway, Michigan.

J. 6. MYRTLE BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. 1902. d. 1906.

Myrtle Basye was born at Rock Rapids, Iowa. She died of diphtheria, at Houston, Texas.

J. 7. ESTHER CLARE BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).
b. Jan. 19, 1900. d. _____. m. Albert Ehren, 1923(?).
Their children: K.3, K.4, K.5, K.6.

Esther Clare Basye was born at Rock Rapids, Iowa. She moved to Houston, Texas, in 1904, and to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1907. Later lived on a farm near Mission, Texas.

J. 8. MELVIN LESLIE BASYE (Son of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).

b. Apr. 6, 1898. d. ————. m. Edris Eskew, 1918.

Their children: K.7, K.8, K.9.

Melvin Leslie Basye was born at Rock Rapids, Iowa. He was the second son. He moved to Houston, Texas, in 1904 and to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1907. Lived at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1921. He was a driller for the Layne-Texas Company. Was in the garage business at Houston, Texas. He was in the draft for services in the World War, but did not get over seas.

J. 9. ARTHUR BASYE (Son of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).

b. ————. d. in infancy.

Arthur Basye was born near Hurley, South Dakota.

J. 10. PEARL LUELLA BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).

b. Nov. 2, 1895. d. ————. m. Caspar J. Ogran.

Their children: K.10, K.11, K.12.

Pearl Luella Basye was born near Hurley, South Dakota. Moved to Houston, Texas, in 1904, and to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1907. Lived near Waupaca, Wisconsin, in 1921. Her husband was Field Manager of the Layne-Wisconsin Company, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Her husband was in the draft for services in the World War, but did not get over seas.

J. 11. LAURA ELLEN BASYE (Daughter of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).

b. Feb. 3, 1892. d. ————. m. T. J. Rutledge.

Their children: K.13, K.14, K.15, K.16, K.17, K.18.

Laura Ellen Basye was born in Nebraska. She moved to Houston, Texas, in 1904, and to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1907. Her husband was an automobile expert, and was later in garage business at Houston, Texas.

J. 12. GUY E. BASYE (Son of Edwin Joseph Basye I.64).

b. Nov. 1, 1893. d. ————. m. Mary Ethel Bruner, May 3, 1915.

Their children: K.19, K.20, K.21.

Guy E. Basye was born near Hurley, South Dakota. He is the oldest son. He lived at Heber Springs, Arkansas. Moved to Houston, Texas, in 1904, and to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1907. He married at Almyra, Arkansas. His wife was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bruner. He began business career with Layne & Bowler Company, at Stuttgart, Arkansas, and later was made Assistant Sales Manager of the Company at Memphis, Tennessee. He was Secretary-Treasurer of W. E. Bruner & Sons, manufacturers of hickory handles. Also was Secretary of the Hickory Handle Association. He was Secretary of local school board at Heber Springs. He later lived at Hope, Arkansas.

J. 13. RAY DOBSON (Son of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. ————. d. 1937.

J. 14. FERN DOBSON (Daughter of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 15. STELLA DOBSON (Daughter of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 16. DARRELL DOBSON (Son of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 17. BUD DOBSON (Son of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 18. EARL DOBSON (Son of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 19. LULU DOBSON (Daughter of Edna Basye Dobson I.66).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

Lulu Dobson lived near Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas.

J. 20. _____ HILLS (Son of Lulu Basye Hills I.67).

J. 21. _____ HILLS (Daughter of Lulu Basye Hills I.67).

J. 22. PAUL WEEKLEY (Son of Maud Basye Weekley I.68).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 23. DOUGLAS WEEKLEY (Son of Gertrude Basye Weekley I.69).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 24. VERA WEEKLEY (Daughter of Gertrude Basye Weekley I.69).

b. _____. d. _____. m. _____.

J. 25. _____ WEEKLEY (Children of Daisy Basye Weekley I.70).

J. 26. MARY FERN BASYE (Daughter of Elmer Martin Basye I.71).

b. Sept. 28, 1930. d. _____. m. _____.

Mary Fern Basye was born at Baldwin, Kansas.

J. 27. EVALAND SUE BASYE (Daughter of Elmer Martin Basye I.71).

b. Sept. 9, 1935. d. _____.

Evaland Sue Basye was born near Amity, Missouri.

J. 28. MONA LOU BASYE (Daughter of William Hughes Basye I.72).

b. Nov. 12, 1935. d. _____.

Name (spelled Bayse), parentage (William H. and Fannie B.) and date of birth appear in Vital Statistics Bureau at Jefferson City, Missouri.

J. 29. DIANA LOUISE MOORE (Daughter of Fern C. Basye Moore I.73).

b. Dec. 10, 1932. d. _____.

Diana Louise Moore was born near Osborn, Missouri.

J. 30. MARVIN DALE MOORE (Son of Fern C. Basye Moore I.73).

b. May 6, 1935. d. _____.

Marvin Dale Moore was born near Osborn, Missouri.

J. 31. WILLIAM ROBERT GILMORE (Son of Velma M. Basye Gilmore I.77).

b. July 26, 1936. d. _____.

J. 32. WILLIAM EDWIN HURD (Son of Marjorie Jane Basye Hurd I.82).

b. Nov. 11, 1930.

J. 33. PAUL GARDNER HURD (Son of Marjorie Jane Basye Hurd I.82).

b. Nov. 15, 1933.

J. 34. LYDIA GARDNER BASYE (Dau. of Gabriel Gardner Basye I.83).

b. June 3, 1939.

Lydia Gardner Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri.

J. 35. MARY JO BASYE (Dau. of Gabriel Gardner Basye I.83).

b. Oct. 8, 1941.

Mary Jo Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri.

J. 36. MYRA JANE BASYE (Dau. of Gabriel Gardner Basye I.83).

b. Oct. 11, 1943.

Myra Jane Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri.

J. 37. EDWIN ROY BASYE (Son of Edwin Joe Basye I.84).

b. July 28, 1941.

Edwin Roy Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri.

J. 38. ROBERT WAYNE BASYE (Son of Edwin Joe Basye I.84).

b. May 24, 1945.

Robert Wayne Basye was born at Louisiana, Missouri.

J. 39. EDWARD RUSSELL BASYE (Son of Paul Theodore Basye I.87).

b. May 10, 1929. d. _____.

Edward Russell Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. Name, parentage, and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

J. 40. CHARLES EDMOND BASYE (Son of Paul Edmond Basye I.89).

b. Aug. 28, 1934. d. _____.

Charles Edmond Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. His birth was announced in "The Kansas City Star," on August 29, 1934. Name, parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

J. 41. JOHN PAUL BASYE (Son of Paul Edmond Basye I.89).

b. Jan. 30, 1938. d. _____.

John Paul Basye was born at Kansas City, Missouri. Name, parentage and date of birth found in Vital Statistics Bureau, Jefferson City, Missouri.

J. 42. GEORGE WILLIAMS BASYE (Son of George Williams Basye I.93).

b. Oct. 7, 1933.

George Williams Basye was born in Boulder, Colorado.

J. 43. ROENA WIONA BASYE (Daughter of George Williams Basye I.93).

b. Aug. 27, 1935.

Roena Wiona Basye was born in Boulder, Colorado.

J. 44. MARY FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of George Williams Basye I.93).

Mary Frances Basye was born in Boulder, Colorado.

J. 45. EVELYN ANN BASYE (Daughter of James A. Basye I.111).

b. Aug. 20, 1945.

J. 46. JAMES A. BASYE (Son of James A. Basye I.111).

b. April 5, 1948.

J. 47. WILLIAM MERRILL (Son of Beverly Basye Merrill I.112).

b. 1947.

J. 48. BRUCE JAMES MERRILL (Son of Beverly Basye Merrill I.112).

b. 1948.

J. 49. JACK BASYE (Son of Jack Southerland Basye I.125).

b. 1948.

J. 50. WENDELL MORRIS BASYE (Son of George Lee Basye I.142).

b. Nov. 19, 1919. m. Patricia Steele Trester, Dec. 3, 1941.

Their children: K.22.

Wendell Morris Basye was born at Alliance, Nebraska. He attended public school and High School at Lincoln, Nebraska. He graduated at the University of Nebraska in June, 1941. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve in July, 1940, and graduated from the U.S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's school at Northwestern University in September, 1941, and was at once ordered to foreign duty in the second world war. He served twenty-six months outside the continental limits of the United States. Later he was stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, NAAS Rood Field. While on foreign duty he married Patricia Steele Trester at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone. His wife lived at Omaha, Nebraska, where she attended grade school and High School. She took college work at Miss Bennett's, Millbrook, New York, and at the University of Nebraska. She is a member of the Omaha Junior League. His name appears in "Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the United States Naval Reserve," at page 67, showing him to be a Lieutenant in 1944. He graduated from the University of Virginia, Law School, October 20, 1947, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

J. 51. BARBARA ELIZABETH BASYE (Daughter of George Lee Basye I.142).

b. Sept. 17, 1926. m. Dean Victor White, Mar. 10, 1946.

Barbara Elizabeth Basye was born at Lincoln, Nebraska. She attended the University of California, at Berkeley, California. The "San Francisco Chronicle," March 24, 1946, page 25, tells of the marriage of Barbara Elizabeth Basye and Ensign Dean Victor White, March 10, 1946, at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Berkeley, California.

J. 52. RAWLEIGH BASYE (Son of Pearl Clinton Basye I.160).

b. Jan. 31, 1913. m. Mildred Mumford, Dec. 24, 1934.

b. Feb. 10, 1916.

Marriage Record S, page 52, Probate Court, Champaign County, Ohio, shows that Rawleigh Basye and Mildred Mumford were married December 24, 1934, at Urbana, Ohio, by Rev. Samuel Furrow, minister. He was 21 years old January 31, 1934. He was born at Jasper, Ohio, and is a farmer. His father's name is Pearl Basye. His residence is given as Casstown, Ohio.

Mildred Mumford was 18 years old February 10, 1934.

J. 53. ELMER LLOYD BASYE (Son of Pearl Clinton Basye I.160).

b. Mar. 20, 1920. m. Betty Iris Maggert, Dec. 21, 1940.

b. July 27, 1923.

Marriage Record T, page 102, Probate Court, Champaign County, Ohio, shows that Elmer Lloyd Basye and Betty Iris Maggert were married December 21, 1940, by Rev. Samuel Furrow, minister. He was 20 years old March 20, 1940. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and is a laborer. His father's name is Pearl C. Basye. Betty Iris Maggert was 17 years old July 27, 1940. All parents gave consent to the marriage. Their residence is St. Paris, Ohio.

J. 54. JOHN BASYE (Son of Edward W. Basye I.165).

b. ———.

J. 55. CARL FRANKLIN BASYE (Son of Carl Boyd Basye I.197).

b. ———. m. Helen Caroline Kronback.

Their children. K.23.

J. 56. HELEN VERJANE BASYE (Daughter of Carl Boyd Basye I.197).

b. Sept. 15, 1924. m. William Leroy Wammes, June 15, 1946.

b. Sept. 29, 1921.

Their children: K.24.

Marriage Record 23, page 119, Probate Court, Hancock County, Ohio, shows that Helen V. Basye and William L. Wammes were married June 15, 1946, by Rev. W. L. Harmony. She was born in Hancock County, Ohio, and now resides at Findlay, Ohio. She is a stenographer. Her father's name is Carl B. Basye; her mother's maiden name was Leida F. Titus. He is a farmer near Bowling Green, Ohio.

J. 57. RICHARD MERLE BASYE (Son of Richard George Basye I.218).

b. ———. m. 1. Viola Kemple.

m. 2. Velma Irene ———.

Richard Merle Basye was born of the first marriage.

J. 58. MARVIN DEAN BASYE (Son of Richard George Basye I.218).

b. ———.

Marvin Dean Basye was born of the first marriage.

J. 59. ROXIE LA VONE BASYE (Daughter of Richard George Basye I.218).

b. ———.

Roxie La Vone Basye was born of the second marriage.

J. 60. LEWIS LEROY BASYE (Son of Richard George Basye I.218).

b. _____.

Lewis Leroy Basye was born of the second marriage.

J. 61. DELL LAVERN BASYE (Daughter of Richard George Basye I.218).

b. _____.

Del Lavern Basye was born of the second marriage.

J. 62. VIRGIL ELLWOOD SNEATH (Son of Edna M. Basye Sneath I.219).

b. _____.

J. 63. EARL GEORGE SNEATH (Son of Edna M. Basye Sneath I.219).

b. _____.

J. 64. HAROLD DWAYNE SNEATH (Son of Edna M. Basye Sneath I.219).

b. _____.

J. 65. GERALD DEAN SNEATH (Son of Edna M. Basye Sneath I.219).

b. _____.

J. 66. LAURA NELL SNEATH (Daughter of Edna M. Basye Sneath I.219).

b. _____.

J. 67. CARALEE MARCELLAS SNEATH (Daughter of Edna M. Basye Sneath I.219).

b. _____.

J. 68. BILLY DALE BASYE (Son of Wilson Monroe Basye I.221).

b. _____.

J. 69. JOHN MERLE BASYE (Son of Wilson Monroe Basye I.221).

b. _____.

J. 70. NOVA CAROL BASYE (Daughter of Wilson Monroe Basye I.221).

b. _____.

J. 71. CONNIE LOVESTA BASYE (Daughter of Wilson Monroe Basye I.221).

b. _____.

J. 72. BILLY LEE LEWIS (Son of Hazel Marie Basye Lewis I.226).

J. 73. JACKIE DEAN SMITH (Son of Clara May Basye Smith I.227).

J. 74. ROBERT SMITH (Son of Clara May Basye Smith I.227).

J. 75. ——— SMITH (Daughter of Clara May Basye Smith I.227).

J. 76. CAROL FRANCES BASYE (Daughter of William Edwin Basye I.265).

b. Dec. 13, 1941.

Carol Frances Basye was born at Independence, Missouri, while her father was serving in the second world war.

J. 77. PATRICIA LEE BASYE (Daughter of Howard Norwick Basye I.293).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 1. TWYLA BASYE (Daughter of Donald Sinclair Basye, J.5).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 2. ARTHUR BASYE (Son of Donald Sinclair Basye J.5).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 3. FRITZ HENRY EHREN (Son of Esther Clare Basye Ehren J.7).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 4. ROBERT EHREN (Son of Esther Clare Basye Ehren J.7).

b. _____. d. _____.

Robert Ehren and Ralph Ehren (K.5) are twins.

K. 5. RALPH EHREN (Son of Esther Clare Basye Ehren J.7).

b. _____. d. _____.

Ralph Ehren and Robert Ehren (K.4) are twins.

K. 6. JESSIE MARIE EHREN (Daughter of Esther Clare Basye Ehren J.7).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 7. BERTHA BASYE (Daughter of Melvin Leslie Basye J.8).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 8. VERNA BASYE (Daughter of Melvin Leslie Basye J.8).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 9. MELVIN BASYE (Son of Melvin Leslie Basye J.8).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 10. EDWIN JOSEPH OGRAN (Son of Pearl Luella Basye Ogran J.10).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 11. VELMA OGRAN (Daughter of Pearl Luella Basye Ogran J.10).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 12. DALE OGRAN (Son of Pearl Luella Basye Ogran J.10).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 13. HARLO RUTLEDGE (Son of Laura Ellen Basye Rutledge J.11).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 14. MARY DELL RUTLEDGE (Daughter of Laura Ellen Basye Rutledge J.11).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 15. "ROBERT" RUTLEDGE (Daughter of Laura Ellen Basye Rutledge J.11).

b. _____. d. _____.

"Robert" Rutledge is familiarly called "Bobbie" and is a girl, not a boy.

K. 16. MYRTIE LOU RUTLEDGE (Daughter of Laura Ellen Basye Rutledge J.11).

b. _____. d. _____.

K. 17. THOMAS JEFFERSON RUTLEDGE (Son of Laura Ellen Basye Rutledge J.11).

b. _____. d. _____.

Thomas Jefferson Rutledge and Jeanette Rutledge (K.18) are twins.

K. 18. JEANETTE RUTLEDGE (Daughter of Laura Ellen Basye Rutledge J.11).

b. _____. d. _____.

Jeanette Rutledge and Thomas Jefferson Rutledge (K.17) are twins.

K. 19. MARY GUIOLA BASYE (Daughter of Guy E. Basye J.12).

b. June 12, 1916. d. _____. m. Hendrix Spraggins, June 2, 1938.

K. 20. ETHEL REGINA BASYE (Daughter of Guy E. Basye J.12).

b. July 3, 1919. d. _____.

K. 21. WILLIAM EDGAR BASYE (Son of Guy E. Basye J.12).

b. June 21, 1928. d. _____.

K. 22. WENDELL MORRIS BASYE (Son of Wendell Morris Basye J.50).

b. Oct. 7, 1944.

Wendell Morris Basye was born at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas.

K. 23. DONALD BOYD BASYE (Son of Carl Franklin Basye J.55).

b. _____.

K. 24. WILLIAM CARL WAMMES (Son of Helen Verjane Basye Wammes J.56).

b. _____.

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Henry County.

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WEST VIRGINIA—Hardy County.

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY AT CHARLESTON: "*Hardy County Births, 1853-1882*" Vol. 2, p.213, G.268; p.254, G.270. "*Hardy County Marriages, 1795-1899*" Vol. 1, p.105: F.96; p.109: F.97, p.190: G.258.

WISCONSIN—Grant County.

REGISTER OF DEED'S OFFICE: "*Deed Book C*" pp.215-216: F.14; "*Book F*" p.110: F.14, G.55; pp.352-353: F.14; pp.182-183: F.14; "*Book U*" p.268: F.14, G.59; p.269: F.14, F.21; "*Book W*" pp.74-75: G.59; p.75: F.14; "*Book Y*" p.136: F.14; "*Book A2*" p.511: F.14, G.58; "*Book B2*" p.452: F.14; "*Book E2*" pp.463, 466: F.14; p.466: G.55; "*Book H2*" p.326: F.14, G.59; "*Book V2*" p.68: F.14, G.60; "*Book W2*" p.603: F.14; "*Book Y*" pp.528-529: F.14; "*Book 47*" p.535: G.50; "*Book 48*" p.116: F.14, G.50; "*Book 51*" p.151: G.60. "*Land Entry Book 1*" F.14. *Marriage Records* "*Vol. 4*" p.108: G.59, G.104; "*Vol. 2*" p.147: G.50; p.152: G.58.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE: *County Board Orders*. "*Vol. 1*" pp.26, 66-67, 122: F.14; "*Vol. 2*" p.11: G.49; p.53: G.60; p.110: F.21, G.60. "*Record Book No. 11*" p.185: G.50; p.74: G.50; p.187: G.50; pp.194-204: G.50; "*Book 12*" pp.603-604, H.72, H.73.

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1. Bar Library Association, Kansas City, Missouri.
2. "Christian Advocate" Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3. County Clerk's Office, Hardin County, Kentucky.
4. Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.
5. Fayette Public Library, Fayette, Missouri.
6. The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky.
7. Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois.
8. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
9. Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa.
10. Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.
11. Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.
12. Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.
13. Kentucky State Library, Frankfort, Kentucky.
14. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.
15. Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.
16. Missouri Supreme Court Library, Jefferson City, Missouri.
17. National Archives Library, Washington, D. C.
18. Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.
19. Peabody Library, Baltimore, Maryland.
20. Portland Public Library, Portland, Oregon.
21. Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Washington.
22. State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
23. St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri.
24. University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri.
25. University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
26. Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.
27. Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.
28. Wisconsin State Historical Library, Madison, Wisconsin.
29. Private Library of Elijah M. Basye, Kansas City, Missouri.
30. Private Library of Otto Basye, Kansas City, Missouri.
31. Private Library of Paul E. Basye, Burlingame, California.
32. Springfield Public Library, Springfield, Missouri.
33. Adjutant General's Office, Springfield, Illinois.
34. Illinois State Library, Archives Division, Springfield, Illinois.
35. City Hall Law Library, San Francisco, California.
36. New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, Public Library.
37. Henry County Historical Society, New Castle, Indiana.
38. Public Library, Shelbyville, Illinois.
39. Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Indiana.
40. Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
41. Oregon Historical Society, Salem, Oregon.
42. Transylvania University Library, Lexington, Kentucky.
43. Public Library, Lexington, Kentucky.
44. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

INDEX NO. 6.—BOOKS AND MAGAZINES



Each library in Index No. 6 is given a library number. The appropriate library number is placed just before the names of books, magazines, and newspapers set forth in Indexes No. 6 and 7 to indicate in which library each book, magazine and newspaper may be found. Such numbering is intended to avoid the necessity of repeatedly spelling out at length the names of such libraries. Thus Indexes No. 5, 6, and 7 should be used together.

Library No.

8. "Able Men of Suffolk, 1638. Transcribed From The Original in the Public Record Office, London, England. In the State Papers Domestic, Charles I, Vol. 411," edited by Charles Edward Banks, 1931, printed by the Calkins Press, Boston, Massachusetts. p.314, JO! Basey. Forewords.
10. "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," edited by Frederick A. Virkus. Vol. 2, p.338: A.1, B.1, D.23, F.114, E.54; Vol. 3, p.43: A.3; p.143: B.10; Vol. 4, p.80: A3, B.10; pp.568-569: D.25, E.72, E.73; Vol. 5, p.248: A.3, B.12; p.610: D.25, E.73.
22. "Abstract of Early Kentucky Wills and Inventories," compiled by J. Estelle Stewart King, 1933, p.133: D.29.
10. "Abstracts of English Records, Gathered Principally in Devonshire and Essex, in a Search for the Ancestry of Roger Dearing, 1624-1676, and Matthew Whipple, 1560-1618," printed at Boston, Mass., 1926, p.384: Daniel Basey and Elizabeth Pepperell were married Feb. 17, 1650. Forewords.
30. "The Age of Louis XIV," by Voltaire, translated by Martyn P. Pollock, printed by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. "Everyman's Library," pp. 397, 405, 408, 409: Forewords.
22. "Allied Families of Read, Corbin, Luttrell, Bywaters," compiled by A. M. Prichard, printed by The McClure Co., Inc., Staunton, Virginia, 1930, p.34: E.54.
30. "Alumna! Register, DePauw University," edited by Charles Alexander Martin, published by the University, Greencastle, Indiana, 1910. p.170: G.328; p.200: G.329, H.123.
30. "Alumni Register of Allegheny College," published by the College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, 1931. pp.54, 282, 350: G.104.
27. "American Colonists in English Records." Second Series. Compiled by George Sherwood, London, England, 1933. p. 128. Shows name of Robert Bazy, 1649, in the Principal Private Registry, London. Forewords.
24. "American State Papers, Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, in Relation to the Public Lands, from the First Session of the First Congress to the First Session of the Twenty-third Congress: March 4, 1789 to June 15, 1834." Selected and Edited under the Authority of the Senate of the United States, by Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate. Printed at Washington by Duff Green, 1834. Public Lands. Vol. 2, pp.489, 566, 568: E.5; Vol. 5, p.726: E.5.
10. "American Marriage Records Before 1699," Edited and Compiled by William Montgomery Clemens, printed by the Biblio Company, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, 1926. Forewords.
11. "American State Papers. Documents of the United States in Relation to the Public Lands, From First Session of the Twenty-third to the Second Session of the Twenty-third Congress, Commencing April 11, 1834, and Ending March 3, 1835," edited by Asbury Dickins and John W. Forney. Published by Gales & Seaton, Washington, 1860. Vol. 7, pp.355, 538: D.24; p.375: E.82.

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17. "American State Papers. Public Lands. Vol. 8, p.848: E.5.
10. "Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale," by Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, printed at Independence, Mo. 1929. p.485: A.4.
10. "Annals of Platte County, Missouri, From its Exploration Down to June 1, 1897, With Genealogies of its Noted Families, and Sketches of its Pioneers and Distinguished People," by W. M. Paxton printed by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1897. pp.34, 371, 540, 641, 708-709: F.105, G.280, G.281, G.282, G.283, G.285, G.286, G.287.
8. "Anne Arundel Gentry, A Genealogical History of Twenty-two Pioneers of Anne Arundel County, Md., and Their Descendants," by Harry Wright Newman, 1933, pp.91, 104, Thomas Bayse?
22. "Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year, 1919." 2 Vols. Vol. 1, p. 101: H.168; p. 327-349: H.168.
30. "Atlas Map of Pike County, Missouri," published by W. R. Brink & Co., of Illinois, 1875. p.10: E.5.
18. "Bassett-Preston Ancestors," compiled by Belle Preston, printed by The Tuttle, Morehouse, & Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn., 1930. Preface, p. VII, as to New England "freemen."
30. Bible. I Chronicles, Chap. VIII, vv. 1, 2, 6; Chap. VII, v. 6. Numbers, Chap. XXVI, vv.38, 39; Genesis, Chap. XLVI, v. 21; Proverbs, Chap. XXII, v.1. A good name, etc.; Exodus, Chap. XX, v.12, Honor thy father, etc. Forewords.
30. "The Beauties of Nature and Art, Displayed in a Tour Through The World." 13 Volumes. Printed at London, 1774. Forewords.
42. "Biographical Directory of American Men of Science," Sixth edition, 1938. I.91.
10. "British Family Names, Their Origin and Meaning with Lists of Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman Names," by Rev. Henry Barker, second edition, printed by Elliot Stock, London, England, 1903. pp.68, 90, 91, 94: Basey, Baisy, Bessey, Bisi, Bisez, Besi, Bysey, Beazer. Forewords.
30. "Brookes's General Gazetteer Improved; Or a New and Compendious Geographical Dictionary: Containing a Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, etc. in the Known World." First American Edition, published by Jacob Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, printed by John Bioren, 1806. As to the town Basse in France.
3. "Bulletin of the State Board of Health of Kentucky." Edited and published by the State Board of Health of Kentucky. Series I, printed March, 1917, showing all births and deaths registered in Kentucky, 1911-1915, inclusive. Vol. 1, p.363: F.39; Series II, printed May, 1921, showing all births and deaths registered in Kentucky, 1916-1920, inclusive. Vol. 1, p.371: F.37, F.38, H.199.
18. "Bulletin of the Virginia State Library," printed at Richmond, 1917, Vol. 10, p.247: E.18,
30. "Luther Burbank. His Methods and Discoveries and Their Practical Application. Prepared From His Original Field Notes Covering More Than 100,000 Experiments Made During Forty Years Devoted to Plant Improvement." Edited by John Whitson, Robert John, and Henry Smith Williams, with the assistance of The Luther Burbank Society. Printed by Luther Burbank Press, New York, & London, 1914. 3 Vols. Forewords.
10. "The Butler Family," by Albert Wilmot Rook, printed by the Lakeside Press, Chicago, 1901. pp.92, 94: G.104, H.123, H.124.

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28. "Calendar of the Close Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office," prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1932. 4 Vols. Vol. Iv, p.55: Richard Basy. Forewords.
18. "Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office," edited by the Deputy Keeper of the Records, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1921. 12 Vols. Vol. X, p.446: Hamo Basy, Roger Basy, Richard Basy. Forewords.
28. "Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office," prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, London, 1901. For the years 1272-1281. p. 334: Roger Basy. Forewords.
28. "Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office," prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, London, 1894. For the years 1307-1313. p.343: Roger Basy. Forewords.
23. "Calendar of Wills at Ipswich, 1444-1600," England. Compiled by Frederick Arthur Crisp, privately printed, 1895. In Original Records: Book XVII, p.252, Will of Margarete Baasie de Orford probated between the years 1554-1557; Book XIX, p.276, Will of Agnetis Basie, Vid. de Newborne probated during the years 1559-1560; Book XXX, p.52, Will of Robti Baase de Clopton probated during the years 1584-1585; Book XXXII, p.190, Will of Johnis Basie de Burstall probated during the years 1588-1589. Forewords.
28. "A Calendar of Wills Proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Gloucester, 1660-1880," edited by Edw. Alexander Fry and W. P. F. Phillimore, Limited, London, 1907. 2 Vols. Vol. 2, p.30: Thomas Bayse; p.32: James Bayse; p.38: Parnell Bayse; p.47, Joseph Bayce; pp.132, 147, Joseph Bayse; p.163, John Bayse. Forewords.
30. California Historical Society Quarterly. Vol. 26, No. 1, March, 1947, p.7: G.127.
10. "A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," Compiled by Royal R. Hinman, printed by Case, Tiffany and Company, Hartford, 1852. p.158: A.3, B.10, B.11, B.12; p.112: B.11, C.26: p.428, B.10.
10. "Cavaliers and Pioneers. Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800," Compiled by Nell Marion Nugent, printed by The Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va., 1934. Vol. I, p.192: A.6; p.429: A.12.
20. "The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912," by Joseph Gaston, printed by the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1912. 4 Vols. Vol. 3, pp.13-14: H.149, I.97, I.98; pp.444-447: G.121, H.143, I.94, I.95, I.96.
11. "The Champion Genealogy. A History of the Descendants of Henry Champion of Saybrook and Lyme, Connecticut, Together with Some Account of Other Families of the Name," by Francis Bacon Trowbridge printed at New Haven, Conn., 1891. p.257: G.130.
30. Chesterfield. "Letters Written by the Late Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to His Son; With Some Account of His Life." First Complete American Edition. Printed and Published by George Long. New York, 1813. 3 Vols. Forewords.
10. "Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society," published by the Society, at Hartford: in 1870, Vol. 2, pp.79-81, A.3; in 1897, Vol. 6, pp. 16-18, 50, 85, 98, 110, 122, 150, 151, 157, 161-162: A.3; in 1909, Vol. 12, p.8, Peleg Bassey, and Silas Bassey; in 1912, Vol. 14, pp.48, 57, 64, 120, 123, 153, 174, 200, 201, 202, 208, 214, 215, 216, 227, 235, 238, 241, 244, 247, 259, 267, 272, 283, 285, 288, 307, 320, 342, 361, 378, 411, 413, 417, 425, 433, 482, 497, 500, 550, 552, 565: A.3; p. 575, B.12; p.608: A.4; in 1924, Vol. 21, pp.195-196: A.3; in 1928, Vol. 22, pp.161, 199, 211, 246: A.3.

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7. "Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library," edited by Theodore Calvin Pease, published by the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill., 1934. Vol. 26, p. 267: E.2; Vol. 14, p. 70, Sinnet Basye.
30. "The Colonial Era," by George Park Fisher, printed by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1892. pp.51, 57, Forewords.
10. "Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution," by Stella Pickett Hardy, printed by Thomas A. Wright, New York, 1911. p.516: E.19; p.190: F.81, G.232, G.233, G.234.
10. "Colonial Families of the United States of America," by George Norbury Mackenzie, printed by the Seaforth Press, Baltimore, 1914. Vol. 4, p. 112: A.3, B.10.
18. "Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette, Wisconsin," published by J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1901. pp.513-515: F.14, G.48, G.60, G.49, G.55, G.59, G.50, G.51, G.58, G.52, G.53, G.54, G.56, G.57, H. 72, H. 73, H.90, H.91, H.87, H.85, H.82, H.83, H.86, H.84, I.45, I.46, I.51, I.52, I.53, I.47, I.48, I.49, H.75, H.77, H.78, H.80, I.54.
30. "Commentaries on the Laws of England," by Sir William Blackstone. Book 2, p.203, Forewords.
14. "Complete Army and Navy Register of the United States of America from 1776-1887" by Thomas H. S. Hamerly, Compiler and publisher, New York, 1888. p.148: E.84.
37. "Complete Census Return for Henry County, Indiana, 1860" p.190: F.211, G.446, G.448, G.449, G.450.
30. "Conciliation With America," by Edmund Burke, speech delivered in 1775. Forewords.
25. "Congressional Globe," February 21, 1842, 27th Congress, 2nd Session. p.256: E.81.
30. "Connecticut Beautiful," by Wallace Nutting, published by Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., Garden City and New York, 1935. pp. 162, 165, 175, Forewords.
10. "Connecticut Historical Collections," by John Warner Barber, published by Durrie & Peck, and J. W. Barber, 1838. p.31: A.3.
1. "Corpus Juris," edited by William Mack and Donald J. Kiser, printed by The American Law Book Co., New York, 1928. Vol. 45, p.368, Forewords.
30. "Cosmopolitan Magazine," September 1908, p.418: G.133.
12. and 7. "The County Court Note Book. A Little Bulletin of History and Genealogy," Aug. 1931, p.37: A.12; April, 1926, p.11: A.2; June 1927, p.19: A.2; June, 1930, p.26: A.1.
10. "The Cradle of the Republic," by Lyon Gardiner Tyler, published by Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, Va. 1900, First Edition, pp.21, 67-68, Forewords.
30. "The Cradle of the Republic" by Lyon Gardiner Tyler, printed by The Hermitage Press, Richmond, Va. Second Edition, 1906. Forewords.
10. "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture," by L. H. Bailey, printed by The MacMillan Company, New York, 1907. 4 Vols. Vol. 1, p.388, Forewords.
25. "Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications, September 5, 1774-March 4, 1881," compiled by Order of Congress, by Ben Perly Poore, Clerk of Printing Records, printed by Government Printing Office, 1885. p.436: E.81, E.82, E.76.
30. "The Development of the Roman Constitution," by Ambrose Tighe. Printed by American Book Company, New York, 1886. pp.28-29. Forewords.

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15. "A Dictionary of All Officers, Who Have Been Commissioned, or Have Been Appointed and Served in the Army of the United States, Since the Inauguration of their First President, in 1789, to the First January, 1853, With Every Commission of Each, Including the Distinguished Officers of the Volunteers and Militia of the States, Who Have Served in any Campaign, or Conflict with an Enemy, Since that Date; and of the Navy and Marine Corps, Who Have Served with the Land Forces; Indicating the Battle, in Which Every Such Officer Has Been Killed or Wounded, and the Special Words of Every Brevet Commission," by Charles K. Gardner, Second Edition, with Emendations and a Supplement, printed by D. Van Nostrand, New York, 1860. p.58: E.65, E.84.
42. "A Directory of American Scholars. A Biographical Directory," Edited by Jaques Cattell. Published by The Science Press, Lancaster, Pa. 1942. p.46: H.168.
10. "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," by Charles William Manwaring, printed by R. S. Peck & Co., Hartford, Conn., 1904. Vol. 1, pp. 82: 179-181, 401: A.3; pp.596-597: B.11.
23. "Directory of Graduates of the University of California, 1864-1916," published by the California Alumni Association, Berkley, 1916. p.187: H.183.
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30. "An Exact Abridgement of All The Public Acts of Assembly of Virginia in Force and Use January 1, 1758," Edited by John Mercer, Gent., printed by John Bryce and David Paterson, Glasgow, 1759. Forewords.
26. "Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin, First Series, 1721-1724," printed by Old Dominion Press, Inc., Richmond, Va. p.96: C.13; p.146: C.15, C.7, D.6; p.201; D.24; p.239: B.3; P.242, John Basey Bradburn; p.479: D.30; p.488: F.81.
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27. "Fifth Virginia Regiment, 1778-1779," "Capt. Burgess Ball's Company," (Photostat copy of the original.) E.83.
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30. "Fraternal Age" H.348.
27. "Fredericksburg, Virginia, Marriage Returns and Marriage Bonds. Also Tombstone Inscriptions from St. George's Cemetery," Compiled by Washington-Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1942. p.25: E.19.

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30. "The History of Massachusetts," by John Stetson Barry, published by Phillips, Sampson and Company, Boston, 1855. Vol. 1, pp.149-159, 235, 267: Vol. 2, pp.8, 22-23; Forewords.
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10. "A History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia," by Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., 1877. p.197: D.27.
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35. "Illinois Territorial Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory at their Fifth Session held at Kaskaskia in 1816-17," p.53: E.2.
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11. "Index of the Reprint Edition of the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-1865;" F.136.
10. "Indiana Historical Society Publications," Vol. 1, p.156: E.9; Vol. 7, No. 5, p.16: E.9.
10. "Indiana History Bulletin," published by the Indiana Historical Commission, Indianapolis. Vol. 3, No. 6, p.102: G.326; Vol. 3, No. 12, p.212: G.326.
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30. "Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Missouri, 1838-1839," pp.90, 157-158: E. 69.
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12. "Kentucky Court Records," compiled by Mrs. Anita Moore Coleman and Mrs. Lee Sims, 1930-1931. See under head of "Mercer County, Ky., Marriages," p.4: E.108.
10. "Kentucky Court and Other Records," by Mrs. William Breckenridge Ardery. Printed by The Keystone Printery, Lexington, Ky., 1932. Vol. 2, p. 19: D.25, E. 69.
42. "The Kentucky Land Grants. A systematic Index to all the Land Grants Recorded in the State Land Office at Frankfort, Ky., 1782-1924," by Willard Rouse Jillson. Printed by The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Ky. 1925, Being Filson Club Publications No. 33, p.1004: E.108, Wm. Bayse, 200 acres. A grant in County Court Orders, recorded in Book 20, p.378, Floyd Co., Ky., dated Dec. 11, 1846.

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43. "Kentucky Marriages, 1797-1831" Compiled by G. Glenn Clift. Published by Kentucky State Historical Society. 1939, p.179: F. 12.
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12. "Kentucky Vital Statistics. Record of Marriages in Nelson County, Ky., for the Period of Years 1784-1851, Inclusive," compiled by Annie Walker Burns. p.9: D.29, E.10, E. 11.
22. "Kentucky Vital Statistics. Record of Marriages in Shelby County, Ky., for the Period of Years 1792-1851, Inclusive," compiled by Annie Walker Burns, 1932. p.5: E.10, E.13, F.47; (also Anderson Bayse, who was he?); p.47: E.57.
30. "Laws of the State of Missouri, 1838-1839," p.336: E.69.
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1. "Laws of the State of Missouri, 1864-1865" pp.175-176: F.24.
30. "Laws of the State of Missouri, 1933," p.418: Forewords.
11. "Lewises, Meriwethers and Their Kin," compiled by Sarah Travers Lewis (Scott) Anderson, printed by The Dietz Press, Richmond, Va., 1938. p.81: G.77.
30. "Life on the Mississippi," by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain): Forewords.
10. "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists," Vol. 1, pp.287-288: B.1, C.7, D.23, E.54, F.114, G.311; Vol. 3, pp.207, 211: A.3; p.208: A.3, B.10.
10. "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Vol. 2, p.109: D.25; Vol. LXX, p.59: D.24, E. 56, F. 119. G.329; Vol. XCII, p.316: D.24, F.119, G.328; Vol. CXXXVIII, pp.9-10: D.23, E.54, F.110; Vol. CXL, p.75: D.23, E.54, F.114; Vol. CXLII, p.105: D.25, E.69, F.149.
18. "List of Classes in Culpeper County, 1781," which is a copy of the photostat of a manuscript in the Virginia State Archives. The photostat was obtained by Miss Martha Lou Houston, and was copied by Mrs. H. A. Godby June 1, 1936. Shows in Class 37 these: D.23, D.25, D.26, E.83.
10. "List of Ex-Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, Living in Iowa, 1866," compiled by William L. Alexander, Adjutant General, printed by G. E. Roberts, State Printer, Des Moines, 1886. p.714: G.85.
10. "List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia; Special Report of the Department of Archives and History, for 1911, by H. J. Eckenrode, printed by Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, Richmond, Va., 1912. p.36: D.23, D.24.
10. "List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement); Special Report of the Department of Archives and History, for 1912," by H. J. Eckenrode. Printed by Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, Richmond, Va., 1913. p.25: C.15, D.24, E.76; p.26: E.18, E.82, E.83.

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19. "List of Foreign Protestants, and Aliens, Resident in England, 1618-1688" by William Durrant Cooper. Printed for the Camden Society, by John Bowyer Nichols and Sons, Westminster, 1862. Richard le Bass.
10. "The Magazine of American Genealogy," published by The Institute of American Genealogy. No. 25, p.204: A.3; p.476: C.15, D.24, D.25; No. 26, p.209: A.6; p.210: A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, B.1, C.7, B.2, D.25, D.26; p.487: D.23, D.24, D.25, E.18, E.82, E.83; p.734: A.1, B.1, C.1, C.2, C.3, C.7, D.1, D.25, D.26, D.20, D.22, D.23, E.19, E.49, E.52, E.76, E.97, E.23, F.83, F.85, F.87, F.97, F.68, F.94, F.115, F.179, F.181, F.104, F.106, F.109, F.107, F.108, F.116, G.273, G.275, G.283, G.412, G.413.
15. "Magruder's Maryland Colonial Abstracts—Wills, Accounts and Inventories," compiled by James M. Magruder, Jr., 1934. Vol. 1, p.47: D.1.
10. "The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860," by Samuel Eliot Morison, printed by Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921, pp.177-178: E.109.
8. "The Marriage License Bonds of Lancaster County, Virginia, From 1701 to 1848," compiled by Stratton Nottingham, 1927. p.81: F.199; p.78: D.18.
8. "The Marriage License Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, from 1765-1810," compiled by Stratton Nottingham, 1928, p.3: E.1.
10. "The Marriage License Bonds of Northumberland County, Virginia, from 1783-1850," compiled by Stratton Nottingham, 1929. p.5: E.23, F.71; p.9: F.81; p.11: F.201; p.51: F.73, F.77; p.64: F.200; p.66: E.23, F.76, F.80; p.83: E.22.
10. "Marriage License Bonds of Virginia," by Stratton Nottingham, p.3: E.1, E.19, E.97, F.66, F.199, E.20, E.23.
8. "The Marriage License Bonds of Westmoreland County, Virginia, from 1786-1850," compiled by Stratton Nottingham, 1928. p.5: E.19.
10. "Marriage Records of Boone County, Missouri, 1821-1870," compiled and published by Mrs. E. E. Evans and Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, Columbia, Mo., 1933. p.10: F.143; p.59: F.107.
10. "Marriage Records of Callaway County, Missouri, 1821-1871," compiled and published by Mrs. Arthur D. Ferguson, Fulton, Missouri, p.7: F.47.
6. "Marriage Records found in The Filson Club Library, Louisville, Ky., Book 1, p.16: E.8; p.30: E.7; p.45: E.108; p.48: E.3, F.12; Book 2, p.177; E.56.
26. "Marriage Register, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1781-1853" p.3, E.49; p.20: E.52; p.6: E.54; p.78: F.110, F.111; p.83: E.92.
10. "The Marshall Family," by W. M. Paxton, printed by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1885. p.190: D.25; E.71.
10. "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," compiled by Jane Baldwin, published by Kohn & Pollock, Baltimore, Md., 1904, Vol. I, p.7: A.5; Vol II, p.43: A.5.
10. "The Maryland Genealogical Bulletin," edited and published by Robert F. Hayes, Jr., Baltimore, Md. Vol. 4, p.5: A.5.
10. "Maryland Revolutionary Records. Data Obtained from 3050 Pension Claims and Bounty Land Applications, Including 1000 Marriages of Maryland Soldiers and a List of 1200 Proved Services of Soldiers and Patriots of Other States," by Harry Wright Newman, published by the compiler, Washington, 1938. p.130: E. 108.

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30. "Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, on the Turks and the Tartars. Translated from the French by an English Gentleman at Paris, under the Immediate Inspection of the Baron." Printed and sold by J. Jarvis and by J. Derrett, and by T. Becket, and by J. Sewell, in London. 2 Vols. 1785. Vol. 1, p.134, Forewords.
15. "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884," edited by H. Hammond Trumbull; published by Edward L. Osgood, Boston, 1886, 2 Vols. Vol. 1, pp.229-230: A.3, B.10, B.11, B.12; p.255: B.12.
12. "Mercer County, Ky., Marriages 1785-1830." Contributed by Jane McAfee Chapter of the National Society of the D.A.R. 1930-1931. First part, p.4: E.108; Second part, p.8: F.206.
22. "The Meriwethers and Their Connections," by Louisa H. A. Minor, printed by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1892. p.52: G.77.
30. "Michigan Law Review" June and August, 1944; and May and June, 1949: I.89.
10. "Missouri Historical Review," Vol. 5, p.179: E.62, F.145; Vol. 7, p.167: H.330; Vol. 8, p.144: E.62; Vol. 9, p.191: F.14; p.198: F.20; p.199: F.14; Vol. 10, p.297: G.104; Vol. 11, pp.24 and 361; G.104; p.342: F.17; Vol. 12, pp. 55 and 120, G.104; p.52: G.16; p.63: F.85; Vol. 14, pp.25-26: E.69, F.142; Vol. 16, p.484: E.5; Vol. 18, pp.123 and 495; G.104; Vol. 20, pp.142, 188 and 588: G.104, Vol. 21, p.322; G.104; Vol. 29, pp.141-143: E.69; Vol. 9, p.205: G.37.
22. "Missouri Historical Society Collections," Vol. 2, No. 1, pp.12-22, article "New Years Day in the Olden Time of St. Louis," gives in full the song "La Guignolee." Forewords.
15. "Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1876-7," published by R. L. Polk & Co., St. Louis, 1876. p.101: G.104.
15. "Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1881," published by R. L. Polk & Co., and A. C. Danser, St. Louis, Mo. p.128: G.104.
8. "The Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Containing Full and Complete Descriptions of the Cities, Towns and Villages, with the Names and Address of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, etc." published by Sutherland & McEvoy, St. Louis, Mo., 1860, p.28: E.5, F.24.
30. "The Mount Vernon Papers," by Edward Everett, published by D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1860. Forewords.
27. "Muster Roll of the Virginia Militia in the War of 1812, Being a Supplement to the Pay Rolls," printed by William F. Ritchie, public printer, 1852. p.195: E.49.
10. "National Genealogical Society Quarterly," Vol. 13, No. 1, March 1924, p.1: E.3; p.10: F.12.
10. "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," published by New England Historical Society. Vol. 12, (1858) p.173: B.12; Vol. 13, (1859) p.141: A.4; Vol. XLIII (1889) p.94: A.4.
18. "Ninth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1911-1912," Vol. 9, printed at Richmond, Va., 1913, gives a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, p.25: C.15, D.24, E.76, D.14; p.26: E.18, E.82, E.83.
12. "The Northern Genealogist for 1895," edited by A. Gibbons, F.S.A., printed by Johnson Sampson, York, England. p.2, John Baysse. Forewords.

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30. "Odes of Pindar, With Several Other Pieces in Prose and Verse, Translated from the Greek, To Which is Added a Dissertation on the Olympick Games; Together with Original Poems on Several Occasions." By Gilbert West. Printed for J. Dodsley in Pall Mall, London. 1766, 3 Vols. Vol. 3, p.3; Forewords.
11. "Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army for the Years 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65," Part VI, Indiana-Illinois. Published by Order of the Secretary of War, Washington, 1865. p.88: Thomas S. Bayse. This shows he was Assistant Surgeon in the 36th Regiment, and was later transferred to the 30th Indiana Infantry, and that he resigned March 25, 1863. F.211.
40. "Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866" Vol. 10, p.270: G.235.
10. "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," by Bishop Meade, printed by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1897. 2 Vols. Vol. 2, pp.132, 469: D.8.
8. "Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds," by Wilard Rouse Jillson, printed by The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Ky., 1926, being Filson Club Publications, No. 34, p.316: E.108; p.396: E.56.
10. "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by John Fiske, printed by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1897. 2 Vols. Vol. 2, pp.24-25, 26: Forewords.
30. "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," by Sir John Lubbock. American Edition published by D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1871. Forewords.
12. "Original Tax Lists," Kentucky, 1799-1803, E.108.
10. "The Parish Register of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Va., from 1680-1787," published by The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, printed by Wm. Ellis Jones, Richmond, Va., 1904. p.3: C.19; p.8: B.14, A.9; p.55: A.9.
12. "Pension Papers: Records of Abstracts: Mercer County, Harrodsburg, Ky., Pertaining to Revolutionary Soldiers, War of 1812, & Indian Wars, Who Settled in Mercer County, Ky.," Compiled by Annie Walker Burns, 1935, E.108.
32. "Personal Reminiscences and Fragments of the Early History of Springfield and Greene County, Missouri, Related by Pioneers and Their Descendants." Printed by Inland Printing Co., Springfield, Mo., 1914, p.32: F.144.
30. "Phi Beta Kappa Directory, 1776-1941," published by The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, 1941. p.555: G.329; p.87: H.123, H.168, H.183, I.89, I.91, I.92.
36. "The People's Guide. A Business, Political, and Religious Directory of Henry County, Indiana. Together With a Collection of Very Important Documents and Statistics Connected With Our Moral, Political, and Scientific History. Also a Historical Sketch of Henry County, and a Brief History of Each Township," by Cline & McHaffie. Published by Indianapolis Printing and Publishing House, Indianapolis, 1874. p.321: F.211.
7. "Pioneer Record and Reminiscences of the Early Settlers and Settlement of Ross County, Ohio," by Isaac J. Finley and Rufus Putnam, printed by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1871. p.67, 131: E.65.
10. "The Planters of Colonial Virginia," by Thomas J. Wertenbaker, printed by Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1922. Forewords.

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11. "Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas, Containing Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County," printed by Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1890. pp.252-253: G.298, E.54, F. 109, H.348, H.351.
31. "Problems in Probate Law, including a Model Probate Code. Prepared for the Probate Law Division of the Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association by its Model Probate Code Committee in cooperation with the Research Staff of the University of Michigan Law School, and Monographs," by Lewis M. Simes, Professor of Law, the University of Michigan, and Paul E. Basye, of the San Francisco Bar, Formerly Research Associate, the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor; the University of Michigan Press; Chicago; Callaghan & Co., 1946. I.89.
23. "Property Tax List of Culpeper County, Virginia, and Names of Slaves, 1783," compiled by Mrs. Garland C. Norris, Raleigh, N. C. (no date) Lists made by several census takers. The "List of James Pendleton, Gent." shows, D.23, D.25, D.26, C.7, E.75, D.6.
18. "Protestant Exiles From France in the Reign of Louis XIV, or, The Huguenot Refugees and Their Descendants in Great Britian and Ireland," by Rev. C. A. Agnes. Index Volume printed by Reeves & Turner, London, and William Patterson, Edinburgh, 1874-p.6, (Huguenots), Lieut. Baise, in the army of Prince William of Orange, 1692. Forewords.
11. "Record of Marriages in Woodford County, Ky., for the Period of Years 1788-1851, inclusive," compiled by Annie Walker Burns, p.2: E. 11.
42. "Record of Matriculation from 1819-20 to 1842-3" at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., No. 61; E.64; No. 99; E.63.
7. "Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32, and in the Mexican War, 1846-8" by Isaac H. Elliott, Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, printed by H. W. Rokker, State Printer, Springfield, 1882. p.86: F.18; pp.334, 339: E.2; p.191: E.65.
33. "Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32, and in the Mexican War, 1846-48, Containing a Complete Roster of Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men of Both Wars Taken from the Official Rolls on File in the War Department, Washington, D.C., with an Appendix Giving Record of the Services of the Illinois Militia, Rangers and Riflemen, in Protecting the Frontier from the Ravages of the Indians from 1810-1813." Prepared and published by Authority of the Thirty-second General Assembly. By Isaac H. Elliott, Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois. Printed by Journal Company, Springfield, Ill., 1902. p.339: E.2; p.86: F. 18.
10. "Records of the Revolutionary War," by W. T. R. Saffell, printed by Charles C. Saffell, Baltimore, 1894. p.286: E.108; p.476: E.108.
10. "Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the United States Naval Reserves." U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1944. p.67: I.91, J.50.
27. "A Register of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1776-1918, and of the Constitutional Conventions," pp.97-143: E.18; pp.103-128: E.18; pp.164-166: F.66; p.183, James Basye.
12. "The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society." Vol. 20, p.10: E. 108; Vol. 21, p.276: D.25; Vol. 22, p.220: D.1; Vol. 31, pp.341-342: G.442, G.443, G.444; Vol. 34, p. 199, Glynnon Basy; Vol. 37, pp.110, 224,230: E.108; Vol. 38, p.163: F.39; Vol. 31, pp.221, 233, 235: D.25; pp.341-342: G.442, F.204, E.108, F.205, F.206, F.207, F.208, F. 209, F.210, G. 435, G. 436; Vol. 36, p.179: F.12; Vol. 42, p.230, 231, 234, 235, 253: E. 3; p.230: F.12; Vol. 41, p.50: E.65; p.317: E.65.
10. "The Register of Marriages of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, 1688-1754, and of Oxford Chapel, Vere Street, St. Mary le Bone, 1736-1754," England, by W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., 1917. Part I, p.70, William Bayse. Forewords.

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10. "The Registers of St. Benedict and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London," edited by Willoughby A. Littledale, London, 1912, (One of the publications of the Harleian Society). Col. 4, p.186: under the caption of Burials, has: 1816. Feb. 18, "William Bassey of the Workhouse, aged 6 months, by John Owen, Rector, Church yard Vault." (Query: Is this the son of William Bayse in "The Register of Marriages of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, 1668-1754, and of Oxford Chapel, Vere Street, St. Mary le Bone, 1736-1754," q.v. ?)
12. "Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky. Soldiers of the War of 1812, published by authority of the Legislature of Ky., E. Polk Johnson, public printer, Frankfort, 1891. p.288: E.12; p.225: E.63.
18. "Report of the Proceedings of the First Reunion of the Bassett Family Association of America, Held at Hills Homestead, West Haven, September Ninth, 1897," printed by The Price, Lee & Adkins Co., New Haven, Conn. p.10: Bassett families; p.15: Bassett or Basset.
27. "Revolutionary Soldiers, Containing a List of All Certificates Issued at the Auditor's Office to Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment," Vol. 4, p.97: D.24; p.101: E.108; p.120: E.18.
8. "Revolutionary War Records, Volume 1, Virginia," by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, printed at Washington, D. C., 1936, pp.318- 406: E.82; p.406: D.24, E.76; p.400: E.108.
33. "Roll of Honor. Record of Burial Places of Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Army Nurses of All wars of the United States, Buried in the State of Illinois." Printed at Springfield, Illinois, 1929, Under Authority of the Acts of the Legislature, 1927 and 1929. 2 Vols. Vol. 1, p.601, shows "Bayse, Isaac Newton, Pvt. Co. D, 25 Ill, Inf., died 3/18/1902. Lot No. 243, in cemetery at Paris, Edgar County, Ill."
30. "Roman Antiquities," by A. S. Wilkins, published by American Book Co., New York, p.44, Forewords.
10. "The Romance of Names," by Ernest Weekley, printed by John Murray, London, 1922. p.212: as to origin and meaning of the name Bass, Bassett, etc. Forewords.
27. "Romney Pay Roll," p.3: D.25.
30. "A Rose Odyssey," by J. H. Nicolas, published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York, 1937. pp.199-200. Forewords.
9. "Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion" Vol. 5, p.156: G.10.
10. "Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865," compiled by authority of the Legislature, printed by Democrat Printing Company, State Printers, Madison, Wisconsin, 1886. Vol. 1, p.691: H.96; p.749: G.59; Vol. 2, p.295: G.75, G.76; p.286: G.83; pp.502, 509: H.96.
28. "Rotuli Hundredorum, Temp. Hen. III & Edw. I. In Turr' Lond' et in Curia Receptae Scaccarij Westm. Asservati," printed by Command of His Majesty King George III, 1818, 2 Vols. Vol. 2, pp.472-473: Roger Bayse. Forewords.
30. "Russia," by Alfred Rambaud, translated by Leonara B. Lang, printed by Peter Fenelon Collier, New York, 1898. 2 Vols. Vol. 1, p.41: Forewords.
30. The Scottish Gael; or, Celtic Manners, as Preserved Among the Highlanders, Being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Inhabitants, Antiquities, and National Peculiarities of Scotland," by James Logan. Published by S. Andrus and Son, Hartford, 1851. Forewords.
10. "Searching For Your Ancestors," by Gilbert Harry Doane. Printed by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York and London. Forewords.

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22. "The Semmes and Allied Families," compiled by Raphael Thomas Semmes, printed by The Sun Book and Job Printing Office, Inc., Baltimore, 1918, p.250: A.4, B.13.
17. "Senate Documents, Second Session, 27th Congress," Vol. 397, Document No. 136: E.81.
17. "Senate Journal 23rd Congress, 1st Session," Dec. 11, 1833: E.81.
30. "Seventeenth Annual Report, 1912, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to the Legislature of the State of New York," Printed by The Argus Company, Albany, 1921. pp.427, 429: Forewords.
30. "Shakespeare," Othello, Act III, Scene 3; Forewords.
38. "Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869" Edited by Jasper L. Douthit. Printed at the office of our Best Words, Shelbyville, Illinois, 1886. p.11: F.124; pp.67 and 70: F.121, F.122, F.123, F.124, F.126, G.334.
12. "Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Records" p.5: E. 104, E.57, E.13, E.93, E.99.
23. "Sixteenth Century Marriages 1538-1600," edited by Chas. A. Bernan, published by the editor, London, 1911. Part 4 of Preface. Forewords.
10. "Sixth Report of the Record Commissioners, Containing the Roxbury (Mass) Land and Church Records," second edition, printed by Rockwell and Churchill, Boston, 1884, p.78, Samuel Basse and Ann Basse.
30. "Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes. A Treatise upon Their Origin, Varieties and Culture," by Henry S. Olcott. Published by A. O. Moore, New York, 1857. pp.16, 79-80: Forewords.
7. "St. Clair County (Illinois) Board Minutes, 1817-21" Vol. 2, p.74: E.2; Vol. 2, p.88: E.2.
8. "A Standard History of White County, Indiana," edited by W. H. Hamelle, printed by The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, 1915. p.46, F.28.
10. "The State Records of North Carolina," collected and edited by Walter Clark, Vol. 26, Census of 1790, printed by Nash Brothers, Goldsboro, N. C., 1905, p.1107: Nathaniel Bayse.
18. "The Statutes at Large of Virginia, From October Session, 1792, to December Session, 1806, inclusive," New Series, 3 Vols., being a Continuation of Hening. Vol. 2 (which is the same as Vol. 15 of Hening) compiled by Samuel Shepherd, printed by Samuel Shepherd, Richmond, 1835. pp.121, 122: D.26, D.27.
23. "Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary," by Henry Harrison, published by The Eaton Press, London, 1912. p.23: Forewords.
14. "Tales and Traditions of Old St. Mary's" by Maria Briscoe Croker, printed by Whitmore Publishing Company, Inc., Reisterstown, Maryland, 1934. pp.vii, 40, 65; Forewords.
28. "Testamenta Eboracensia, or Wills Registered at York, Illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c., of the Province of York from the Year MCCC Downwards," published by the Surtees Society, printed by J. B. Nichols and Son, London, 1836. Vol. 2, pp.192-193: Richard Basy de Bylburgh, whose will is shown in full, printed in Latin, probated June 19, 1394. Forewords.
30. "A Theological Dictionary Containing Definitions of All Religious Terms; A Comprehensive View of Every Article in the System of Divinity. An Impartial Account of All the Principal Denominations Which have Subsisted in the Religious World from the Birth of Christ to the Present Day," by Charles Buck, printed for W. W. Woodward, Philadelphia, 1818, p.191: (Huguenots). Forewords.

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18. "Thirteenth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library, 1915-1916," printed at Richmond, Va., 1917, gives a list of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, p.19: C.7, C.15, D.6.
22. "Tombstone Records of Boone County, Missouri," compiled and published by Mrs. S. E. Evans and Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, 1934. p.114: F.107; p.132: E.54.
7. "Topographical Dictionary of 2883 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650," by Charles Edward Banks, published by Elijah Ellsworth Brownell, Philadelphia, Penn.: sylvania, 1937. p.53: A.3.
10. "Transactions of Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904," being Publication No. 9, published by authority of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, printed by Phillips Bros., State Printers, Springfield, Ill., 1904. pp.190-195: E.2.
22. "Twelve Virginia Counties, Where the Western Migration Began," by John H. Gwathmey, printed by The Dietz Press, Richmond, Va., 1937. p.19: F.68.
10. "Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine," edited by Lyon G. Tyler, Vol. 13, pp.279-280, 281-283, D.25; Vol. 13, pp.117-123: D.25, E.69.
8. "United States Census for 1830, Indiana," E.9; F.27.
10. "The University of Missouri Studies: Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-names," Vol. 9, No. 1, January, 1934, p.67: E.5; p.100: F.17; p.81: E.5, F.17.
11. "The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia, 1684-1786," Transcribed and edited by C. G. Chamberlayne, published by The Library Board, Richmond, Va., 1937, pp.167, 169, 170, 173, 177, 181, 184, 185, 351, 424: A.9; p.344: C.19; p.351: B.14.
18. "The Vestry Book of St. Peter's, New Kent County, Va., from 1682-1758," published by The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, Parish Record Series No. 3, printed by Wm. Ellis Jones, Richmond, 1905. pp.124, 126, 128-129, 131, 133: A.9.
30. "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages." by Henry Hallam. Published by Hurst & Co., New York. 4 Vols. in two. (Vol. 1 "The Feudal System." pp.155-156: "Surnames"). Forewords.
7. "Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Northumbria Collectanea, 1645-1720." Edited by Beverly Fleet, Richmond, Virginia. 1943. Vol. 19, p.5: A.1, B.1, B.2, B.3.
10. "Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651-1776," by William Armstrong Crozier, F.R.S., published by The Genealogical Association, New York, 1905. This is also Vol. 2 of "Virginia County Records." p.97: C.7, C.15, D.6.
10. "Virginia County Records," a magazine edited by William Armstrong Crozier, F.R.S., F.G.S.A. Vol. 9, March 1911, pp.21, 22: Ann Base.
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23. "The Visitation of Norfolk, Made and Taken by William Hervey, Clarencieux King of Arms, Anno 1563, Enlarged with Another Visitation Made by Clarenceux Cooke, With Many Other Descents, and also the Visitation made by John Raven, Richmond, Anno 1613," being Vol. 32, of "The Publications of the Harleian Society," p. 83: John Basy. Forewords.
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10. "Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849," published by the Topsfield Historical Society, Topsfield, Mass., 1906. Vol. 1, p.36: A.10, B.15, B.16, B.17, B.18, E.109, F.214, F.215.
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30. "Who's Who in Kansas City, 1930," edited by Sara Mullin Baldwin, published under the Auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, printed by Robert M. Baldwin Corporation, Hebron, Nebraska, 1930. pp.16-17: H.123; p.17: I.89.
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11. Bellville (Kansas) Telescope, *Dec. 30, 1903*; F.109.
22. "Boonville (Missouri) Weekly Observer," *Nov. 29, 1856.* p.1, Col. 8: E.69.
30. "The Boston (Mass.) Evening Transcript," *April 27, 1903*: G.104, H.123.
30. "The Bowling Green (Missouri) Times," *Mar. 29, 1883*: G.104; *Dec. 20, 1900*: H.108; *May 20 and 27, 1920*: E.5, F.24, G.104; *June 11, 1925*: G.104; *July 16, 1925*: G.110, G.104, G.105, G.109, G.107; *July 23, 1925*: G.110, G.104, G.105, G.109, G.107, E.5, F.24; *July 2, 1931*: E.5, F.19, F.17; *Aug. 27, 1931*: E.5; *July 18, 1946*: F.23, F.24; *Nov. 27, 1890*: F.24, E.5; *Jan. . . , 1892*: F.21, F.20, F.24; *Nov. 23, 1893*: F.20.
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22. "The Columbia (Mo.) Missourian," *July 28, 1924*; p.3, col. 4: H.359.
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30. "The Indianapolis (Ind.) News," *Feb. 20, 1897*: F.119.
22. "Jefferson Inquirer," Jefferson City, Mo., *June 12, 1847*, p.3, col. 4: F.150 *May 24, 1851*, p.3, col. 5: F.151; *Sept. 13, 1856*, p.3, col. 1: G.368, E.69.
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22. "Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune," *Dec. 16, 1926*, p. 1, col. 3: G.374.
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22. "Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser," St. Louis, Mo., *Sept. 18, 1818*, p.5, col. 2: E.5.
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30. "New Era," Parker, South Dakota, *Feb. 8, 1883*: G.60, H.94, H.96.
30. "Northern Neck News," Warsaw, Va., *July 16, 1937*: G.205.
41. "The Oregon State Journal" *Nov. 4, 1871*: G.124.
30. "The Oregonians," Portland, Ore., *Oct. 13, 1948*: G.300.
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22. "The People's Tribune," Jefferson City, Mo., *Aug. 13, 1873*, p.3, col. 2: F.141, F.140.
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30. "The San Antonio (Tex.) Express," *Feb. 7, 1937*: G.414.
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22. "State Tribune," Jefferson City, Mo., *Aug. 19, 1901*, p.1, col. 2: F.148.
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2. "Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, Vol. 7, *Jan. 8, 1841*, p. 149, col. 1: E.5.
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INDEX NO. 8.—PERSONS



This Index of Names of Persons shows frequently two or more persons having the same name or similar names. In order to assist the reader in identifying the name of the person sought for, the name of the spouse, if known to the compiler, is added and the characteristic number given. And where known to the compiler, the Index shows the maiden names of the daughters of other families who married into the Basye family; also the Surnames of the men who married Basye daughters are shown. Thus it is easy to see the tie-in with other families.

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